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SIMEONE LEVI

OPERA CHE VINSE IL GRANDE PREMIO REALE DI LINGUISTICA
CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

Volume Terzo

TORINO
LITOGRAFIA SALUSSOLIA PIETRO
1887

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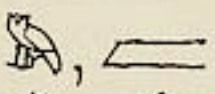
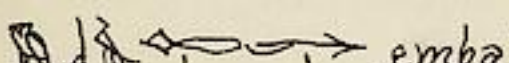
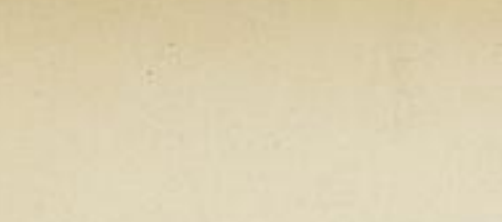
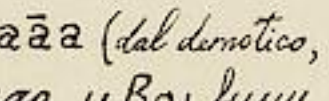
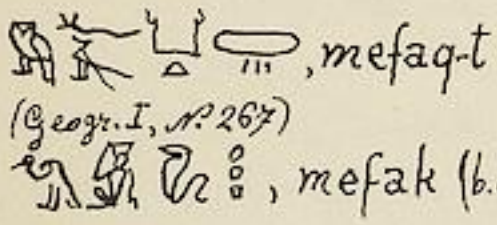
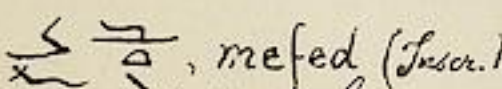
MBA-MM

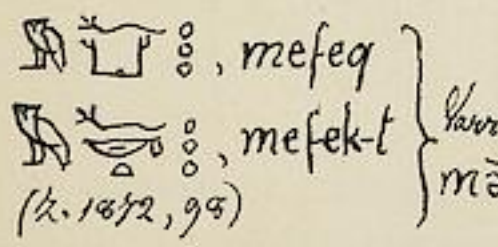
 ,
(Continuazione).

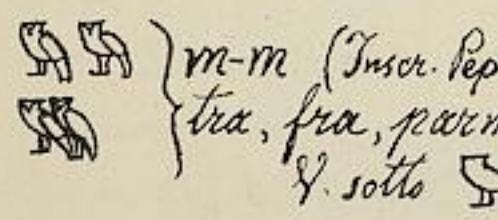
 , embaāa (dal demotico, Z. 1876, 69), g.f., fuso, ago, mBai, fusus, colus (quo nitur).

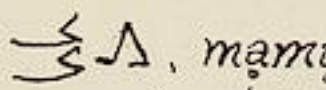

(Rec. I, 36)
(Rit. 124, 2)
(Rec. I, 36)
mạmạ, g.m., la palma, e spec. la palma doum, hyphœne cucifera.
 , mama n xanen-t (Goodw. Mél. d. Chab., II, 240), la palma della noce del cocco, l'albero del cocco.

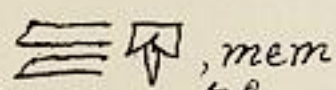
 , mefaq-t (Geogr. I, N. 267)
, mefak (b.e.)
} Varianti di māfk.

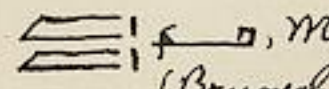
 , mefed (Inscr. Pepi I, 425), (Masp.) lince.

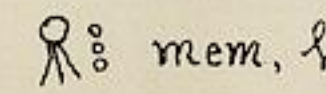
 , mefeq
, mefek-t (Z. 1872, 95)
} Varr. di māfk.


} m-m (Inscr. Pepi I, 321, 438), con, tra, fra, parmi. V. sotto m.

 , mạmạ (Dend. Mar.), derivato dal verbo m (V.); correre, correre a, partire da; – Corridore, corriere, lacchè.

 , mem (Nav. M. d'Il. II, 1), ariete? montone?

 , momo (Mar. Dend. I, 50), (Brugsch) chiarire, in connessione col seg.

 mem, Var. del seg.

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mem, verosimilm. deriv. da ma, meore, splendor, fulgor, ed in corresp. con ם, ב, risplendere, esser luminoso, — signif. letteral.: il lucente, lo splendente; designa una certa specie di balsamo o profumo. 2) — I frutti del monmen, citria arbor, malus aureus.
— Masp. (Genre épist 13) lo affina a mm e traduce cocco. — Confr. anche il P. Med. di Berl. 9, 11.
— V. mimi.

, memà (P. Med. di Berl. 13, 9), Var. del prec.

(Rit. 124, 2), noi la riteniamo una scrittura erronea invece di mm.
— Birch trad.: to mow, falciare; Pierret: moissonner.

, mąmąma (D. Baurk. v. Dend., pl. 8), un albero incensifero, turifero o balsamifero, proprio dell'Arabia. Confr. māmāmā.

, momen (P. Med. Berl., 14, 9), Var. di , mm.

men, varianti alfabetiche delle b.e. invece del segno .
— L'ultimo con valore ideografico equival. al seg.

men, essere ben fondato, saldamente costrutto, star saldo, durare, mantenersi, sussistere, essere mantenuto; — restare, rimanere, dimorare, stare; rimanere al suo luogo, restar conservato.
— Stabilire, fondare, בָּנָה, installare, collocare, posare.
— Gli aggettivi ed i sostantivi corrisp.: stabile, permanente, saldo, solido ecc.; durata, stabilità, fermezza, solidità, durabilità, ecc. (Sarc. Vienn.)

אָמַן, esser fermo, sicuro, fedele; sostentare, nutrire. — (Al Niphal) divenir fermo, essere stabile, costante, fermo, permanente, perenne. — (All'Hiph'il) appoggiarsi. — L'arabo آمَنَ ha gli stessi significati.
Confr. anche il lat. manere, greco μένω, pers. ماندن, copt. ⲙⲏⲛ (M.), ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉ (S.), ⲙⲟⲟⲩⲛⲉ (S.), manere, persistere, perseverare, permanere, ἐπιμένειν.

— s-men, causativo e fattitivo: col significato primitivo di: fissare, stabilire, stabilire solidamente, assicurare; — perpetuare, conservare, far durare. Ed anche esser fermo, fermarsi. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: costituzione, statuto, installazione, stabilimento, positura, posa, ecc. — Ed identico anche al copto ⲥⲙⲏⲛ (S.), ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲉ (M.), ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲓ (M.,

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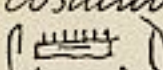
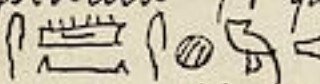
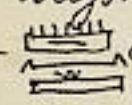
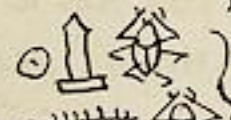
B.), CEMNIT (M.), disponere, constituere, formare, efformare, pacisci, permanere, consistere; — Sost. ΠI-, ΠE-, constitutio, compositio, propositum, pax, quies, firma constitutio; animi propositum; — firmamentum. — Aggett.: EQ-, EC-, ES-, decens, congruus, pertinens, permanens. — ⲥⲙⲛ stabilire, costituire.

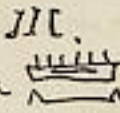
 , fermezza del cuore, fermezza, costanza, impassibilità (V. qui sotto).

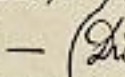
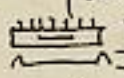
 (Inscr. Sepi I, 109), Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 163) trad.: dresser la javeline.

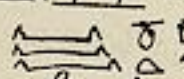
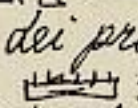
—  , men-àb (Rec. I, 46), stabilità di cuore, signif. coraggio, fermezza, costanza; — coraggioso.

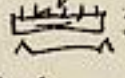
r̄-men, sino a, detto del tempo e dello spazio.

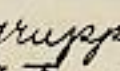
 rā-men-ta, Rā-stabilitore del mondo, prenome di Thotmes III.

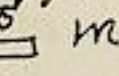
2) — Equiv.: a  mn (Goodw. Z. 1874, 64; P. Mayer A, XII, 1; XI, 17 e 18; III, 6).

3) — (Dict. geog. 256)  è equiv. a  mnnu:

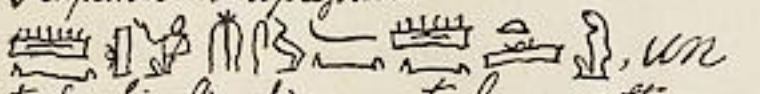
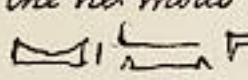
 mu nt men, il canale dei prati o dei pascoli, scritto anche  .

4) — Lo stesso gruppo si trova anche equiv. a  mnnu.

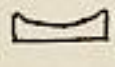
5) — Lo stesso gruppo, nell'iscriz. del Naos D, 29 del Louvre, sta per  .

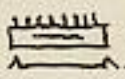
6) — Ed anche per  mnnu.

men, ⲙⲓⲛⲓ (B.), ⲙⲓⲛⲉ (M.), homines vel res variae generis, talis: preceduto dall'articolo equivale a ⲡⲁⲫⲙⲁⲛ, ὁ δεῖνα, quidam: un tale, un certo, certuno; — certuni (Goodw. Z. 1874, 64).

Frequente l'espressione  , un tale figlio di una tale, scritto anche nel modo seguente a forma di rebus:  , men mes n men-t (Pleyte Et. pl. VI, 5).

Confr. אֶלְמֹנִי (פְּלֹנִי) un tale, un certo tale.

 , men, Var. del prec., V. ib. l'es..

 , men, g. f., deriv. da mn, signif. propr.: luogo dove si rimane, dove uno si trattiene, risiede, dimora, sta; e perciò: sede, luogo, posto, sito, stazione. מָעוֹן abitazione, soggiorno, luogo; מָכוֹן luogo stabile, luogo, stanza; base. Si trova per lo più nei nomi composti (V. per es. mnqb), ma sopratutto nei nomi di città (V. Geogr. I, 190, 191).

men, il luogo di riposo, il letto di riposo; sopratutto il letto funebre, bara, feretro, cataletto.

(Z. 1867, 6) — Barella, portantina, letto;

(ib. 1866, 81) — Sedia, sedile, seggio.

(Roug. Chrest. 92)

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2) — Equiv. al prec.: luogo, sito, posto.
— Confr. mnà-t.

, men (Rit. 163, 4), Var. di mnà. (Birch) dormant (being); (Lefeb.) se reposer; (Pierr.) être gisant.

, men (Tomba N.2 di Meidum), nome di un oggetto appartenente al mobiglio od alle suppellettili di casa, il quale è citato dopo cassa, scrigno, scrivania e scacchiere.

(Insc. Sapi I, 180) (Dict. géog. 1397, VIII, 3) (Rit. 110, 4) men, Var. di mnà (V.); approdare, prender terra; approdo, sbarco. 2) — (B.A.J. 66) la morte. 3) — מְנִי (da מנה) fato, destino, sorte, fortuna.

(Roug. Chrest. 91) men, g.m., ogni monumento consacrato alla memoria (confr. mnnuī) del passato, e specialmente l'obelisco.
— Ma anche statua, colonna, stele, e monumento in genere.
מִנְדָּה colonna.
— Omaggio pio.
— V. mnnu.
— Il segno è anche semplice variante di mn (V.).

, men (op. mennu) (Insc. Unas, 605), cappella (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 74).

, men (Z. 1873, 110), V. mnnu.
— Dim. trad. Bauwerk, edifizio, costruzione, fabbrica (Confr. בָּנָה edificare, costruire, fabbricare; בִּנְיָן, בִּנְיָה, edifizio, fabbrica).

(P.K.J. 109, 13 e 12) men, letter. identico al copto ⲙⲛⲏ permanens, perennis, poetica designazione del cielo, del firmamento.
— Il segno è nelle b.e. frequent. mera var. sillabica di , mn.

men, monte, montagna.
, men-ui, , men-ti, , men-ui (op-ti) (De Roug. Chrest. 92; Dict. géog. 256), forme duali, le due montagne, designa sopratutto i due versanti dell'Egitto, le due catene di montagne che chiudono l'Egitto all'Est ed all'Ovest.
— Ma anche in senso speciale i due monti (Kraphi e Mophi di Erodoto) alla prima cateratta presso Elefantina, i quali, secondo antichissima credenza, erano considerati come nascondenti le sorgenti del Nilo.
— Il segno nelle iscriz. delle b.e. freq. è semplice var. sillabica di mn.

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men(?). V. mnt, ubi exempla.
— V. anche sotto il fonetico st.

men, g. m., ferro o acciaio o bronzo. Se ne fabbricavano vasi ed armi.
(Leps. Not., 102) (Mar. Karn. 42, 16) (Karn. I, 40, b) (Mar. Karn. 15, col. 8)

men, deriv. dal prec., bacino o bacile di ferro o di bronzo, per contener liquidi.
Confr. קְאַרָה vaso.

men, Var. di àmn, nascondere, coprire, ecc.
— fecondare.

men (?), Var. di àmn.

men, nel gruppo men-s'es, var. di menī-s'es, V. sotto mnī.

men, g. m., una specie di misura pei liquidi, corrisponde a pinta, boccale, Kanne, Krug, cruche, pot; קְאַרָה, vaso.

Serviva specialmente per misurar vino, birra e simile; — ma anche per misurare miele, sostanze vegetali e medicinali. Confr. copto ⲁⲙⲛⲁ, ⲉⲙⲛⲁ, ebr. מִנָּה, arab. مَنَّ, greco μνᾶ, assir. mana, lat. mina, ital. emina.

men (P. H. T. 8, 16), sabbia, arena; — grano, granello.
2) — Biade, segale.
— È di g. f.

men, non esservi; nulla, nessuno, non; — mancare, esser separato da un tutto intiero. — Equiv. a mān, non habere; in connes. coll'ebr. מִן, מִנִּי, מִנֵּי, parte, porzione, onde la particella מִן, מִנִּי, prep.: da, parte di; cong.: ita ut non, ne, quominus, ne minima quidem pars; arab. مِنْ collo stesso signif.; — copto ⲙⲛ (2.) nullus, non est, ⲙⲉⲛ (B.), ⲙⲙⲛ (2. B.), nullus, nihil, non est; ⲁⲙⲉⲟⲩ (2.), non, minime, neutiquam; — οὐδέν, κοὐδέν (καὶ οὐδέν).
(Rit. 125, 26; Stel. Mettern.) (Brugsch, 17, 6) (Mar., Mon. div., pl. II, l. 26) (Dall. II, 8, 5)
2) — Sentirsi male, indisposto, ammalato; — soffrire. — E gli aggettivi ed i sostant. corrisp.: il cattivo, l'inutile, l'inservibile (Prisse l. c.); il male corporale, la sofferenza, il dolore, lo stato cattivo, lo stato sofferente; — (Maspero) miseria. — Il male morale,

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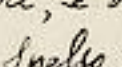
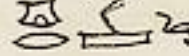
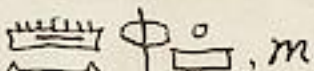
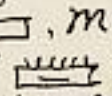
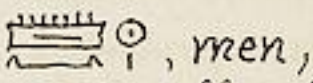
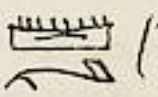
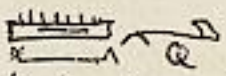
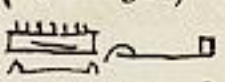
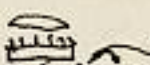
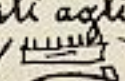
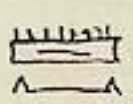
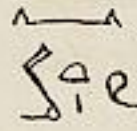
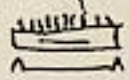
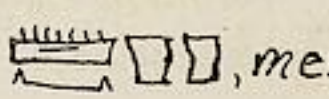
il vizio.
3)— Essere spiacevole, stizzoso, fastidioso, sdegnoso, spiacente, scontento, dolente, e simile.
4)— Spesso sinonimo di  xm e di  gr.

 , men (Rav. Stat.),
f.  mnnu.

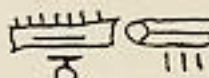
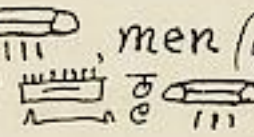
 , men, f. mnnu.
2)— Var. di màn.

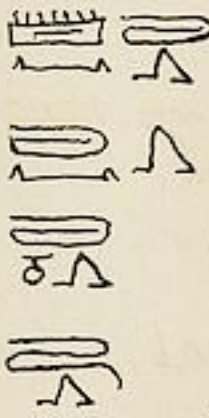
 (R. 1879, 147)
 (P. Harr. 500, verso)
 (Rit. 163, 2)
men, f.  rmn.
— (Masp.) spalle.
2)— detto degli uccelli, pare signif. l'ala o più probabilmente la zampa, la gamba. In un'iscriz. di Medinet Abu, relativa alle vittorie di Ramesse III, i nemici sono detti simili agli uccelli nella rete, le cui zampe () raccolte in fascio sono inceppate, e debbono essere arrostiti.
— Lepsius (Z. l. c.) traduce: Gelenk, giuntura, articolazione.

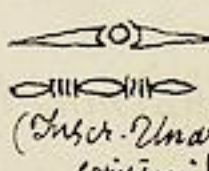
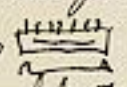


men (Rit. 15, 31; 125, 60);
f.  mn-t.

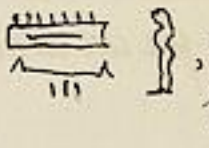
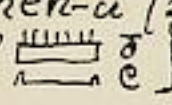
 , men (Edfu), equiv. al preced.,

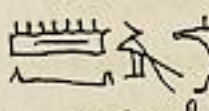
ma detto di un ippopotamo, la zampa posteriore, le zampe posteriori di questo animale.

 , men (pp. mennu),
pl.  mnnu.


men (Masp., Mél. d'Archéol. 1877, 133), correre a traverso, viaggiare a traverso.
— Traversata; trasporto.
— Pierret (Dict.) legge dn i 3 ultimi gruppi. — Noi li abbiamo trovati accompagnati dal complemento fonetico e li abbiamo perciò messi al fonetico dbn.


men (Masp., J. 1882, 129; Rec. de trav. IV, 213), nelle iscrizioni delle più antiche epoche ha il valore sillabico  (f. Tomba di Ti), ed è anche il nome del Dio ithyphallico di Coptos; ma noi riteniamo per questo significato la lettura xm (f. sotto questo fonetico).

 , men-u (Dend.),
pl.  mnnu.

 , mena (D. H. I. 12, 18), un animale simile alla volpe e nominato insieme a questa; forse una specie di schakal.

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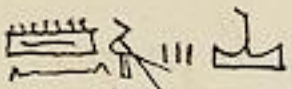
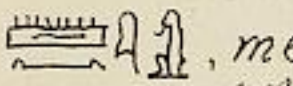
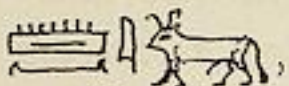
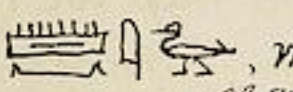
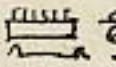
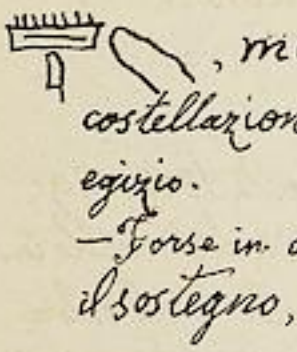
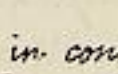
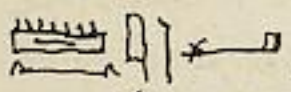
 , mena-u, *la terra dei pastori*; — *i paesi stranieri in generale.* Confr. מְנִי *città dell'Armenia*; מְנִיתוֹת, *luogo degli Ammoniti.*

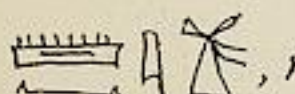
 , menà, *nome di un dio e del primo re dell'Egitto.*

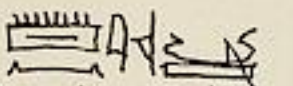
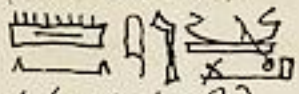
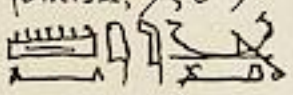
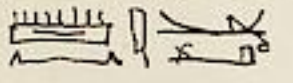
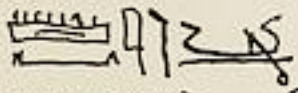
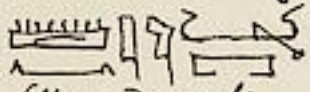
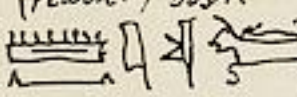
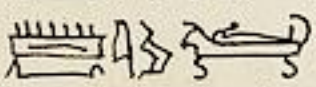
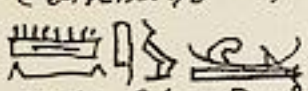
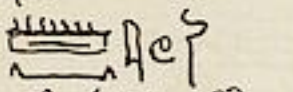
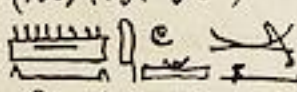
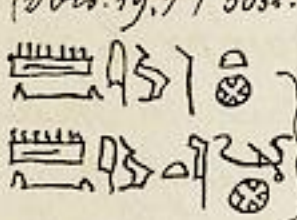
 , menà, *il toro sacro Menà,* MNEVIS, *nutrito ad Eliopoli.*

 , menà (Harr. I, 20, b), *v.*  mnt.

 , menà (*Conte dei Re*), g. f., *la costellazione dell'Ippopotamo nel cielo egizio.*
— *Forse in connessione con*  mnà-t, *il sostegno, il portante.*

 , menà (P. di Berl. I, l. 78 e 79), *affine con* מנה, מנן, , *spartire, compartire, assegnare, distribuire, fissare, specialmente come dono;* — *quindi nel l. c. nel senso di regalare, donare, far un dono.*

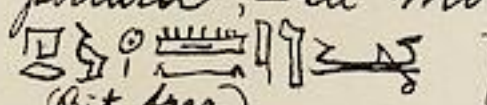
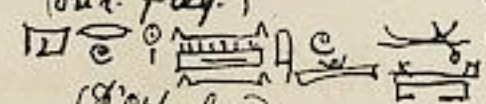
 , menà (Inscr. Pepi I, 259), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), *Var. antiquata del seg., nel l. c. nel senso di morire.*


(Rit. 165, 24.)

(An. III, 7, 6)




(Karn.) sost.


(Leps. Aelt. Zeit.) Anm. 10

(Rit. 64, 22)

(B. H. T. 66)

(D'Orb. 19, 7) sost.


sost.

menà, menàu, menà-u-t, *signif. fond.: stare, fermarsi, restare, se tenir debout, prendre piede,* — *onde, detto di una nave: approdare, prender terra, entrare in porto.* (*regge la prep.* , D. Z. S. II, 39, 1). MOONE (*C.*), MONI (*M.*), MANOT (*M.*), MAN (*C.*), MON (*M.*), *appellere ad litus, in portum deducere, stare in littore;* AMONI *pervenire ad portum, appellere.* — *Sost., g. f., approdo, sbarco;* — *stazione di approdo, di sbarco; porto, città avente porto.* MONH (*C.*, T), MAM=MOONE (*C.*), MAMM=ONI, MAMONI (*M.*, Π, ΠI), *statio navium, portus.*

2) — *Relativo all'estremo viaggio dell'uomo: approdare, giungere al porto, approdare all'altro mondo, signif. morire;* — *approdare, arrivare alla tomba, al luogo della tomba, signif. essere seppellito.* — *Sost., g. f., tomba, sepolcro; il luogo, il porto dell'eterno riposo;* — *la sepoltura;* — *la morte.*


(Rit. freq.)

(D'Orb. l. c.)

il giorno della morte o della sepoltura.

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3) — Il 17° e l'8° gruppo sono anche varianti di mn.
4) — מְנָה (da מָנָה), fato, destino, sorte, fortuna.

, menà-ut (P. Abbott), Var. di mn, letto, ecc.; — anche letto del supplizio, della tortura:
(l.c.), letto su cui si applica ogni castigo.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Coffin of Amamu, XXIV, sopra)
(E. 38, 9)
(Harr. I, 46, 9)
men-àt, affine con אָמַן appoggiare, sostenere, puntellare; portare — signif.: sostegno, portatore, puntello, appoggio; (E. l.c.), sostenersi, appoggiarsi.
2) — (Harr. l.c.) una parte speciale di una colonna.

menà-t, sost. equiv. a mnà.

, menà-t (Tomba di Bib. el Mol.), v. mnà.

(Gend. Champ.)
menà-t, g. f., (Champ.) collier particulier aux nourrices et aux nourrissons; — collana o monile fatto di pallottole, a guisa di un rosario o una corona. — Collana in generale, monile, vezzo, gioiello da porsi al collo, ornamento da collo.
2) — Orecchino? (Z. 1873, 83).

menā, Varianti di e mnà.

(Abyd. Mar., pl. 18)
(Champ.)
menā, אָמַן, sostentare, nutrire, educare, allevare, portare un bimbo in braccio; אָמֵן, nutritore, balio, educatore, aio, precettore; אֹמֶנֶת balia, nutrice, aia, ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ (?), ⲙⲟⲛⲓ, ⲙⲟⲛϩ, (M.), ⲙⲁⲁⲛⲓ (B.), ⲧ, ⲧ, nutrix.
Il signif. fond. è: dare la mammella, dare il latte, allattare, nutrire un bambino, fare la balia — e quindi tutti gli altri significati del corrisp. ebr. — v. mnd-t.

, menāi (Tomb. di El Kab), Var. del prec.

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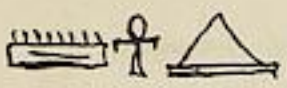
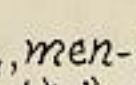
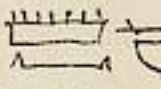
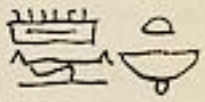
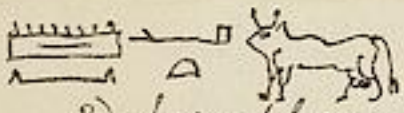
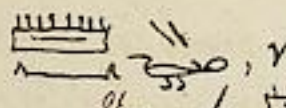
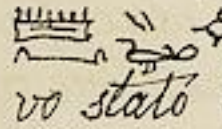
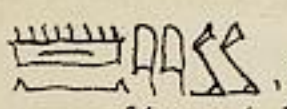
 , men-ānx, nome della piramide di  Rā-nefer-qa, faraone della VI dinastia.

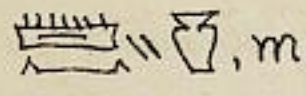
(Denkm. II, 128)
(E)

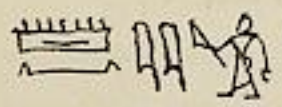
menā-t, g. f., balia, nutrice.
pl.  mnā,
 mnd-t.

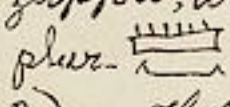
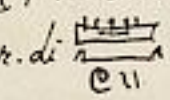
 , menā-t (Rec. I, 36, 2), deriv. dal prec. mnā; vacca da latte, vacca che ha latte, che dà latte, vacca lattaiuola.

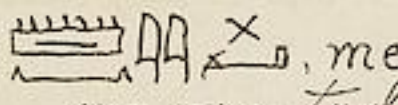
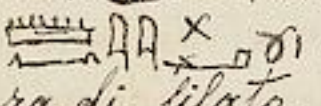
 , meni (Pleyt. Ét. pl. V, l. 1), Var. di mn;  (l. c.), in cattivo stato è il suo ventre.

 , menī, (E.) crura.
Var. di e mn.

 , meni, pl. mn.

 menī (An. I, 1, 8; Sall. II, 4, 9; Goodw. Z. 1867, 86), zappare la terra, eseguire il lavoro dei campi; ملث,

lavorare, arare, solcare (propr. dal radic. פלח, מלח, tagliare, פלג partire, assegnare, dividere).
— In generale: fare un lavoro oneroso, faticoso.
— Sost.: il lavoratore, colui che zappa, ara, lavora la terra; plur.  menti-u.
2) — Il 1° gruppo è var. di  mnui.

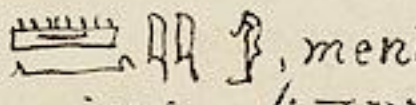
 , menī (Insc. di Rosetta, l. 2), פלח, פלג, tagliare, dividere; parte, pezzo, pezza, porzione; פלג idem, arab. , idem.
 , menī s'es (l. c.), pezza di filato.

, menī (Bull. Ét. pl. V, l. 1), sinonimo di (da פלח) figura, effigie, similitudine, immagine, sembianza, forma, simulacro; MINI, MINE, species.

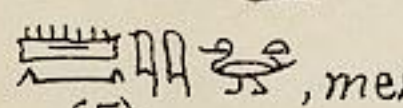
, menī, (E.) crura.
Var. di e mn.

, meni, pl. mn.

 menī (An. I, 1, 8; Sall. II, 4, 9; Goodw. Z. 1867, 86), zappare la terra, eseguire il lavoro dei campi; ملث,

 , menī (D. M. Z. II, 44), sinonimo di (da פלח) figura, effigie, similitudine, immagine, sembianza, forma, simulacro; MINI, MINE, species.

(An. I, 14, 12)
menī, Var. di
mnfī.

, menī
 , men-īt
(E).
v.
mn-t.

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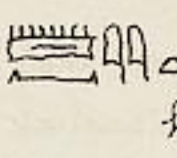
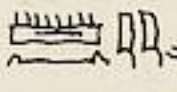
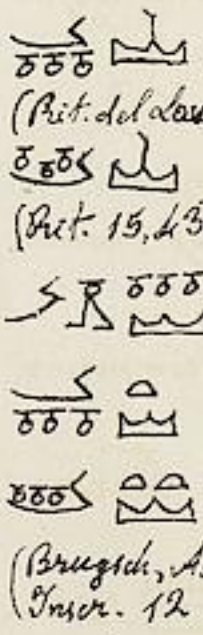
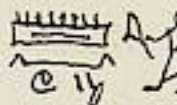
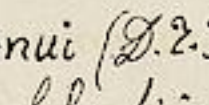
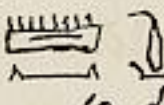
 , men-īt (Rit. 64,3),
Var. di āmntīt.

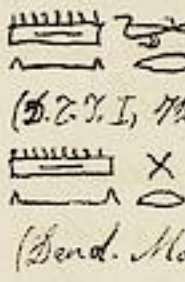
 , men-īt (E. 25,9), sostant. equiv. a mnī (V.); מְנָה, מְנָת, parte, porzione, che è assegnata ad alcuno.
— Un pezzo di legno.

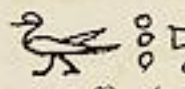

(Rit. del Louvre)
(Rit. 15,43)
(Brugsch, Astron. Inscr. 12)
mȧ-nu (op. mȧ-mennu, V. mnnu), la regione dell'occidente, la montagna dell'occidente, l'Occidente, l'Ovest. — Il mondo sotterraneo, l'Amenti: — il luogo dei monumenti, il Memnonium dei Greci. — V. sotto thn.
— Stern (Z. 1873, 60) trad: l'oceano.

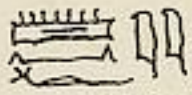
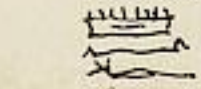
 , menui (D. 2. T. I, 44, 14), membro di una classe di impiegati sacerdotali del tempio di Apollinopoli Magna, il cui incarico era di distruggere tutto ciò che era odioso alla divinità nelle feste delle grandi processioni; questo sacerdote era perciò quello che immolava gli animali detestati dal dio.
— Var. di  mnī.

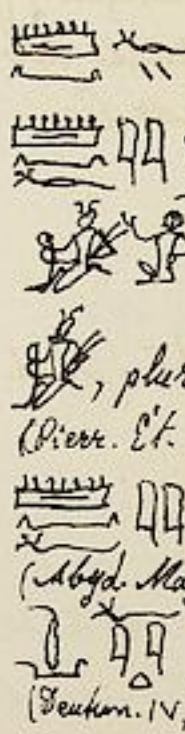
 , menui (D. T. J. 87, 13), diverso, diversissimo, vario.

ommine, varium, variegatum esse.


(D. Z. T. I, 72, 4)
(Bend. Mar.)
men-ūr, l'incenso, il profumo dell'incenso.

 , men-per (?) (Stel. 67 di Pietroburgo) (Liebl.), nome di uno degli ingredienti del kyphi.

 , menfī (Stel. Pianxī), formata originata, per la caduta dello , dalla più antica mn-nfr-t (V.); designa un oggetto di ornamento, cioè: anello, cerchio, che si usava portare intorno alle gambe ed alle braccia.
 , anello (cerchio o catena) per le braccia, braccialetto (V. Champ. Mon., 68, 3, dove è il disegno di questo ornamento).



(Pierr. Ét. I, 70)

(Abyd. Mar.)

(Deutron. IV, 81, c)
menfi, menfī, menfīt, verosimilmente derivato da mānf (V.); arciere, combattente, soldato di fanteria in generale; (Pierr. l.c.) soldat d'élite.
— Una specie di guardia del corpo alla corte dei faraoni: il capo portava il titolo di

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(op. 𓄿𓏏) mnfit.

In copto abbiamo ⲙⲛⲟⲩⲧ (2. M.), ⲙⲛⲟⲧ (M.), ⲙⲛⲟⲟⲧⲉ (2.), ⲧ; ⲉⲙⲛⲟⲩⲧ (M.), ⲡⲓ, ⲫⲓ; ⲇⲩⲣⲟⲣⲟⲟⲥ, janitor, ostiarius, custos ostii carceris; — femm. janitrix, ostiaria. — L'espressione, abbastanza frequente, 𓌙𓄿𓏏𓂻𓏏𓏏𓏏 III, p-menfi-u, significa la legione, la guardia. Ogni legione aveva per patrono una divinità che le dava il nome. Si trova per es. menzionata p-menfi-u 𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Poema di Pentaur) la legione di Ammone;
— 𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , la leg. di Phrā;
— 𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , la leg. di Sutex;
— 𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , la leg. di Ptaḥ.
— V. anche sotto 𓄿𓏏 S's.

𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏 (V. sotto mn-nfr-t).

𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , menfti (Deser. V, 47)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , menfti (D. d. T. I, 106, 3)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , menfed (P. Rhind, 7, 5; 17, 6)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , menfedī b. e. (Dend. Mar.)

Var. di 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 mnfi.
Var. di 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 mnfi.
ār menfed-u (P. Rhind, l. c.), generale delle guardie.

𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , menfdī (Dend. Mar.).
Var. di 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 mnfī.

𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Stel. Metter.)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Sall. IV, 7, 5)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (D. d. T. 10)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Chab.)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Leida, Sarc. M. 3)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Prisse Mon., XXXII, b)
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Masp.) (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 155)
menmen, forma raddoppiata di un radicale 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏, che si è conservato nella forma 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 mnnu (V.); significa: muoversi, commuoversi, agitarsi, dimenarsi; — muovere, agitare, scuotere, sbattere, crollare; — portar via, togliere una cosa dal suo posto (Leyda, l. c.). — Ed i passivi. (V. anche Champ. Monum. pl. 150; Canop. l. 6).

ⲘⲞⲚⲘⲈⲚ (M.) commovere, commoveri, concutere.
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Sall. l. c.), terrae motus, ⲡⲓⲘⲞⲚⲘⲈⲚ.
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 (Stel. Metter.), il sole si arrestò al suo arrivo, e non si moveva dal suo luogo.
𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 , menmen mut-f (Ramesseum di Tebe), titolo di Ammone, letter. concussor matris suae, signif. marito della propria madre.

2) — Masp. (Mél. l. c.) fa l'ultimo gruppo equiv. alla sua forma semplice 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 mn (V.), e trad.: correre a traverso, viaggiare a traverso, traversare; traversata, trasporto.

3) — Il 5° ed il 6° gruppo sono anche varianti di 𓄿𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏𓏏 rmn.

4) — De Rougé (Mél. d'Arch. I, 13) traduce il 7° gruppo: gamba.

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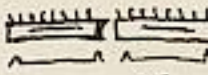
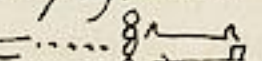
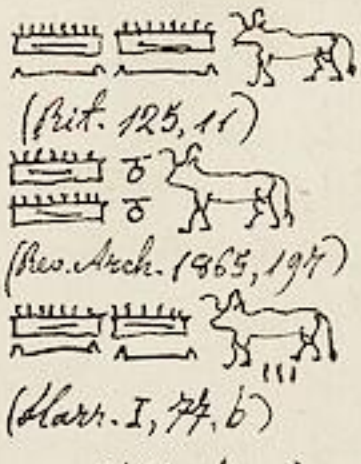
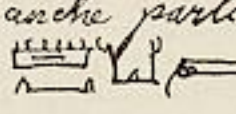
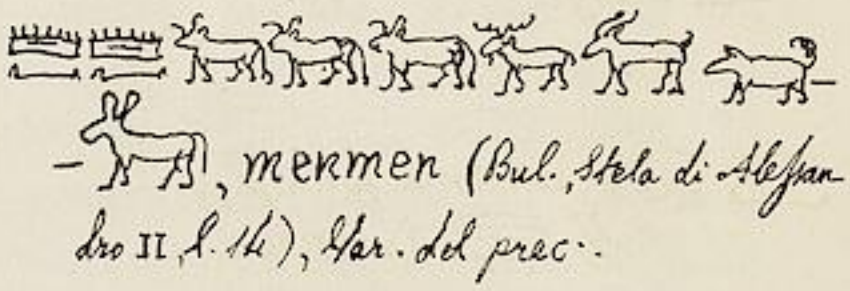
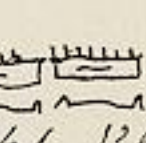
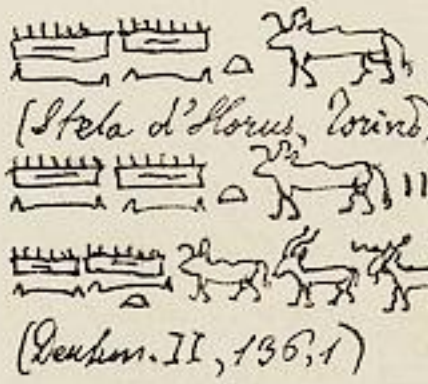
 , menmen (Louvre, C, 108), nella seguente espressione:
menmen  , che Pierret (D'ét.) trad.: déplacer (quelque chose) de.....
— Forse è una var. del prec.,

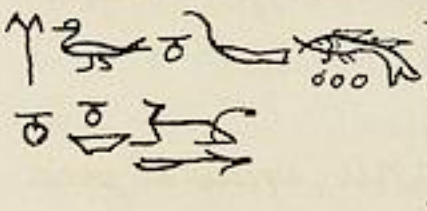

(Rit. 125, 11)
(Rev. Arch. 1865, 197)
(Harr. I, 74, b)
menmen, armento, bestiame da pascolo (giovenchi, buoi, capre, pecore, asini, ecc. confr. il seg.); il grosso bestiame. Confr. peq moore, γοιὲς, degens in pascuis (detto di un'asina).
— Detto anche particolarmente dei tori,  mnq.

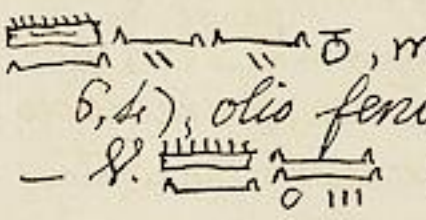

—  , menmen (Bul., Stela di Alessandro II, l. 14), Var. del prec.

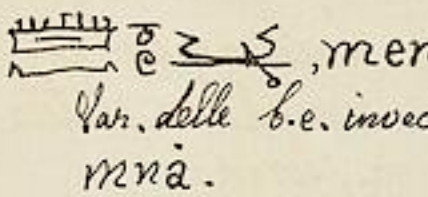
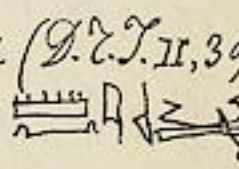

(Stela d'Horus, Torino)
(Denkm. II, 136, 1)
menmen-t, Harr. dei prec.

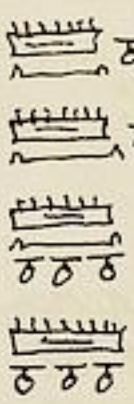
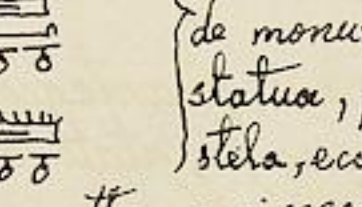
men-nār (D. Rec. IV, 82, 3; liste del Kyphy, 83 e 86), nome di un ingrediente adoperato nelle b.e. pel Kyphi.

pr-šn.


men-nār, Var. del prec.

 , mennini (P. Bkind, 6, 4), olio fenicio?.
— mnnn.

 , mennu (D. T. T. II, 39, 9).
Var. delle b.e. invece di  mnà.


mennu, g. m., ogni omaggio pio o consacrazione (Pierr. D'ét. I, 79), Dal più grande monumento, come obelisco, statua, piramide, colonna, stela, ecc. sino al più piccolo oggetto; — ogni monumento consacrato alla memoria del passato.
 , fare qualche cosa in consacrazione a qualcuno, cioè: consacrare qualche cosa a qualche dio (Pierr. l. c.).
, noi concediamo a te (che) i tuoi monumenti durino quanto il cielo.
2) — (Luqsor e Karnac), equival. a mnnu.
3) — (Stela 108 di Torino), equival. a mnnu.

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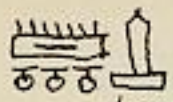
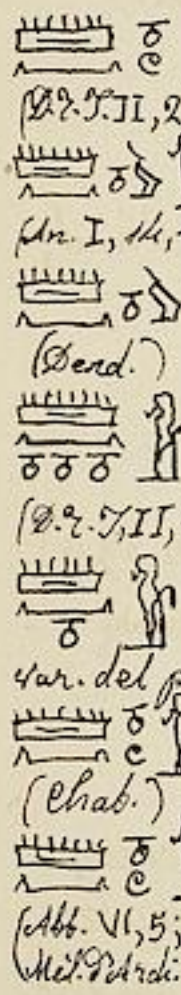
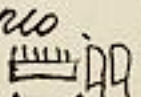
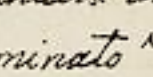
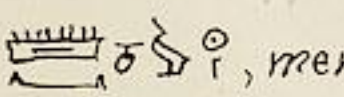
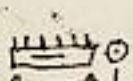
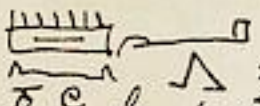
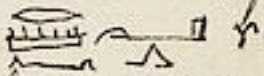
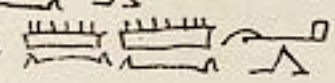
 , mennu, equiv. al prec. nel senso di monumento (obelisco, piramide, ecc.)

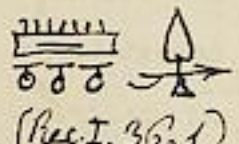

(P.P.I. II, 26, 1)
(An. I, 14, 1)
(Berl.)
(P.P.I. II, 11, 9)
(Leps.)
var. del prec.
(Chab.)
(Abb. VI, 5; DeRoug.; Mél. Perdr. I. 134)

mennu, equiv. al prec.
mnnu, omaggio, omaggio pio.
2) — equiv. a  mnī, la statua, il simulacro, l'immagine innalzata ad onorare la memoria di alcuno; — quindi, in generale: immagine, effigie, simulacro, statua, figura, forma. — Monumento. — I Greci chiamavano ΜΕΜΝΟΝΙΟΝ ogni monumento dell'Egitto.

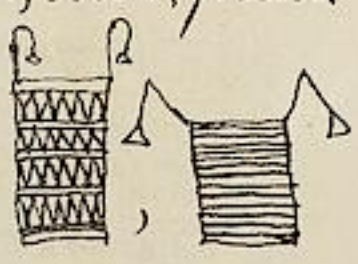
appendersi al collo, il quale ornamento è denominato  nt-mennu, di mennu, ed è rappresentato, nella scena e nell'iscrizione che l'accompagna, come le due figure delineate qui sopra.

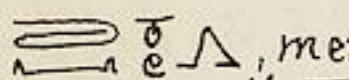
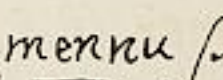
 , mennu, Var. di  mn.
2) — sost. g. m., continuità, quotidianità, eternità.
, la dimora dell'eternità, designa la dimora sepolcrale, il sepolcro.

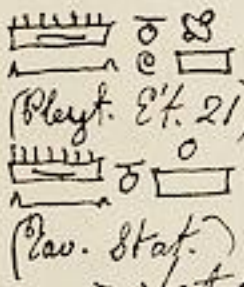
 , mennu, forma equivalente di  rmn.
— V. anche  mnmn,
— ed il seg.

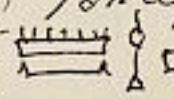

(Rec. I, 36, 1)
(Rav. Stat. Thotmes III)
(Stel. C, 55. Louvre)
(D. H. I. II, 44)
(Harr. I, 4, 3; 78, 8)

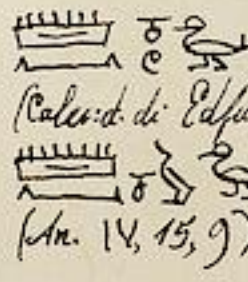
mennu, piantagione, terreno piantato di alberi, alberi; — piantagione di alberi (specialm. fruttiferi). — (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 105) propr. fondazione o memnonium (Confr. i prec.) di alberi, cioè: giardino funerario. — Al plur. (Harr. I, 78, 8) boschi, selve, foreste.
— In D. H. I. II, 44 si parla di una specie di collare o collana o altro ornamento da



 , mennu (Masp.).
V.  mn.


(Pleyt. Et. 21)
(Rav. Stat.)

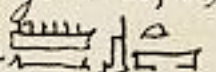
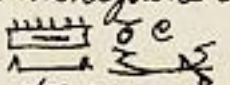
mennu, una specie particolare di pietra, probabilmente una pietra preziosa. In Leps. (Ausw. Stat. 2a f., 52) è citato  men-ḥeḳ, Men bianco.

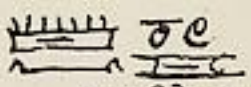

(Calend. di Edfu)
(An. IV, 15, 9)

mennu, un uccello acquatico, specialm. una specie di anitra. — V. mnt.

In Edfu (Calend., 130) l'uccello mennu è considerato come un simbolo del maligno Set, e perciò esso era offerto al buon Horus.
— La figura di questo uccello servì nelle b.e. per esprimere graficamente le sillabe mn e mnnu.

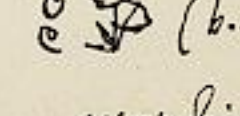
[ḥat-mennu]

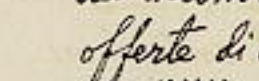
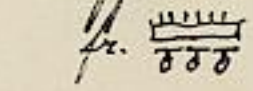
mennu (Dict. géo. 628,253), in connessione con  e  (?), signif.: stazione, posto militare, quartiere (Géog. I, N. 292); — ed anche: luogo, sede, posto, stazione in genere. plur. MONH (C., T; M., ⸗) mansio, habitatio; ⲙⲉⲛⲟⲩ abitazione, soggiorno, luogo; ⲙⲉⲛⲓ luogo stabile, luogo, stanza.
2) — (Chab., Antiq. hist. 222) porto di mare, hâvre, MONH, statio navium, portus.
3) — (Brugsch) Forse radicalmente affine con MOONE (C.), MENNH, pascere, depasci; — e perciò il significato radicale e primitivo di questo vocabolo è probabilm. luogo del pascolo; confr. il seg.

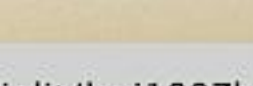
 , mennu (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 256), prato, pascolo: confr. il prec. all. 3.
— V. il prec., all. 2.

(D. 23. 96, 10)

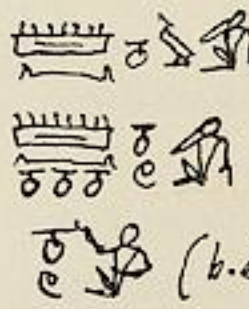
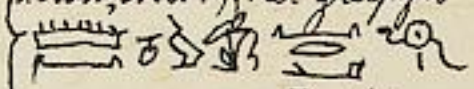
mennu, ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩ, ⲙⲉⲛⲉ, ⲙⲓⲛ, parte, porzione; — parte di cui si ha bisogno pel proprio sostentamento, razione (V. J. de Rougé, Edf. 67, 22).

 , mennu, op. men. V. sotto mn.

 , mennu, il sedere, il deretano, il culo.
 , mennui (Pleyte Ét. pl. V, 43) forma duale, collo stesso significato. — Confr. ⲁⲧⲟⲩⲣ deretano, duale ⲁⲧⲟⲩⲣⲓⲙ, idem.

 , mennu, nome di uno strumento in forma di vanga o cucchiaio, come la figura quì accanto.

In Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 10 questa figura è designata sotto diverse armi ed altri arnesi, presso un turcasso, un arco, un pastorale, una mazza ed uno scettro.


mennu (D. K. T. 83; Dendérah, Mar.), nel gruppo 
mennu nrā, designa un grado sacerdotale della gerarchia templaria di Dendera, e la cui incombenza era di presentare le offerte di omaggio alla divinità (Confr. mknu.

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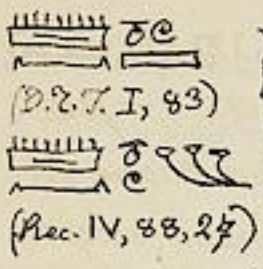
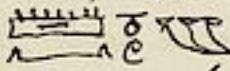
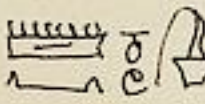
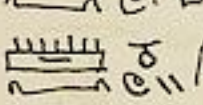

(P.S.T. I, 83)

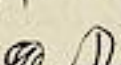
(Rec. IV, 88, 27)

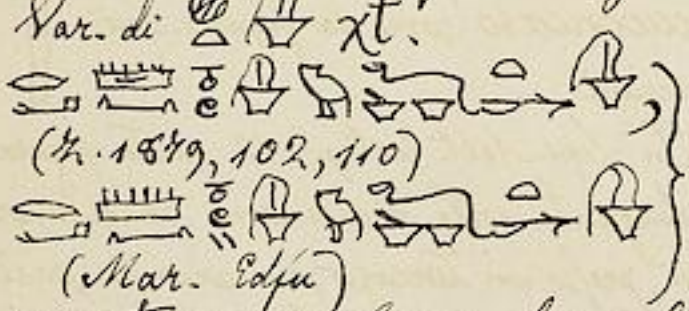
mennu, g.f., ebr. מָנ, arab. مَنّ, grec. μαννα, la manna, che ancora oggidì nella penisola del Sinai si ricava dallo spinoso ḫb tarfa (confr. דרב essere acuto, דֶּרֶב pungiglione, pungolo), arbusto fruttice della specie del tamarisco.

In P.S.T., l.c., appare questa sostanza in una breve lista di offerte che erano destinate per la camera del nel tempio di Apollinopoli Magna.

In Rec. l.c., il nome di questa sostanza è scritto  mennu ḥeḳt, la manna bianca.

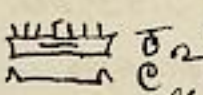
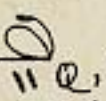
 , mennu
 , mennui
un fuoco durevole (V. mn); fuoco in generale.

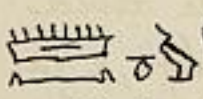
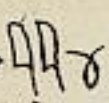
Var. di  xt.

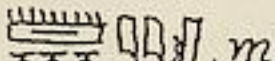

(Z. 1879, 102, 110)

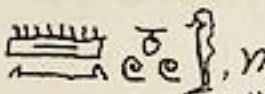
(Mar. Edfu)

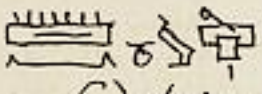
mantenere un fuoco durevole di braci.

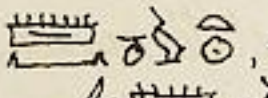
 , mennui,
V.  mnnu.

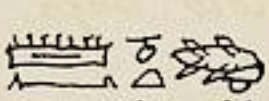
 , mennuī (ṯ s'es) (An. VI, 2, 15), sost. equiv. a  mnī, o piuttosto a mnī (V. sotto il medesimo mnī).

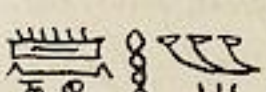
 , mennuī, ricordarsi, rammentarsi, pensare su; pensare ardentemente, frequentemente a....,
2) — V. mnnu.

 , mennuu (Sall. III, 6, 8),
V. mnnu.

 , mennu-sa (An. IV, 13, 6'), designa una certa classe di scribi addetti agli alti impiegati ufficiali egizi. — Brugsch vorrebbe far questo vocabolo composto di (cald. מְנָה, מְנָא) numerare, — e uomo, oppure , terra, luogo; — cosicchè il vocabolo mennu-sa corrisponderebbe a calcolatore, contabile, ragioniere.

 , mennu-t, g.m., variante di mnnu, all. 2.
 (P. di Bul. IV), la dimora dell'eternità, cioè: il sepolcro, la tomba.

 , mennu-t (Denkm. II, 147), g.f.; V. mnt.

 , mennuḥ (E),
V. mnḥ.

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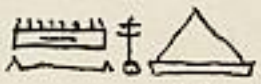
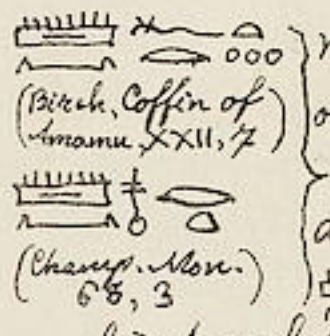
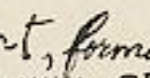
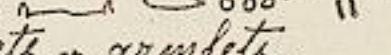
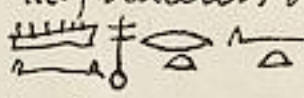
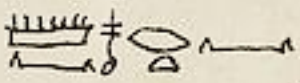
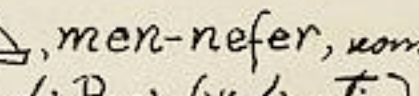
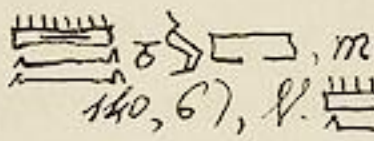
 , men-nefer, nome della piramide di Pepi (VI dinastia).

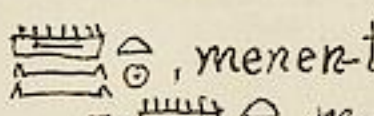
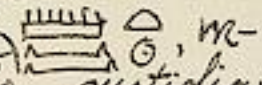
(Stel. Pasalaqua, 1362, Berl.)
mennefer, contratto in copto MENGI, MEMPI, onde il greco Μέμφις, la città di Menfi, chiamata מֹף nella Bibbia.

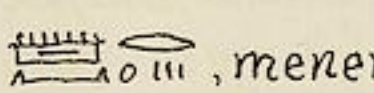

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, 7)
(Champ. Mon. 68, 3)
men-nefer-t, forma antica, onde è deriv.  mnfi (V.), collo stesso significato: anello, cerchio o catena.

(Birch, l.c.) bracelets or armlets,
 , braccialetto,
 , fermaglio del piede, anello per il piede.

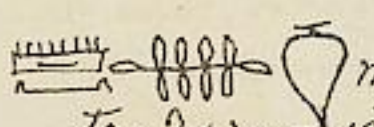
, menneft[u] (D. K. I., 110, 13), equiv. al prec. e var. di  mnfdi.

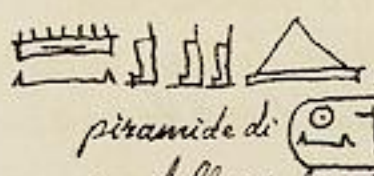
(Harr. I, 33, b)
(Rec. IV, 13, l. 3, 8)
(P. Bul. 3, 4, l. 1, 6; 7)
mennen, sebbene in certa connessione con mnnu), pare a Brugsch non improbabile il suo collegamento con bnn, in senso di palla, pallottola.
Secondo le indicazioni delle iscrizioni, designa le sferiformi resinose trasudazioni di certi alberi (sopratutto del Tamarix orientale), le quali erano in molte maniere impiegate nelle preparazioni dell'olio sacro, di balsami, unguenti, e vari preparati per l'imbalsamazione.
— Resina, gomma, ragia (P. Harr., l.c.).

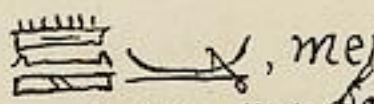
 , menennu (Denkm. III, 140, 6), V. mnnu.

 , menen-t, Var. di mn.
 , m-menen-t, ogni giorno, quotidianamente, continuamente, ⲙⲛⲏⲏⲛⲓ (M.), ⲙⲛⲏⲏⲛⲉ (P.), ⲙⲛⲏⲏⲛⲉ, quotidie, quotidianus.

 , mener, Var. di mnnn.

 mensa (Altare granitico, Torino, E, 13), Birch (Trans. 1874) trad.: un vaso in forma di pera, della capacità di mezza pinta inglese.

 , men-se-u, nome della piramide di , faraone della V dinastia.

 , mens (An. IV, 3; Sall. II, 3), g. m., una barca di grandi dimensioni, che serviva come nave di trasporto,

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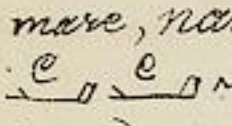
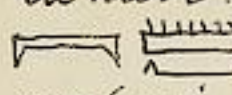
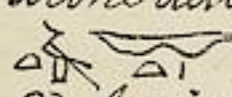
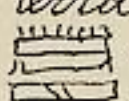
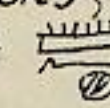
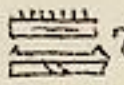
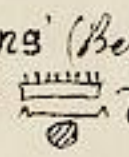
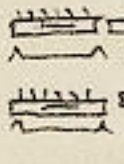
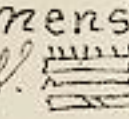
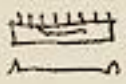
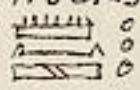
tanto sul Nilo, quanto e sopratutto sul mare, nave mercantile.
 (An. IV, 2, 1 e 2), capitano o comandante della nave mens'u.
 (P. di Bologna 1086, 1, 12; Chab. Mél. III, 234), il padrone della nave.
 (An. III, 7, 6), la ciurma della nave, i marinai della nave.
2) — (Grande Iscr. di Abido) commerciante, marittimo.

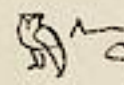
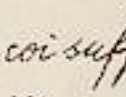
mens', una specie di terra o materia colorante, di cui si servivano gli scribi ed i pittori; minio, carminio, sinopia, rubrica (Rec. IV, 42, a; Brug. Z. 1880, 6), il color rosso.
אַדְמִין, אַדְמוּץ, rosso; ⲙⲉⲣⲡ, ⲙⲣⲡ, ⲙⲟⲣⲡ, rubicundus color, rufus, flavus, fulvus; ⲡⲏⲣⲡ minium.
— Anche semplicemente colore o terra colorante:
 mens'-ūaz (Edf.), terra di color verde, materia colorante verde, verde minerale.
— Secondo Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 50), il vocabolo mens' signif. verde carico, verde scuro.

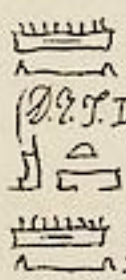
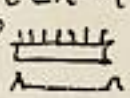
mens', Var. delle b. e. invece di  mnx.

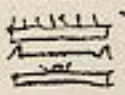
 mens' (Rec. IV, 17), Var. delle b. e. invece di  mnx.

 mens'u, V.  mns'.

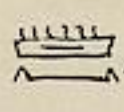
 mens'-t (Abyd., Mar.), V.  mns'.

 m-nt, coi suffissi pronominali, V. sotto  m.

 men-t, V.  mn.

men-t, femminile di  mn.

ment, il dio Month.

 men-t (Z. 1873, 83),

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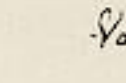
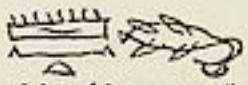
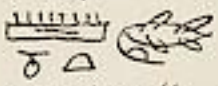
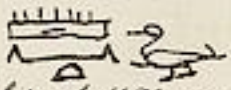
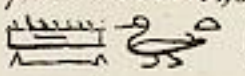
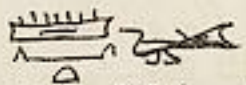
Var. di  mnà-t.

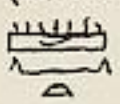

(Berl. Zauv. delle offerte)

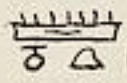

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2, 3ª)


(Lepsius Aelt. Texte 51, Anm. 1)

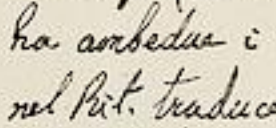

(E)

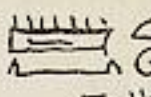
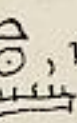

(Rit. 86, 2ª t. e 1)

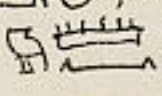

(Tomba di Ti)

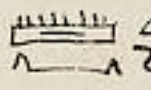

(Denkm. II, 70, 129)

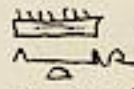
ment op. men-t, g. f., secondo Birch e Brugsch, designa una specie di piccione, colomba o tortora, piccione selvatico; - molto usata nelle offerte (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 36).
Altri Egittologi (per es. Le Rouge', Wiedemann, Dümichen, Pierret, Stern e Goodwin) traducono rondine (hirondelle, Schwalbe, Swallow), identificando col copto ϩⲓⲛⲉ, ϯ, hirundo.
- Masp. (Journ. As. l.c.) asserisce che mnt ha ambedue i significati, e Birch che nel Rit. traduce rondine, nel Coffin of Amam. trad. colombo.

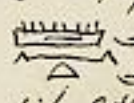

, sàmt ment (Tomba di Ti; Brugsch, Gräberwelt, 8; 16, 19), (Erman, Z. 1881, 99) imbeccar colombi; dar l'imbeccata, dar da mangiare a colombi; (Masp.) empâter un pigeon ou une tourterelle.
V. anche Z. 1867, 22; Rec. IV, 86, 1.

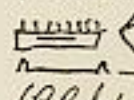

, men-t (Sall. I, 4, 8). V.  O mn.

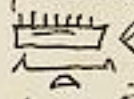
 = , V. mnn-t.

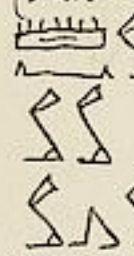

, men-t (Rit. 147, 13; P. Med.), male, dolore, ecc. V. mn, sost.


(Insc. Pepi I, 79)

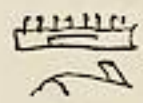

(ib. 283; Insc. Uas. 486)


(P. Rhind, 3, 6)

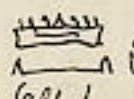

(Insc. Pepi I, 101)

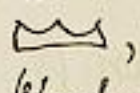

b.e.
(B. d. M. I, Text., p. 113)

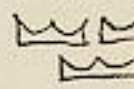
ment (duale men-tì), g. f., la gamba, le gambe; - la parte superiore della gamba, la coscia; - la parte superiore della coscia. - Detto di un quadrupede, designa piuttosto la gamba o zampa posteriore, lacca, gigot.

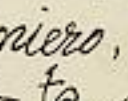

, plur.
(Med. Abu)

men-t, la gamba o zampa di un uccello.
V. mn.


(Wadi-Maghar.)


(V. anche sotto st)


plur.

ment, g. f., terra, regione, paese; - popolo, nazione, tribù.
- Paese, popolo, ecc. straniero, in opposiz. a 
ta, paese, contrada, terra, regione d'Egitto.
Confr. מִדְיָנִית dominio, terra, metropoli provincia, regione; מְדִינָה popolo, tribù.

(sic) (sic)

percuotitore della nazione (straniera), percuotitore di tutte le nazioni, tito-

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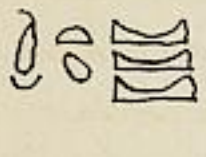
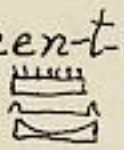
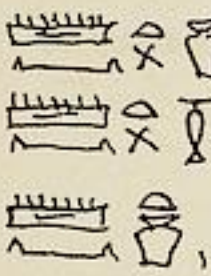
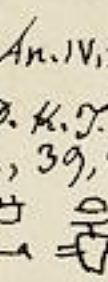
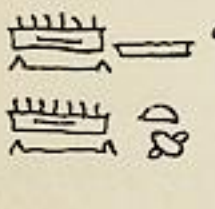
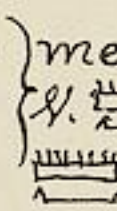
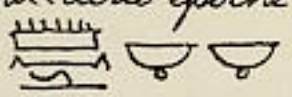
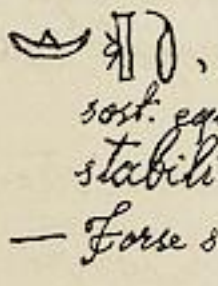
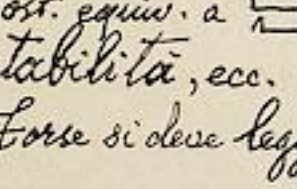
lo del Faraone nelle iscrizioni sinaitiche.

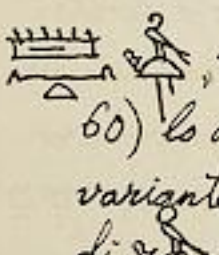
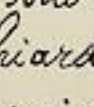
 , men-t-u, rarissimo plurale di  mn.

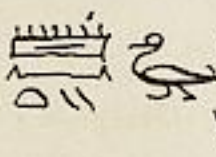
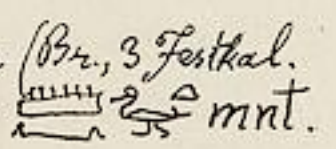
 men-t, g.m. (An. IV, 3, 14) (P. K. T. I, 39, 8) (P. l. c.), V.  mn.

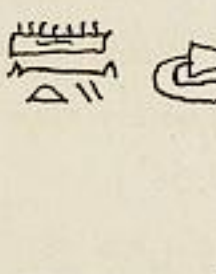
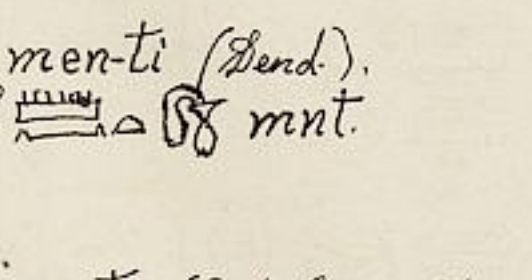
 men-t (Pleyt. Ét. 17), V.  mn e mnnu.

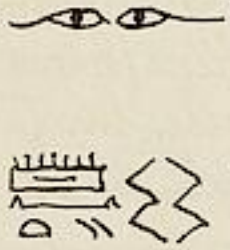
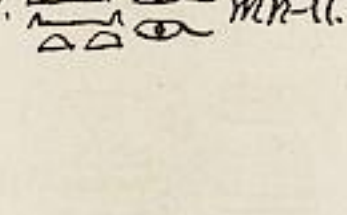
, ment (P. T. T. II, 40, 10), Var. delle epoche posteriori, invece di  mnd.

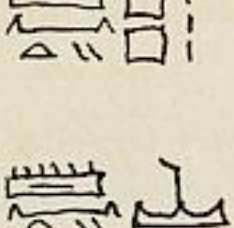
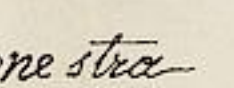
 , men-t, b. e. (Sarc. Vienna), sost. equiv. a  mn; durata, stabilità, ecc.
— Forse si deve leggere mn (V.).

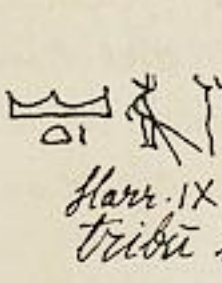
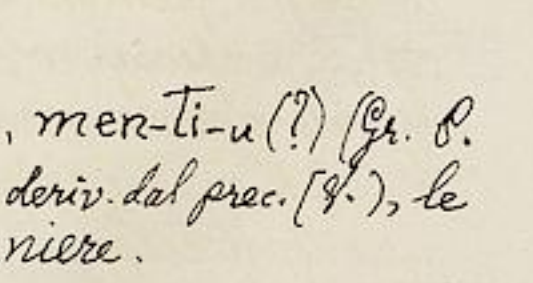
 , ment, Lepage Renouf (2, 1867, 60) lo dà come una importantissima variante e come il vero fonetico di e di (V. sotto àmnt), l'Occidente; ed egli dichiara che la forma  àment (e i suoi derivati) è una forma allungata di questo mnt, formata perciò nello stesso modo come quelle citate all'articolo (Vol. I, p. 144).

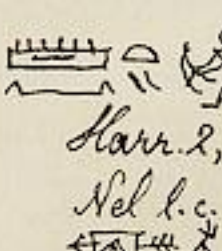
 , men-ti-u (Br., 3 Festkal. VIII, 44), plur. di  mnt.

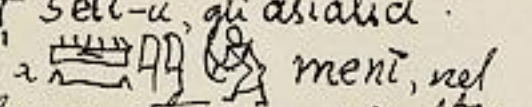
 , men-ti (Dend.). V.  mnt.

 men-ti (E. de Rougé, Chrestom. 92), V.  mn-tt.

 men-ti, duale di  mn.

 , men-ti, nazione straniera, V.  mnt.

 , men-ti-u (?) (Gr. P. Harr. IX, 2), deriv. dal prec. (V.), le tribù straniere.

, men-ti-u (P. Mag. Harr. 2, 11) probabilmente var. del prec.. Nel l. c. è menzionato insieme coi  seti-u, gli asiatici.
2) — Equiv. a menî, nel senso di: lavoratori o agricoltori (stranieri).

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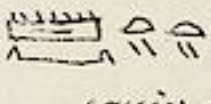
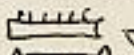
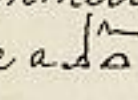
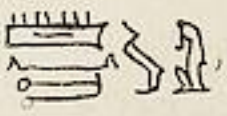
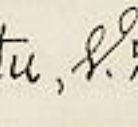
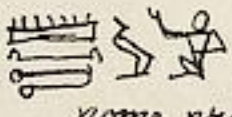
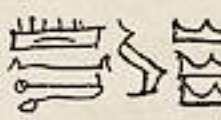
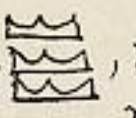
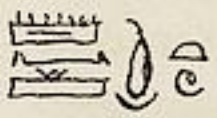
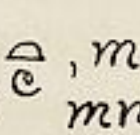
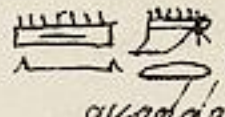
 , mentiti (P. Mor. Bul., 6), equiv. a  mnd (Y.), MNOT, uber, mamma, petto, seno, poppe, mammelle.
Forma affine a  bntt (Y.).

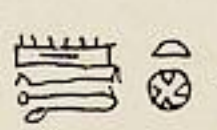
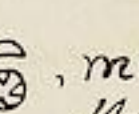
 , mentu, Y.  mnt.

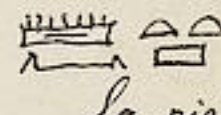
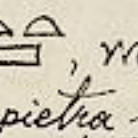
 , mentu, Μαντώ, Μάνθης, nome proprio d'uomo, deriv. del prec.

 , mentu, plur. di  mnt.

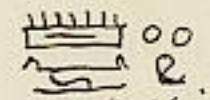
 , men-tu, participio di  mn (Y.); fermo, stabilito, ecc.

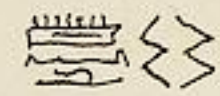
 , menter, (E) membrum quodam caprae et muris.

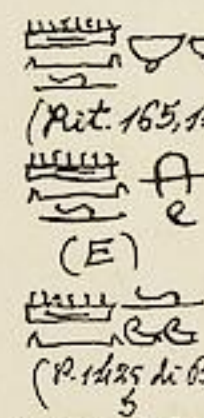
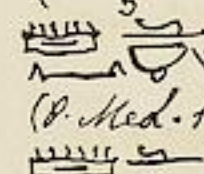
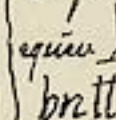
 , ment-t, la città del dio Month () mnt), la Hermonthis dei geografi greci; — ora Ermenti.

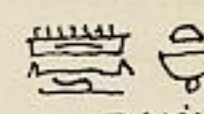
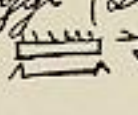
 , men-tt (Leps. Ausw. pl. 9), la pietra sienite.
Deriv. da  mnti.

, men-tt (B. H. T. 37,5), propr. le due palliottole, ioè pupille o globi degli occhi; — onde anche i due occhi (Confr. Bad oculus).

 , mend (K. 1873, 82, Naville), pupilla dell'occhio; — gli occhi.
Var. del prec.

 , mend, Var. di mn.

 (Rit. 165, 14) (E) (P. 1125 di Berl.) } mend
 , mendi (P. Med. 12,2)
, mendidi (duale)
, mendu (E.)
mammella, poppa, capezzolo, seno; le mammelle, MNOT, MNOT (QAN); ENNOT (TI), uberae, mammae.
Confr. la forma equiv.  bntt.

 , mend-t, deriv. dal prec.: אֹמֶנֶת, MAME, MOONE, balia, nutrice.
2) — Designa anche una funzione esercitata da uomini, la quale consisteva nel tener in braccio i bimbi dei grandi personaggi (Denkm. II e III).
Y.  menā.

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, mend-t (Nav. 2.1873,82), *prunelle, pupilla dell'occhio*; *v.* mnd.

, mend-ti (2.1873,83), *duale di* mnd: *le mammelle.*

menz, g. m. (Inscr. Pop. I, 287), *var. antiquate del precd.* mnd.

, menza (*Altare granitico di Torino, E, 12; Birch, Trans. 1874*) *pot or mug*: *vaso, brocca, boccale, ecc.*

, menzà, (E) *grana quaedam, seu baccae.*
— (Brugsch) *la cera molle.* Deriv. da argilla, cemento, malta.

, menzī (Nav. M. d'H. V), *v.* , mānzaī.

, menhep (*Edfu e Dendera*), *il phallus, specialmente quello di Osiride.*

, meneḥ, *radicale affine con*

mrḥ, *e corrisp.*
1) *alla rad.* מרח *salare, arab.* , , *salire, sal*, *v.* mnḥ, *all.* — *Onde in S. I, 7,1; An. II, 7,4; IV, 3,7, preso come equiv. al seg.* mnḥ.
2) *alla rad.* מרח, , *strigliare, fregare, impiastrare, ungere, mollificare* (*per es. il corpo con olio*); — *e quindi equiv. a* , *all. 2.*

(An. IV, 4,3; 16,2)
(P. di Bologna, Chab. Voy. 172,384)
(2.1876, 75)
meneḥ, *deriv. dal prec. all. 1, propr. il salato, signif. il giovane, giovanetto, garzone, le jeune homme, der Jüngling.* *In opposiz. a* se, *uomo ed a* sr̀à *ragazzo, nello stesso modo che* nefer-t, *la donzella, la giovane (vergine), è in opposizione con* se-t, *la donna e con* s'erà-t, *la fanciullina, ragazzetta* (*V. D. H. S. 26,7; An. IV, 7.2; P. di Bologna, N. 1066, l. 21 e 26*).
— Chab. (*Voy. 172 e 384*) *traduce parimenti adulto, pubere.*
— Masp. (*Etud. égypt. p. 34 e seg.*) *cadet, secondogenito.*

(Rit. 4,32; 2.1867, 86)
(*ib.*)
(Br. 3 Fast. hal. Raw. VIII, col. 26)
meneḥ, מנח *salare,* מנח *sale.* , , *salire, sal.* מלח, מולח, מולח, *salire, sale condire, salsugo;*

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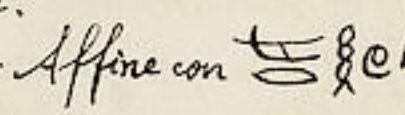
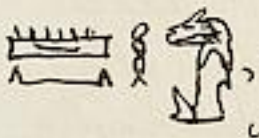
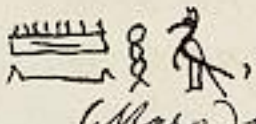
ⲙⲁⲗϩ salsugo.
2) — la cera; — ed anche un oggetto composto o fatto di cera, una figura di cera.
ⲙⲟⲩⲗⲁϩ (π), ⲙⲟⲩⲗϩ (ʔ.M.) cera; ⲙⲟⲗϩ (ʔ), ἐνείρω, jungere, connectere.
— Affine con  mrḥu (V.).

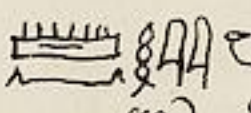
 , meneḥ, (Champ.) la dea Menḥi, leontocefala.

 , meneḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 311), (Masp.) papiro (?).
Confr. il seg.

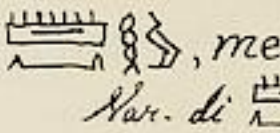
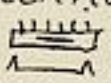
(Dict. géo. 262)

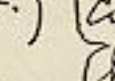
(An. III, 2, 12)

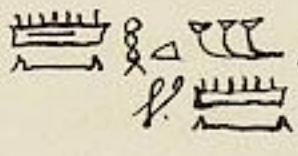
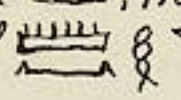
(D.E.T. 107, 17; Ḫ. 1671, 141)
meneḥ, מלוח, ἄλιμος, ortica, atrepice, alinio, il melohieh degli arabi, un vegetale, le cui giovani foglie servivano di cibo.
— (Champ.) una pianta del genere delle Colchiche.
2) — (D.E.T. l.c.) in architettura designa uno speciale capitello.

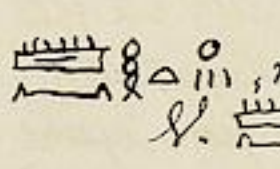
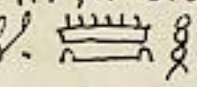
 , menḥī (Champs. Gram. p. 89), Var. del prec.

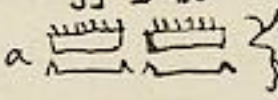
(Rit. 17, 54)
(Dict. géo. 544)
menḥī, menḥu, menḥui, Vl. mnḥu, all. 2.

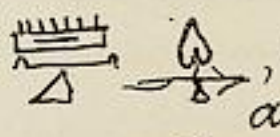
 , menḥu (Ḫ. 1876, 74), Var. di  mnḥ.

(Dend. Mar.)
(Schiap. L.d.F. Pap. XXI, 12)
(Dict. géo. 544)
(Dend.)
menḥu, menḥui, scannatore, sacrificatore; macellaio, beccaio.
V.  àmnḥu.
2) — talora designa anche il re, quale scannatore dei nemici (D.K.T. 101, a 5), ed il guerriero.
ⲙⲗⲁϥ (M.), ⲙⲗⲁϩ (ʔ.), dimicare, contendere; pugna; ⲣⲉϥ-ⲙⲗⲁϥ, dimicator, pugnator, bellator.

 , meneḥ-t, Vl.  mnḥ.

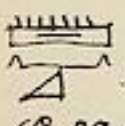
 , meneḥ-t (Harr. I, 18, b), Vl.  mnḥ.

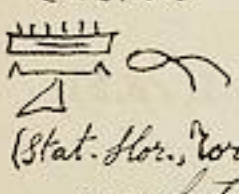
a 
menqa, (Chab.) fecondare, generare.
— (Brugsch) equus.
mnmn.

 , menq (E, 69, 10), (Stern) arbor quaedam, cuius ligno in officinis utuntur.
— È identico al copto ⲁⲙⲓⲛⲁⲕⲟⲥ (M.), styrax arbor et liquor inde

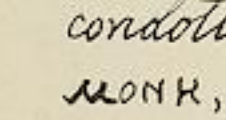
emanens.

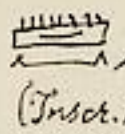
, menq, in connes. col seg.; signif.: aver distrutte le sue forze, abbisognar di riposo; esser stanco, stracco, lasso; esser abbattuto, sfinito, sposato, dilombato, ecc. per fatica, esser affaticato. — Stanchezza, lassitudine, sposatezza.
ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ (M.B.) deficere, cessare, languere; ⲙⲟⲩⲣⲕ evanescere.
2) — Riposarsi, riposo, quiete, מְנוּחָה, מְנוּחָה, מָנוֹחַ.
— Il luogo di riposo.

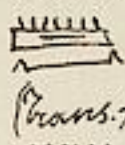

(C, 98, Louvre; Stat. Bokenkons, Monaco)

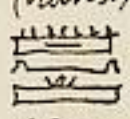

(Stat. Hor., Torino)

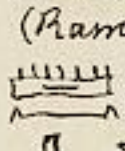
menq, consumare (Stat. Bok.), compiere, compire, terminare, finire, condurre a fine (Stat. Hor.; Harr. I, 42, 1); andare a fine, essere condotto a fine (Denkm. III, 140, 6).
ⲙⲟⲛⲕ, consumere, consummare; ⲙⲟⲩⲣⲕ (M.) absolvere, ad finem perducere. — מוּק, מוֹק, מֵ֫וּק, sciogliere, struggere, metter in rotta (quasi consumare) un esercito; passivo נְמוֹג; מוּק immagrirsi, impoverirsi; מְמֻקָּה distruggere, annichilare, cancellare; מקק onde נמק consumarsi, immagrirsi.

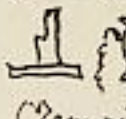

, menqu (Harr. I, 42, 1; Denkm. III, 140, 6), Var. del prec.

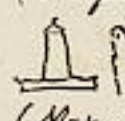

(Inscr. Pep. I, 352)

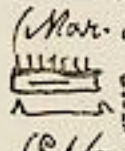

(Trans. 1880, 533)

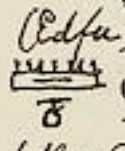

(Ramesseum)

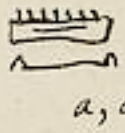


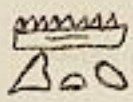

(Dict. geog. 264)
(Tempio di Qurnah)

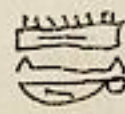

(Mar. Abyd. I, 19, a)


(Edfu, Antisala)


(Mar. Dend. I, 22)
men-geb, letter.: luogo del rinfresco, del ristoro, luogo dove si è fresco e si sta con piacere, dove uno rinfresca o raffredda se o qualche cosa; rinfrescatorio, ristorante.
Un edifizio, una casa, in cui si trova alloggio e ristoro (Lushington, Trans. l. c.).
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 157), padiglione, tenda.
— Anche il palazzo del re è un mengeb (Mar. Dend. I, 22).
— È lo stesso nome ha parimenti nel tempio ogni spazio coperto e quindi fresco (Edfu, Ramesseum; Qurnah, ll. cc.).


, men-qem (Denkm. IV, 46, a, col. 2), lett. di color scuro, designa una veste o stoffa particolare.


, menq-t (Wilkins., Manners and Customs) nome di una dea.


, menker-t
, menk-t
(Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 7 e 37), nome di una parte di acconciatura, coda di animale

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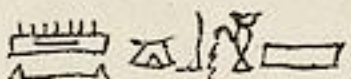
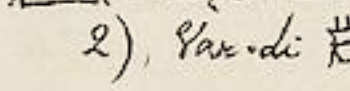
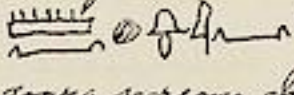
attaccata come ornamento alla corta tunica degli antichi egiziani, od al grembiale s'endi.

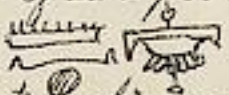
 , mendeb (Harm.; 1.1880, 2). Var. di  mnqb.

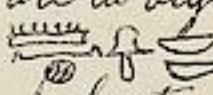
(An. II, 4, 7; Brit. 155, 2)
(b.e.)

menx, moonk, moc (?. M.B.), monk (?. M.), mank (M.), formare, effingere, construere, sculpere, πλάσσειν; moonk (?. B.), manufactum; monecwe (?.) sculptilia facere e ligno; mankgat (M., π) argentarius. — מרק dirozzare, lustrare, pulire, forbire, מְלָאכָה arte, opera, lavoro.

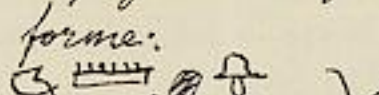
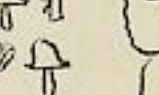
1) — formare, modellare, figurare; sgrossare, digrossare, dibruscare, dirozzare, sbozzare; e si dice dello scultore, dell'intagliatore, del falegname, del costruttore di navi, dell'argentiere, dell'orefice; come nei seguenti esempi:

 (Tomba di Ti, Saqqar, sopra persone che dibruscano coll'accetta legnami per navi), digrossar coll'ascia.

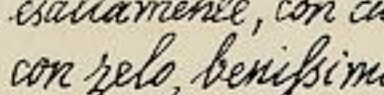
 (Champ. Grammat. 86), lavoratore di argento, argentiere.

 (Tebe, Catacombe) costruttore di bastimenti.

2) — Compiere, eseguire, costruire (An. II, 4, 7; Denkm. III, 115); operare, fare, eseguire un lavoro, to perform; perfezionare, restaurare, migliorare; terminare, lavorare squisitamente. — Lavoro compito, perfezionato, soigné.

 menx m àr, ben fatto, compito, eseguito, finito, variante di  trâu.

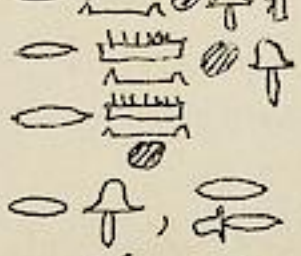
3) — In senso traslato: compiere una buon'opera, operar bene; essere un uomo benefico, essere umano, generoso; — benefattore, benefico, affatto corrisp. al greco εὐεργετεῖν; onde il titolo neter-menx, dio evergete, dio benefico, titolo di vari Tolomei.

 , àr menx-u (Canop. l, 5), praticar buone azioni, facere beneficia.

 (Louvre C, 63, Prisse, Et.) le dévouement absolu à quelqu'un ().

4) — Gli aggettivi corrisp.: perfetto, compito, eccellente, squisito, efficace, benefico (An. II, 4, 7), εὐεργέτης, conveniente, regolare; salutare, buono; generoso, umano, ecc.

5) — Avverbio, più frequentemente accompagnato dalle particelle op , nelle forme:


perfettamente, squisitamente, bene, virtuosamente, convenevolmente, accuratamente; in modo preciso, esattamente, con cura, con attenzione, con zelo, benissimo, appunto: L'usa

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la forma r-menx invece di r-àger (V. sotto àgr):
, è ben fatto, sta bene, dice uno su una iscrizione della tomba di Ti.
sam r-menx (Mar., Edf., ricetta del Kyphi), mescolare bene insieme.
— Forme causative:
(P. Rhind, 32, 12) s-menx, dirigere o regolar bene, porre in buono stato; preparare, allestire bene, acconciare, ristaurare (una casa, Harr. I 10, 16), perfezionare (C, 170, Louvre).
— (Chab.) efficere, perficere, produrre; terminare.
— Preparare una buona salute a qualcuno.

(Tomba di Seti I) menx, deriv. dal prec., all. 1 e 2; maglio, maglietto, mazzapicchio, battacchio, martello di legno (dello scultore, dell'intagliatore o del legnaiuolo).
(L. 1873, 152)

, menx (Bul., Sarc. N. 65), nome di un oggetto di offerta.

, menx (Dend. Mar.), Var. delle basi epsche invece del seg.

(P. Rhind; Harr. I, 50, 2) menx, g. f., мотнн (Z. M.) πι, opus manufactum, manufatto, manifattura; — e quindi: tessitura, tessuto, tela, stoffa, filato, manifattura in tessuto. — Abito, vestito, veste; stoffa per una veste.
(L. 1880, 1 e 2)
b. e. (D. T. T. I, 5, 3)
— Roba, materia, derrata, merce, merce.
Era detto sopratutto e frequentemente delle vestimenta delle immagini divine, degli animali sacri, delle fasce e dei lini con cui si avvilupavano le mummie. Ma in particolare, specialmente il gruppo designa le bende, le fasce, le bandelle, di variopinto colore, che erano avvolte intorno alle immagini delle divinità come segni simbolici; quindi le denominazioni:
, menx ḥez-t, la stoffa bianca,
, menx ūaz-t, la stoffa verde,
, menx ans, la stoffa rosso-chiara, rosso-vivo o porpora.
menx àdmà, la stoffa rosso-scuro.
(N. Mar. Abyd. pp. 43, 44, 52, 53, 54; e 17° quadro).
Il cambio delle vesti e l'indossamento degli abiti nuovi rappresentava una grande parte nelle cerimonie religiose egiziane; onde le frequenti frasi:
} cambiar l'abito, cambiar la veste;

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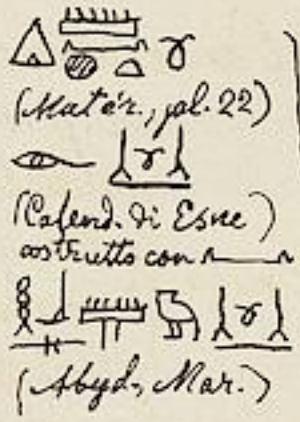
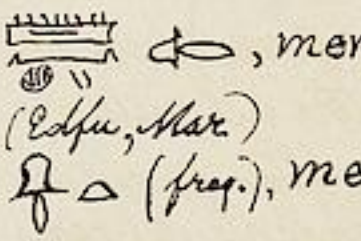

(Mat'er., pl. 22)

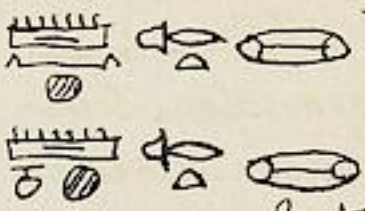
(Calend. di Esne) costruito con

(Abyd., Mar.)

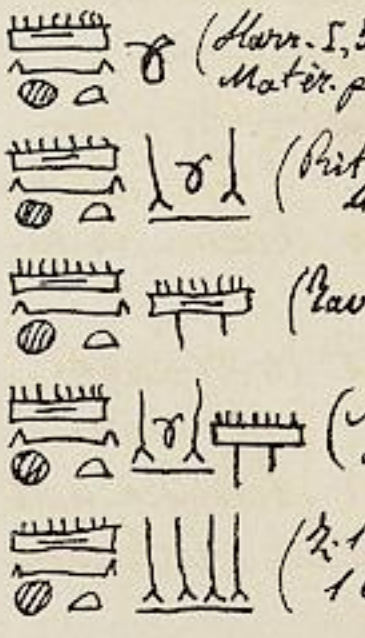
vestire, indossare un abito nuovo, mettere una veste, vestire di un abito (una divinità).


menxi (Edfu, Mar.)
menx-t (frag.)

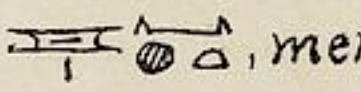
v. mnx.



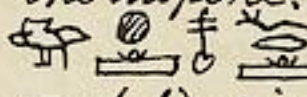
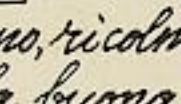
menx-t (J. de Roug., Edf. 53, XII), Brugsch confr. con MOSNK opus manufactum, e trad.: lavoro a mano, manufatto, lavoro d'arte, opera d'arte; lavoro, opera. — Pare però significhi più esattamente roba, materia, merce, mercanzia, derrata.


(Harr. I, 50, 2; Matèr. pl. 22)
(Brit. 145, 4)
(Rav. Stat.)
(Abyd., Mar.)
(L. 1880, 1 e 2)

menx-t, v. mnx.


menx-t (Leps. Aelt. Text., Taf. 40, 42), Var. di mānx-t.

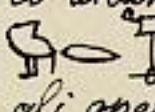
mer, signif. fondamentale; מָלֵא, מָלְאָה, esser completo, pieno, ricolmo, riempito di...; empire, riempirsi, empirsi; agg. מָלֵא pieno. 2) — Occupare qualche cosa, disporre di qualche cosa; e quindi: esser il proprietario, il possessore di qualche cosa; — onde comunemente: proprietario, possessore, colui che dispone.


mer xe nefer (Sall. II, 16, 2), pieno, ricolmo oppure possessore di roba buona, signif. ricco, ed è in oppos. con  s'erāu, povero, bisognoso, miserabile.

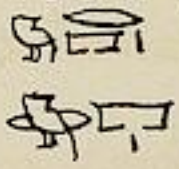
3) — Preposto, capo, direttore, sovrastante, guida, maestro, padrone, intendente, sovrintendente.

מוֹרֶה, מֹרֶה, signore, padrone; מוֹרֶה maestro, istruttore; מַעַל superiore, מַעֲלָה dignità, eccellenza; בַּעַל, cald. בְּעַל, padrone, possessore.

Con questo mer, si trova formato un grande numero di titoli, dei quali ecco alcuni esempi:


mer-āb, intendente degli operai in metalli ed in legnami.

mer-uu-ā-t (Abu-simbel, Ramesse II), (Chab.) capo ereditario.


mer-pe, ufficiale di casa, intendente di casa, ciambellano. — Il pa-

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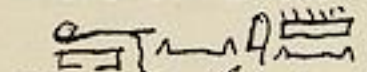
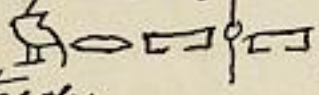
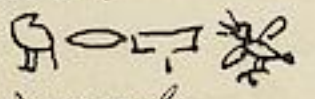
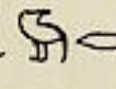
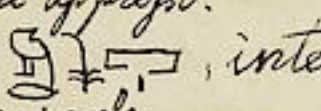
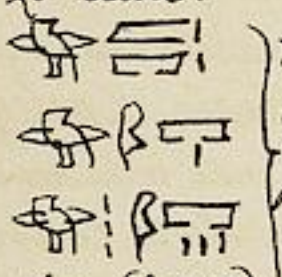
drone di casa.

 , il sovrastante del tempio di Ammone.

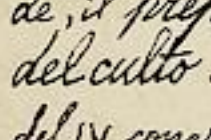
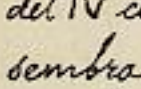
 , intendente del tesoro.

 equiv. a  , v. quì appresso.

 , intendente del palazzo reale.


plur. (Canop.)

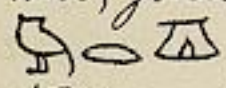
mer-mo, mer-mā, grande sacerdote (il plur. è tradotto nel decreto di Canopo: οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς), il capo sacerdote d'Iside, il preposto dei templi, il capo del culto. — Secondo Maspero (Atti del IV congresso degli orientalisti, p. 210), sembra che questi gruppi designino un grado onorifico, piuttosto che una carica effettiva.

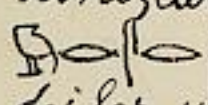



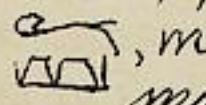
mer-menfi-u (op.-s'es-u), capo delle guardie o dei soldati a piedi.

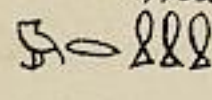
, mer-ga-u (op.-menmen) (R. Lee) sovrintendente del bestiame.

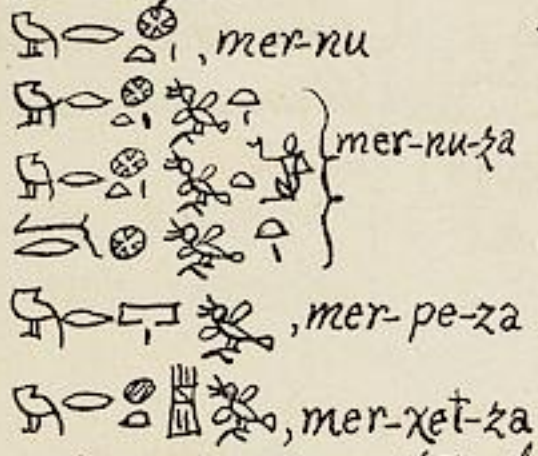
mer-sa (Z. 1874, 42 e 43), capo della classe o della tribù. — (Dieblein l.c.) capo della guardia, capo-guardia, Garde-chef (v. sotto sa).

 , mer-nas, mastro del trono, carica di corte.

 , mer-ser-u, preposto dei Sar, ufficiale capo dei Sar.

 , mer-s'en, intendente del magazzino.

 , mer-neter-ḥon-u, capo dei profeti, capo del sacerdotame di un tempio.

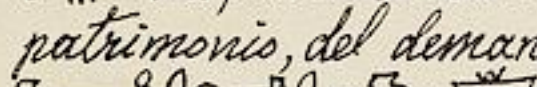


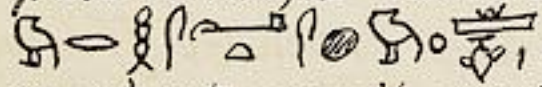
mer-nu, poliarca, governatore della città, capo governatore delle armi, capo governatore del palazzo.

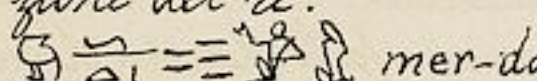
mer-nu-za

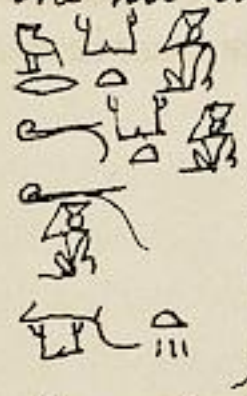
mer-pe-za

mer-χet-za

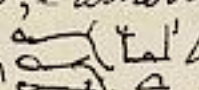
 , mer-às-t-u (Stela Son-met, Berlino) sovrintendente del regio patrimonio, del demanio.

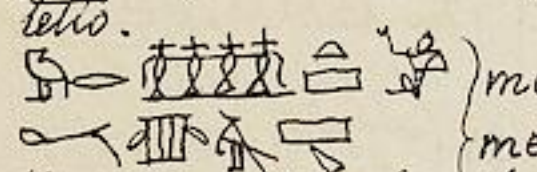
 , mer-ḥes-t-sexem-àb-n-suten, l'intendente del canto e della ricreazione del re.

 mer-dod-V (Denkm. II, 122) capo dei lavoratori op. uno che ha lavoratori.

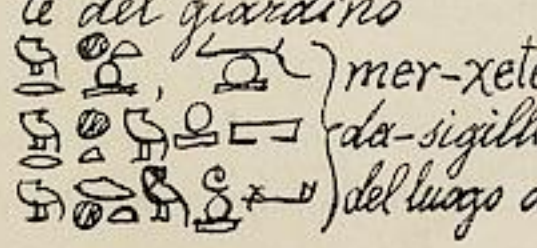


mer-get, mastro costruttore, capo-mastro, mastro operaio; architetto (Denkm. III, 263, e altrove freq.).

 (Stela Son-met, Berlino), il capo dei mer-get, il capo-mastro, il capo-architetto.


(Stel. Son-met. Berl.)

mer-xent, mer-xenti, direttore, ispettore, amministratore o intendente del giardino



mer-xetem, guarda-sigilli, preposto del luogo del sigillo,

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preposto della cancelleria, del sigillo; cancelliere. — Questo impiegato teneva registro del nome e dell'origine delle persone che si arrolavano come servitori:

mer-xa (Denkm. II, 131, 132), il tesoriere, il capo contabile.

Come si può riconoscere dai precedenti esempi, frequentemente (e varr.) è sinonimo di ḥr e di xrp.

mer, propr.: Esser pieno, ricolmo (v. il signif. fond. del prec.) nel cuore da qualche cosa; -onde: amare, desiderare, bramare, aver in mira, esser intenzionato di fare, volere, aver l'intenzione di..., amar meglio, preferire (costr. con); - piacere. — Amore, passione, desiderio, brama, voglia, desio, intenzione, intento, disegno, volontà; — amicizia, inclinazione, affetto, propensione. — amico, amante; - (Inscr. Pepi I e Reta, l.c., Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 154) pio.

(Rouge, 7.11.11)

(16.61.19; Inscr. Pepi I, 320, 446)

(Inscr. Retà, 263)

MEPE (Z.) amore diligere, MEPIT (Z. π) beneplacitum, MENPE amore diligere, desiderare, MENPE (Ψ) amor, MEλIT (B.) dilectus, MEλIT dilecti.

(P. Lee, 4), scritti

d'amore, cioè: libri della magia che conserva l'amore.

mer-àmen, mer-net, mer-rā, e molti altri } nomi propri di uomo, amante di Ammone, a. di Neith, a. di Rā, ecc.

mer-ret, letter.: l'uomo amante, amico, designa colui che osserva volentieri i divini comandamenti che egli riceve con piacere; in opposiz. a mes-zet. — Ed anche merer-t, equiv. a mrr-t (V.).

mer-sexer, amante della dea Soxari; il 1° è una forma della Dea Hathor, ed il 2° è il nome di una regina, moglie del figlio di Thotmes III.

(Rit. 149, 56) (Denkm. VI, 118, 19) (An. II, 2, 3)

n-mer, n-mer-ut, r-mer, m-mer-ut, coi pronomi affissi, significa: a (mon, ton, son, etc.) gré, souhait; come piace a (me, te, lui, ecc.), secondo la volontà di..., a beneplacito di-- ; gratiâ, in grazia di, grâce à..., per amore di, a causa di, per ciò che-- ; per mezzo di (Masp. Gen. epist. 86); — acciocchè, perchè.

2) — Il semplice mer si trova anche equiv. alle prep. prec. n-mer, r-mer, ecc. (Denkm. VI, 118, 53. 98).

— I primi 6 gruppi sono anche equiv:

3) — a mr.

4) — a mr;

5) — Nelle s. e. si trova il segno equiv.

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e variante sillabica di mà.

mer, g. f., l'occhio, la pupilla dell'occhio; anche i due occhi, le due pupille; in questo secondo senso si trovano però anche le forme duali:

(Rec. 14, 70, 11)

(Mar. Deud., Sala V)

mer-ti, i due occhi, le due pupille; — ma anche le due parti settentrionale e meridionale, il Nord e il Sud dell'Egitto. In quest'ultimo senso si trova anche il singolare mer, per indicare una delle suddette due parti, la quale è specificata da uno dei segni che designano il Sud od il Nord. Abbiamo così:

(Brit. Mus., nr. 551)

(Brit.)

l'occhio meridionale, l'occhio del Sud, cioè l'Egitto meridionale, l'Alto Egitto (V. Mar. Abyd. I, 30, a);

l'occhio settentrionale, l'occhio del Nord, cioè l'Egitto settentrionale, il Basso Egitto.

hor-mer, Horo dei due occhi, o piuttosto: l'occhio o i due occhi d'Horo; gruppo frequentissimo sui monumenti di tutte le epoche.

— Confr. Bal (Z. M.), Bel (B), π, πι, oculus, e più esattamente gli orli delle pupille degli occhi.

— Confr. le forme affini ber e men-tt.

mer (D. 2. T. 47, 9), V. mr-t.

mer, la piena, la piena delle acque, l'inondazione, la piena dell'inondazione.

(Tomba di Ti)

(Rit. 52, 5)

(Med. Abu)

(Champ. Not. descr. p. 335)

ⲙⲏⲣⲉ (Z, T), inundatio, aqua inundationis, πλημμυρα; ⲧⲁⲙⲓ, Nilus, cioè nel senso dell'arabo النيل, l'inondazione, conservato visibilmente nel vocabolo demîra del berbero odierno per designare la stessa cosa.

2) — Serbatoio per la radunata acqua dell'inondazione, ed in generale: lago, stagno, bacino, i lati o fianchi del porto;

3) — Acqua o fiume qualunque.

4) — Sponda, riva, porto (d'imbarco). V. mrī.

— (Champ. l. c.) il lago del tempio.

— Confr. cisterna, pozzo, fossa.

mer (Dict. géo. 1197, 1364, XIX), il serpente dell'inondazione (V. il prec., all. 1), l'Agathodemon, a cui era assegnato l'ingresso del fiume per i singoli Nômi.

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(Z. 1873, 151) (Edf.) (Serapeum) mer, scritto anche xe-mer (Edfu), designa una specie di albero, il sicomoro? il moro? il gelso? Il duro legno di questo albero trovava molteplice impiego nella fabbricazione e ornamentazione di bare, feretri, casse-funerarie, nonche di usci, sportelli e simili.
— I due primi gruppi designano anche il frutto dello stesso albero.

, mer (Rit. 18, 12), radicalmente affine foneticamente e ideograficamente a mār (K.); signif.: inviluppare, involgere in fagotto, in fascio, in mazzo; legare, annodare, fasciare, bendare.
— Sost.: sacco, fagotto, fardello, fascio, mazzo; corona, ecc., per designare una certa quantità di piante od erbe. — Unione, legame, involto, inviluppo, fasciatura, bendaggio. мр, морр, мор, ligare, cingere, precingere, obbligare; passivo мнр: маіре, мнірі, fasciculus (alligatus), fasciculi (alligati); мррє(т) vinculum.
K. mar.
2) — stringere, ard. ; spranga re.
3) — percuotere, battere.

, mer (Z. 1877, 154), Mayer traduce: confine, limite (d'una terra). Verisimilm. identico a mr, all. 4.

(Z. 1868, 106) (Stel. Metten.) mer, g. f., terra, terreno, paese, regione, contrada.
(D. E. T. II, 28, 13), regina della terra intiera, titolo di Hathor.
— (Chab., Z. l. c.) la terra ferma, abitata dagli uomini; in oppos. ad àtur, il fiume, in cui vivono pesci e coccodrilli.
— Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo è probabilmente identico all'ebr. מְרוּאָה, vallum, ager. Confr. anche il rabbin. מְדִינָה campagna.
— Anche equiv. a mnt sp. st.

(Stel. Metten.) (D. E. T. I, 86, 2) mer (op. merà), significa fondam.: opera d'architettura (intavolata, boscata), corrisp. al copto мелωт (S., T., M., ⸗), concameratum opus, fornix.
— Per lo più casa in generale.
2) — Equiv. a mrà-t.
3) — Equiv. a mrà.

, mer (op. merà), derivato dal prec. ed., all. 3; nome simbolico dell'Egitto, chiamato anche ta-mer-t.

(Stel. son-mel, Berl.) (Z. 1872, 22) mer (preceduto dall'articolo fem. ta), equivalente a מְלֵאָה, מְלוֹאָה, מְלֵא, arab. , moltitudine, grande folla, turba, popolaccio, plebe.

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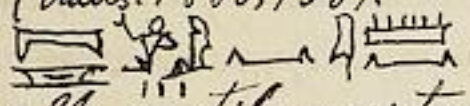
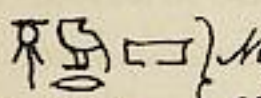
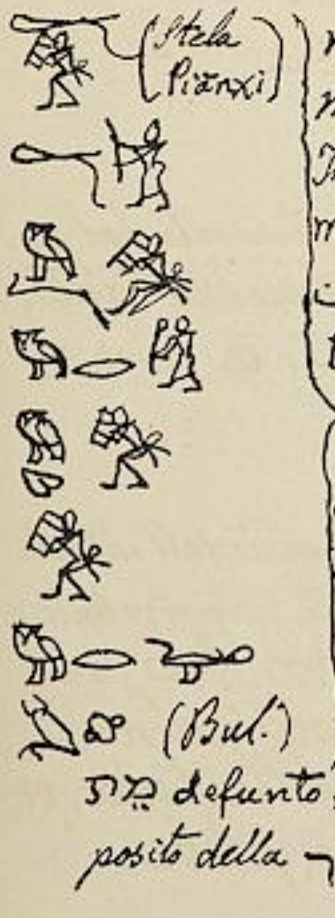
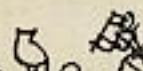
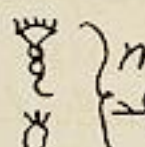
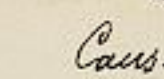
2)— Contadino paysan; i contadini, gli abitanti di una terra di una città, del territorio o distretto di un tempio; gli operai addetti ed appartenenti ai dominii sacri (Brugs. 1880, 138).
 soprastante alle genti (appartenenti al tempio) di Ammone.
3)— I servi, i servitori, il servidorame, i vassalli (Brugs. l.c., 6).
4)— (Chab.) i tessitori, la compagnia dei tessitori.
5)— Preso singolarmente significa: (m.) uno del popolo, (f.) una donna del popolo.

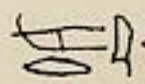
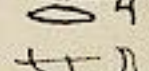
 e varr. } Maspero (Geur. épist. 58; Z. 1883, 63) legge mr. — Noi l'abbiamo messo al fonetico àbmr.

 (Stela Pianxi) } mer, equiv. a  mt morire, morto; uccidere. Indogerm. mar, mrt, sanscr. mri, mar; mrigate, persiano مردن (murdân), got. maurthr, mord, morden, latin. mori, mors, mortuus, grec. μορτὸς = βροτὸς, μορος, ted. mord; — ebr. מוּת, arab. موت, morire, far morire, uccidere; מָוֶת, cald מוֹת, morte, מֵת defunto, morto, cadavere (A proposito della ר, ל, ר, mancante nel radicale semitico, osserva Gesenius: "literam mediam radicalis ר emollita videtur ex liquida ל; confr. וַיָּרָת = וַיִּתֵּן „. Lo stesso accade nell'egizio, dove dall'antico mrt si formò il posteriore e , mt (f.)). In copto abbiamo ⲙⲟⲩ invece di ⲙⲟⲩⲣ, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲟⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲱⲟⲩⲧ, mori.
— L'espressione è da Brugsch tradotta: malattie di ogni sorta; ma noi crediamo più esatta traduzione: ogni sorta di morti,

 (Z. 1872, 39) } mer op. merḥ? Noi li abbiamo messi al 2° fonetico.
 (Sarc. Vienna)

} mer?, una specie di grossa cassa, che era esteriormente fregiata, ornata, intarsiata; arca, forziere, cassone.

 } mer (op. mār, Y.), equivalente a mād (Y.). — Onde } mer-sep, equivalente a mād-sep, Y. sotto il predetto mād.
Caus. s-mer =  s-mār, Y. sotto mār.

 } merà, 1) — color nero;
 } 2) — inchiostro; calamaio, vaso dello scriba.

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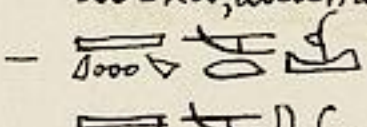
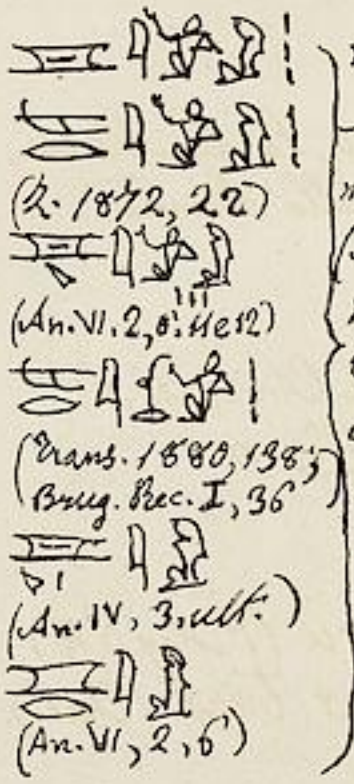
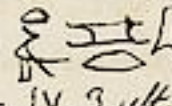
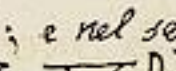
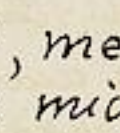
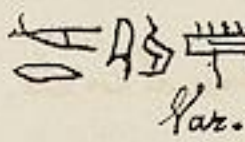
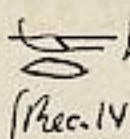
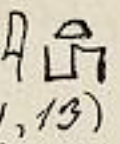
μερα (B.;†) atramentarium, etiopico μελα, atramentum.

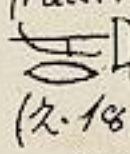
—  (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 160) } la terra di color nero, Μελάμβολος, l'Egitto. — Masp. (Mél. l.c.) trad.: il Delta dell'Egitto.

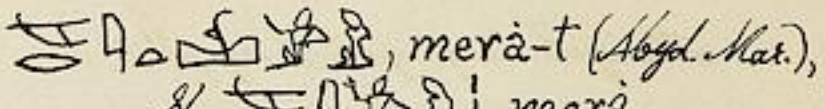
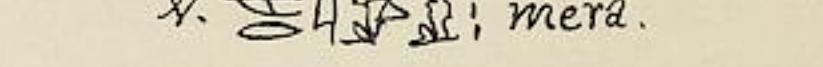
 } merà, f. mr. — Nel senso singolare abbiamo  ta merà (An. IV, 3, ult.) la contadina o la donna del popolo; e nel senso plurale  ; ta merà-u (An. VI 11 l.c.), i contadini, i servi, ecc.

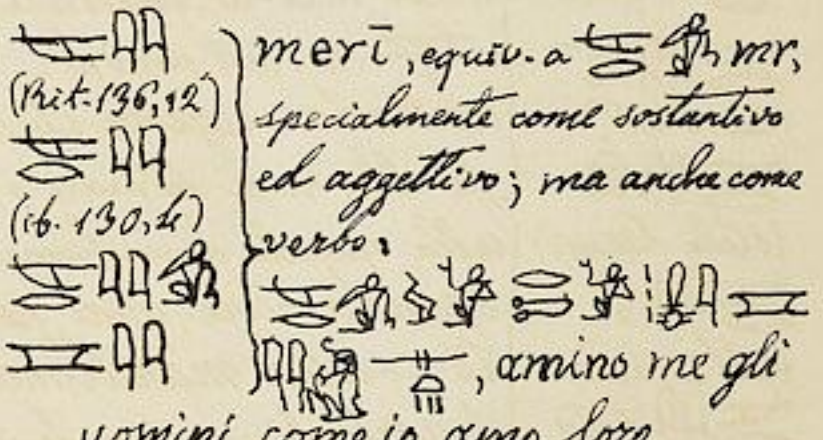
, mer-à op. merà, amante, amico, var. di  mr.

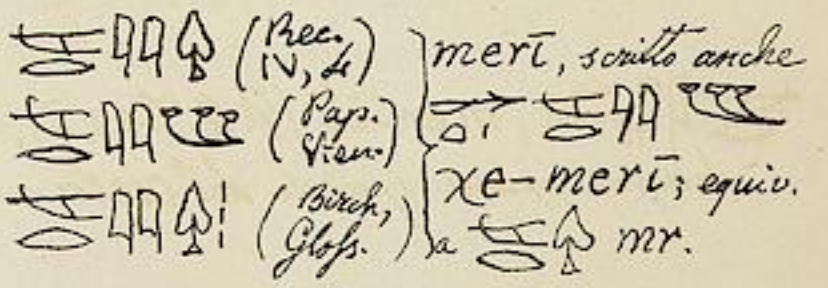
 , meràu, var. di mr.

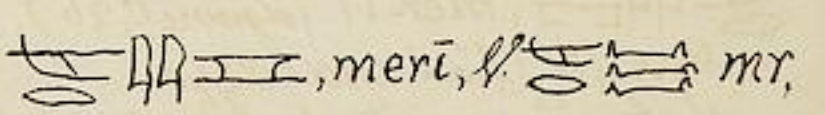
 (Rec. IV, 13) } merà-t, Birch (l.l.c.) trad.: via stretta, viottolo, labirinto. — Sono varr. di  mr.

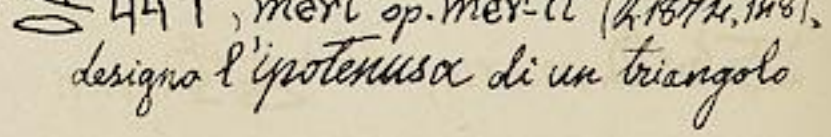
 (Z. 1873, 151)

 , merà-t (Abyd. Mar.), f.  merà.

 (Rit. 136, 12) (ib. 130, 4) } merī, equiv. a mr, specialmente come sostantivo ed aggettivo; ma anche come verbo: , amino me gli uomini come io amo loro. — Con questo aggettivo si formano molti nomi propri; per es.: merī-Ptaḥ, amante di Ptaḥ, nome di donna, , amante di Ape, nome di uno scriba (D'Orb. ult.), , amante di Tum, nome dell'8° figlio di Ramese Meràmon, ecc. ecc. , merī, l'amante, l'amabile, nome di uomo, freq.; , mer-īt, femm. del prec., nome di donna.

 (Rec. IV, 4) (Pap. Vien.) (Birch, Glossy.) } merī, scritto anche ; xe-merī; equiv. a mr.

 , merī, f. mr.

 , merī op. mer-īt (Z. 1874, 148), designo l'ipotenusa di un triangolo

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rettangolo. Confr. però il seg., all. 2.

merī, mer-it, equivalente a mr, nel senso di: contrada o regione situata alla riva del mare o sulla sponda di un fiume; sponda, riva, quai, porto; — città marittima, il porto di una grande città sul Nilo; città avente un porto. Ἐμρω (S.), ελμρω, (F), ελβρω; ελπρω (M., F), portus.
2) — Nel Pap. Matem. di Londra si trova freq. il gruppo per designare l'altezza od il cateto maggiore di un triangolo rettangolo (Revillout, Rev. égyptolog. II, 309) — V. però il prec.

meru (P. 1878, 28), V. mr.

, meru (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXIV, sopra), equiv. al prec. come sost. plur.: sacchi.

, meru, la dea Meru, principio femminino della divinità.

, meru (An. IV, 10, 5), V. mr.

, meru (P. Mag. 6, 5), Var. di mr, terra (Chab.).

mer-it (Dict. géo. 678, 1178; Rev. ég. 1880, p. 32 e seg.), V. mr.

, mer-it (P. R. T. 53, a), denominazione speciale del cielo.

, mer-it (Louvre C, 26), Pierr. (Ét.) trad: palazzo. V. mr-t e mr-t.

, meru, V. mr.

, merur-it (Champ. Mon. pl. 350), nome di un uccello; secondo Bilharz, ciconia (argala?).

, merul, nome di un dio.

, merut-t (Sall. II, 3, 3), V. mr-t.

mer-ut, sostantivo corrisp. al verbo mr (S.);
(Inscr. Pepi I, l. 365)
(Tomba di Ti)
(freq.)

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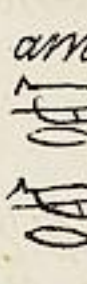
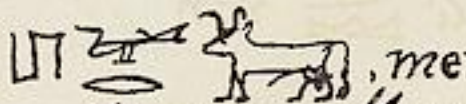
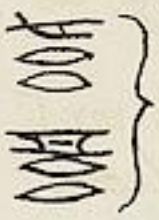
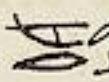
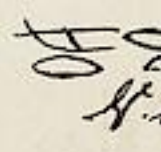
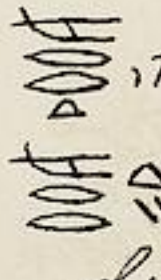
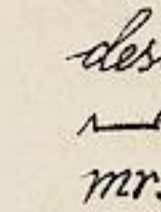
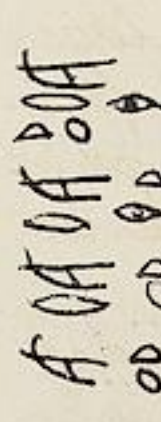
amore, desiderio, amicizia, ecc..

n-mer-ut, equivalente a n-mer, V. sotto il pred. mr.

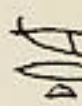
 , mer-ūr, nome del toro sacro Mnevis nutrito ed adorato in Eliopoli.

 merer, equiv. a  mr.

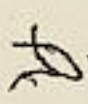
 , mer-ret, sp. merer-t, V. il predetto mr.

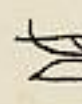
 , merer-t } sost. femm. derivato dal verbo mrr; amica, amante, ecc. — amore, amicizia, desiderio, ecc..; onde
 = , V. sotto mr.

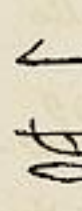
 mer-t (Dend.; Mar. Abyd. I, 30, a), equiv. a mr. e perciò designa tanto l'occhio (Dend., della luna), quanto l'Alto o il Basso Egitto (Abyd. l. c.).

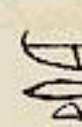
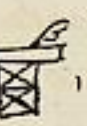
 , mer-t (ant., tomba di Ti, Saqqar), sost. equiv. a mr-ut.

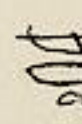
, mer-t (D'Orb. I, 1), madre.

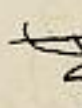
 , mer-t, var. di mr.

 , mer-t, (Brugsch) lato, parte, fianco, banda. H. Brugsch confr. con мнр (locus) ulterior, onde ємнр trans, qiмнр trans, ultra.

 mer-t, V. mrw

 , mer-t, V.  mr.

 , mer-t, la vacca. In generale corrisponde a כְּרִיא ingrassato, grasso, pingue; — e significa: bestia grassa, ingrassata; bestiame da ingrassare, bestiame, detto in particolare dei vitelli che s'ingrassano per la macellazione.

 , mer-t (Champ. Mon. 683), V. di mrà, calamaio, vaso dell'inchiostro.

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(Denkm. II, 124) (Stel. Merc., Torino) } mer-t, f. mrà.

, mer-t, f. mr.

, mer-t (Sall. II, 5, 4), Var. di mr.

(Calend. di Edfu) (Calend. di Esneh) } mer-t, equival. a mart ed a mo.

— Confr. אַרְמוֹן, דַּרְמוֹן, rocca, castello, palazzo.

— Confr. anche מַרְאָה, vista, aspetto, prospettiva, vedata.

— Secondo Chab. (Antiq. hist., 111), il luogo d'un tempio, ove erano collocate le statue divine, allorché loro si facevano oblazioni; — e corrisponde letteralmente al nostro ostensorio.

, mer-ti (Dict. géo. 505, 805), f. mr, duale.

, mer-ti (P. Harris 500, verso; Marp, Journ. As. 1883), nome del canale che passava per Eliopoli.

— Var. di mr.

mer-ti f. mr-tt. (Rit. 37, 1)

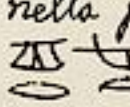
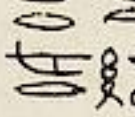
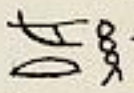
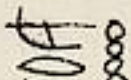
, mer-tu, identico a mr-ut (8) (Bi: 69, 3) (Ar. III, 5, 2) (Stela Thotmes III, l. 1), equiv. a n-mer, v. sotto mr.

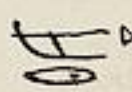
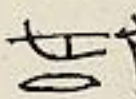
mer-tt (L. e.; D. I. II, 26, 13; 35, 11), Var. di mr.

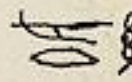
, mer-tt (Rit. 37, 2 tabl.), duale di mr. (Birch) the Asps; (De Roug.) les deux vipères. Bissetto rapporta a mr-ti e traduce: les deux Yeux-Uroeus.

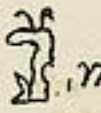
, merd (Z. 1876, 103), Var. di , mārd.

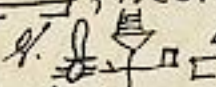
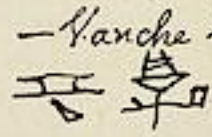
mereḥ, מרח, ܡܪܚ, stroficcare, fregare, impiastrare, ungere, mollificare, inoliare; ungere o strofinare con olio; imbalsamare. (Rit. 113, 12) (ib. 134, 9) (P. Med. 7, 8) מרח, fregare, lustrare, purificare, lisciare. (I. I. I. II, 19, 4) — Fregamento, frizione, introduzione per fregamento, unzione, imbalsamazione. (Rec. IV, 81, B, 1) (Edfu) 2) — Tutto ciò con cui o di cui si frega, si unge, ecc.; ogni sorta di sostanze che

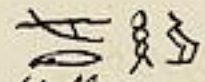
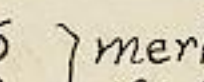
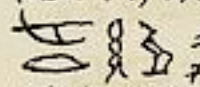
servono di unguento; olio, balsamo, unguento, aroma.
מִרְקָחָה, מִרְקָחַת, erba aromatica, unguento, aroma, mistura aromatica.
(Brugsch confr. con ⲁⲙⲡⲏⲉ, ⲧⲃⲣ= ⲣⲉⲫⲓ, bitumen, pix; ⲃⲣⲉⲫⲓ bitumen adeps, avuto certamente riguardo al catrame e bitume usato in grande quantità nella preparazione delle mummie).
 , la cassetta dell'unguento.
 (Rit. 145, 40), l'olio rosso;
 (P. Med. 7, 8), l'olio bianco;
 , letter. olio di uccello, Brugsch riferisce a ⲙⲉⲣⲱⲧⲡ oleum, aroma; – edulium quoddam.
3) — Aggettivo: odoroso, fragrante, aromatico.
4) — Impiastricciare, insudiciare, imbrattare, lordare, bruttare, sporcare (per es. con una veste o stoffa impura); tingere, coprire qualche oggetto di una cosa unida.

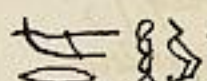
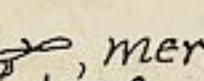
 (Z. 1872, 39) } merḥ, Harr. del prec..
 (Sarcof. Vienna) }

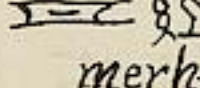
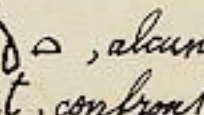
 } mereḥ, tritare fregando, sminuzzolare; piagare, esterminare, estirpare, distruggere, rovinare, perdere, schiacciare
Detto anche della degradazione di un monumento (Louvre, Stat. N. 23, Armoire B; Pierr. Ét. I, 42).
Confr. ⲙⲣⲣ pestare, ammaccare.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 4: ungersi di lordura, insozzarsi; – lordare, insozzare la memoria o la persona di qualcuno, disonorare qualcuno.

 , merḥ (?) (Altare di basalto, Torino), divinità che presiedeva alla città di Nahes (cp. Hes).

, mer-ḥā-t (Stel. C, 170, Louvre), v.  mȧḥā-t.
– V. anche l'osservazione all'articolo  , ȧḥā-t.

 } merḥu, v.  mrḥ.
(Sall. IV, 1, 8)
 } Nel Rit. l.c. si legge l'espr.: , fregare con balsamo od olio; (Pierr.) imprégné d'huile.
(Rot. 134, 9)
– Il 2° gruppo è anche equiv. al seg.

 , merḥu (D. H. J. II, 46, a, 6), v.  mrḥ.

 , alcuni egittologi leggono merḥ-ut, confrontando con  rematore, remigante — Avuto però riguardo all'equivalente copto ϥIH, ge-

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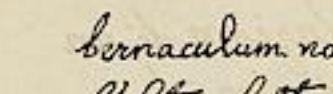
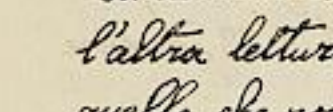
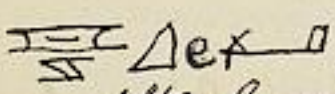
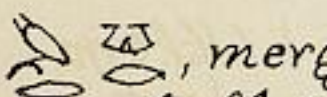
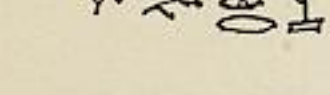
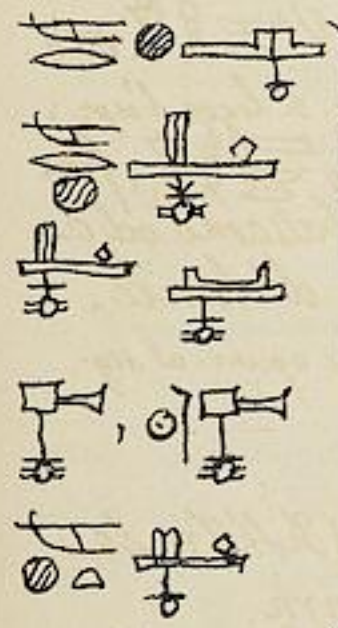
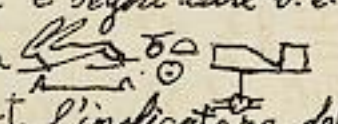
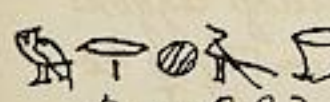
bernaculum navis, sembra più conveniente l'altra lettura proposta àḥu-t, che è quella che noi abbiamo adottato.

 , mereḥ-t, sostantivo equivalente a  mrḥ, all. 1.

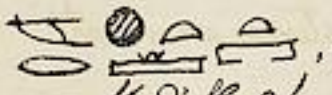
 , V. sotto àqu.
Altri leggono merqu, confrontando con קֶרֶק, קֵרֶק, verga, bastone (V. Z. 1874, 62).

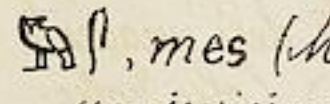
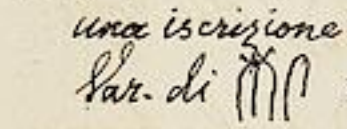
 , merḳer (Leps. Aelt. Text, II, accanto alla figura), il mortaio.
V.  mḳr.

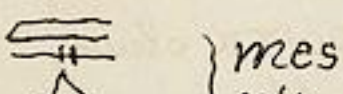
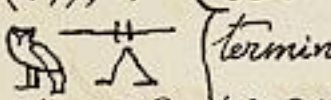
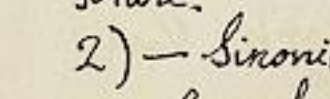

mcrx (Z. 1870, 156), gruppi e segni delle b. e. equiv. a  unnu-t, l'indicatore delle ore, il misuratore del tempo, l'orologio, la clessidra.
2) — (Edfu, freq.), l'ora, siccome misurante da se stessa il tempo
V. il predetto unnu-t, all. 1.

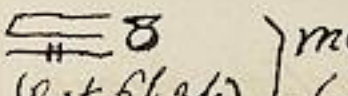
 , merxa (dal demotico, Z. 1876, 68), g. m., (Brugsch) brocca di metallo.

– Forse in affinità con mārx.

 , merxet, g. m. (Naville. M d'H 24, 106), la guardaroba; propr. il luogo dove s'imbiancano gli abiti: Confr. μροφτ, μόροχος, lapis ad vestes dealbandas.

 , mes (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 125; Da una iscrizione etiopica di un Bianxi), Var. di  ms, generare, ecc.


(P. 2. 7. I, 77, 10)

(Z. 1868, 48)
mes, equiv. a māsb (V.); procedere, camminare avanti in una direzione determinata, proposta; avanzare, andare avanti.
Confr. ωμc (M.) insinuare se, irrepere, penetrare; ⲱⲙⲛ muoversi, dipartirsi; muovere. — ⲙⲉϥⲉ, ⲙⲉⲩⲧ (Z. M.), ⲙⲟⲩⲧ (idem), perlustrare, peragrare, pertransire, circumire, errare, vagari; explorare, visitare.
2) — Sinonimo e probabilmente anche omofono di  msb (V.).


(Brit. 614, 34)
mes, ungere, fregare (con medicamenti liquidi), stropicciare, strofinare, far entrare fregando, insinuare fregando. — Frizione, fregagione, unzione; introduzione,

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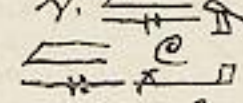
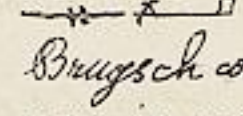
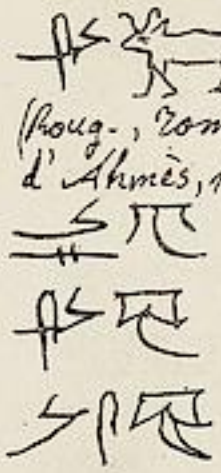
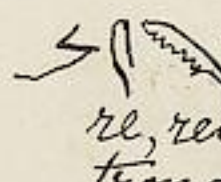
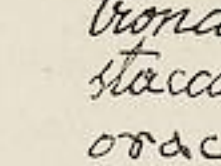
insinuazione - per fregamento.
V.  e  msau e msu.
Brugsch confr. coμc, oμc, eμc, morgere, immergere, mergi, immergi, lavare, baptizare; π- immersio, submersio, lotio, baptismus.
Noi crediamo sia più esatto il confronto con מָשַׁח, ungere, מִשְׁחָה olio, מִשְׁחָה unzione.


(Roug., Tomb. d'Ahmès, 135)
mes, giovenco, vitello.
μace, μaτe (ḥ, π), μaci (M., πι), μeci (B., πι), vitulus, taurus, bos; pullus, catulus.

 , mes (Rec. III, 58, 3), segare, recidere colla sega, tagliare, troncare, separare, smembrare, staccare. — Affine con  us, ορac, Bac, secare, serra.
Confr. בצע, tagliare, rompere, מַשּׂוֹר sega (da שׂוֹר segare).

mes; 1) — Il significato fondamentale di questo radicale è, come i suoi affini מסה, מאס, מסס, scorrere, colare, fluire, struggersi, liquefarsi, fondere, sciogliersi; versare, colare, fondere, liquefare, — analogo a [D], , a) spandere, versare, colare, effondere (σπένδειν). fondere, gettare lavori metallici; ungere (confr. e msu) — b) coprire, tessere.
2) — Detto frequentemente, sino dalle più antiche epoche e relativamente alle opere d'arte: formare, figurare, modellare, fare, produrre, eu. un'opera d'arte; gittare figure o sculture [, (Louv. Stél. C, 218), (Pierr. T. d. L. I, 12)] — detto similmente non di rado anche in relazione ai lavori artistici in pietra ed in marmo; — onde scolpire, scultore:

(Wadi-Maghar.)

plur. (Sall. II, 5, 1)
scultore in pietra.

3) — In connessione col prec.: voltare, volgere, avvolgere, girare; detto del vasaio che gira il suo disco per modellare e formare il vaso.
Nei testi, nelle pitture, nelle sculture incise o in bassorilievo, lo stesso dio Knum modella e forma il mondo sul suo disco da vasaio.
4) — Naturalmente derivato dai prec. all., formare un fanciullo, cioè generare; — ed anche partorire, figliare, dare alla luce (Rit. 1, 2); — il generato, il fanciullo, il nato, il figlio; — il feto. — Qualchevolta in oppos. a vecchio, significa giovane, garzone (V. ms). — Nascere, nascita.

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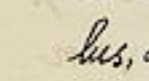
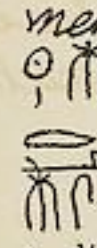
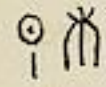
mac (Z.M.), gignere, parere; infans, pullus, catulus: infans in utero; mice (Z.), mici (M.), natus, generatus; nimici, ex ore, exyore, partus, proles; mici (B., Te), puerperium; peq mici parens, genitor; usd mici primogenitus.

—  , mes n... nato da (seguito dal nome della madre, espressione comunissima.

, sā-mes (Chab. e Deveria) primogenito, usd mici. — (Gréb., Mél. d'Arch. II, 248) qui a commencé l'enfantement, d'enfanter.

 rā-mes, solis natus

 rā-mes-su, sol peperit eum

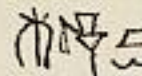
Ramesse, nome di diversi faraoni della XIX e della XX dinastia.

mesu (Ann. VI, 3, 4), nome proprio d'uomo, identico all'ebr. משה, Mosè la cui derivazione dalla radice משה traxit, extraxit, prepr. anche extraxit e ventre matris, ha autenticato il significato del egizio.

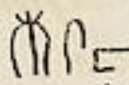
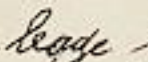
, mes-u ḫem-t-u, le figlie, letter: le nate donne.

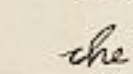
mes-axen (Trans. 1882, 129. Nav.) il luogo della nascita; la nascita stessa. — (Chab. Mél. I, 120) il fanciullo.

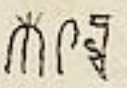
, neter mes-u, nascite di Dio, oppure: scritti della nascita; si riferisce ai disegni deposti per iscritto sulle epoche che nei calendarî spesso menzionano la nascita del Sole al tempo degli equinozî e dei solstizî.

 , mes-ams-m-dod (Louvre, Stat. A, 66; Pierr Ét. I, 131), titolo di loro,

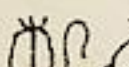
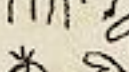
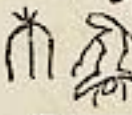
5) — Produrre vegetali (detto della terra).

 , mes (Rit. 56, 2), il luogo della nascita, della culla. Nel c. si legge l'espressione  , che Birch. trad. the birth place of the heaven, e Pierret: le lieu de renaissance.

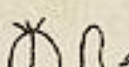
— Variante di  msxr.

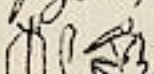
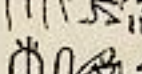
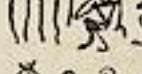
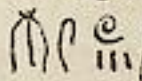
 , mes, equiv. a ms. all. 2.

V. anche sotto msn.

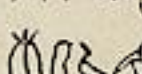
 (Var. al Rit. 1, 2)
 (altra var.)
 (Bulaq, N. 71)

mes, equivalente a ms, all. 4, verbo.

 , mes (Rit. 64, 25), sostantivo equiv. a ms, all. 4; fanciullo, figlio, nato, ecc.; — giovane.

 mes-u

 (Champ. Gram. 192, 270)
 mesu
(Ball. II, 4, 1)

forme plurali; i fanciulli, i figli, la prole, genitura; — i giovani. Nell'e. del P. Ball. v'ha l'espressione:

 , mesu ȧau,

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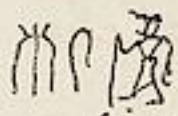
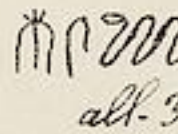
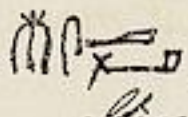
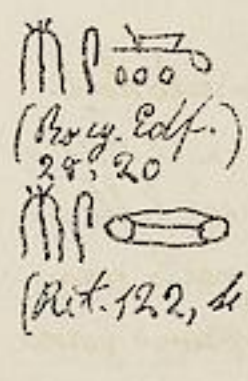
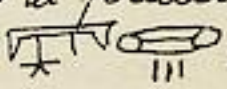
i giovani ed i vecchi. — Brugsch legge mesu ūru e trad.: i figli dei grandi.

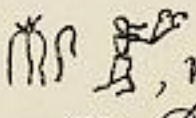
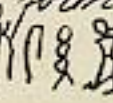
 , mes (Erman, Z. 1883, 69), signore, padrone, voce comune a tutte le antiche lingue libiche.

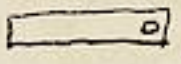
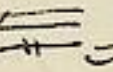
 , mes, deriv. da ms, all. 3; significa propr.: l'avvolto, il contorto, cioè il serpente, — o forse piuttosto uno specie particolare di serpente.

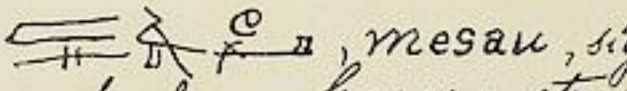
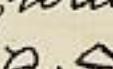
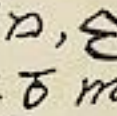
 , mes (Mar. Abyd. I, Testo p. 44), affine con mss (Y.), μοσc; significa lo stesso che l'ebr. ישׁי, volgere i fili in dentro, da destra a sinistra, torcere, filare.
2) — Guarentire, proteggere, difendere, custodire, riparare, salvare.
3) — Attaccare, pungere, ferire, percuotere, uccidere, per difendersi.
נכה, נגף, ferire; נגף, lite, contratto, contesa.

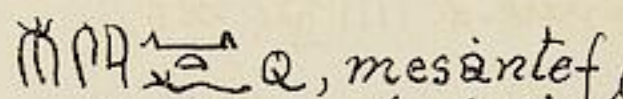
 (Brug. Edf. 24, 20) (Rit. 122, 4) mes, μισθός, forzeus, usura; tributo, canone, fitto; interesse; מס tributo, contribuzione, gabella.

— Il provento della semenza.
— Il gruppo del Rit. pare designi una specie di pane o di focaccia.
2) — V.  msī.

 , mes (Karn, Tempio di Thotmes III; D. Z. T. II, 40, 19), forma rara e antiquata, invece di  msḥ.

 , mes (?), V.  mst.

 , mesau, significato fondam.: fregare, stropicciare, ungere, impiastrare (detto sopratutto delle parti sofferenti del corpo), tedesco messen. —
— Affine all'ebr. מוש, משׁשׁ, arabo مسّ, greco μασσω, franc. masser, palpare, toccare, tastare. — ed a מחה, ἐμυω, ungere (V.  ms).
— V. anche  msu.

 , mesàntef (E.), parte determinata dell'addome o basso-ventre.
Brugsch vorrebbe leggere mes-àntef, op. mesà-n-tef, e vedervi l'antica forma del copto ⲙⲉⲥⲓⲱⲧ (ⲓⲱⲧ, ⲉⲓⲱⲧ, pater), matrice, μήτρα.

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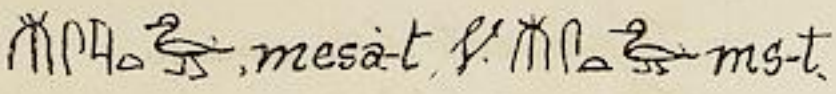
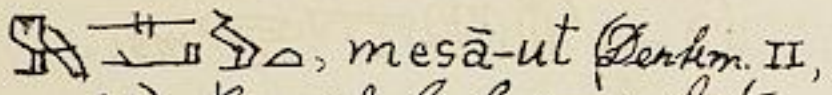
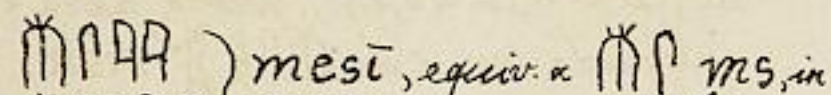
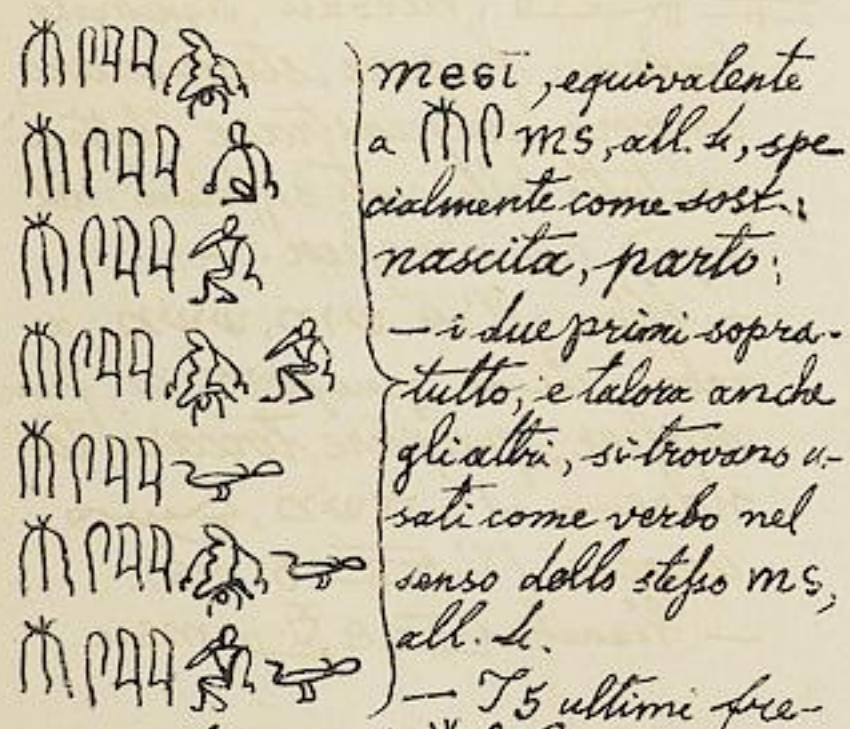
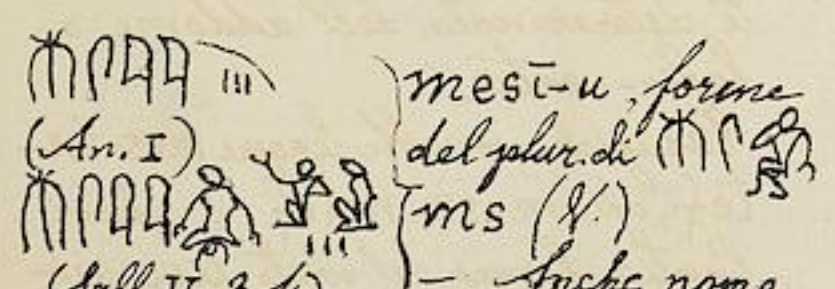
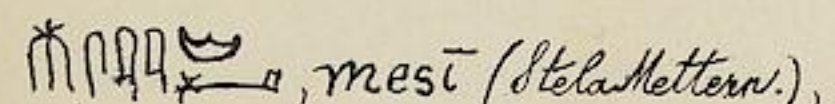
 , mesà-t, v. ms-t.

 , mesā-ut (Denkm. II, 28), Brugsch lo fa equivalente a mesī.

 mesī, equiv. a ms, in tutti i suoi significati. (Stor. I, 8, 9 e freq) identico a , v. sotto ms, all. 2.

 mesī, equivalente a ms, all. 4, specialmente come sost.: nascita, parto; — i due primi sopratutto, e talora anche gli altri, si trovano usati come verbo nel senso dello stesso ms, all. 4. — I 5 ultimi frequentivarr. di ms.

 (An. I) (Sall II, 3, 4) mesī-u, forme del plur. di ms (v.) — Anche nome astratto: nascita, parto.

 , mesī (Stela Mettern.),

equiv. a ms.

, mesī, secondo Brugsch, deriv. dal prec.: la donna che torce, la filatrice. — Secondo altri, derivato da ms; ⲙⲉⲥⲓⲱ (Z., T) obstetrix, la levatrice; — ed in generale: ogni donna vecchia.

, mesī, nome di un personaggio della famiglia di Ramesse II, avente il titolo di figlio reale di Cush, basilicogrammate. Verosimilmente var. di mesu, v. sotto ms.

 (Rit. 17, 19) (D. K. T. 38, 23) mesī, identico all'ebr. ⲩⲓⲣⲁ, ieri notte, la notte scorsa: la notte, le tenebre in generale; ⲗⲁⲁⲟ, vesperi fecit, ⲥⲁⲟⲩ heri, ⲥⲁⲟⲩ dies hesternus. — Si dice sopratutto della notte che precede il primo giorno dell'anno, la notte della nascita del nuovo anno. — V. il seg.

 (Rit. 17, 79, 81 e 82) (Brugsch) (idem) mesī, derivato dal prec., designa il banchetto che era fatto dagli Egiziani nella sera precedente il primo giorno

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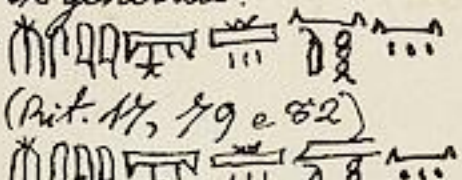
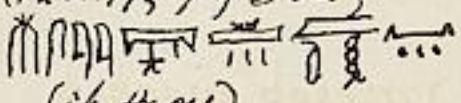
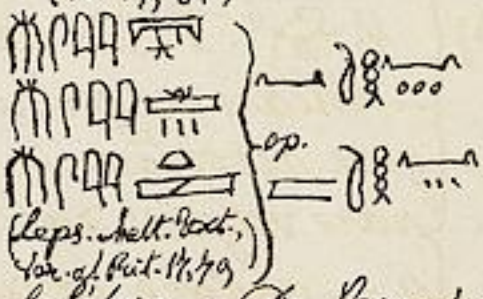
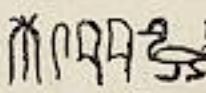
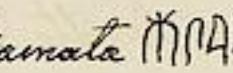
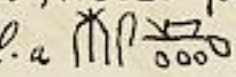
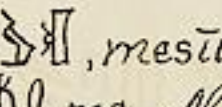
dell'anno, il pasto della notte della nascita del nuovo anno. — Questo pasto è affatto simile a quello della Pasqua degli Ebrei.
— Anche nome di una focaccia particolare che si mangiava nel predetto pasto. Confr. l'ebr. מַצָּה, ζύμη, azzima, pasta, e sopratutto pane di orzo.
— Il pasto della sera, la cena in generale.

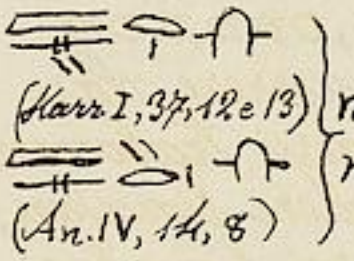
—  (Rit. 17, 79 e 82)  (ib. 17, 81)  (Leps. Aelt. Text., Var. d. Rit. 17, 79) mesī-n (op. pure m)-tehen, (Pierr.) le repas du soir du dernier jour de l'année en résine.

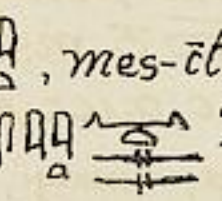
— Lefébure e De Rougé traducono diversamente questo mesī, e l'esprimono prec. mesī m (op. n) tehen è tradotta da Lefébure (Mythe Osirien, 200) la masse obscurcie de la matière lumineuse; e da E. de Roug. (Rev. Archéol. 1860, 75 e seg.) la matière de la nuée. — Forse essa significa semplicemente: la notte splendente.

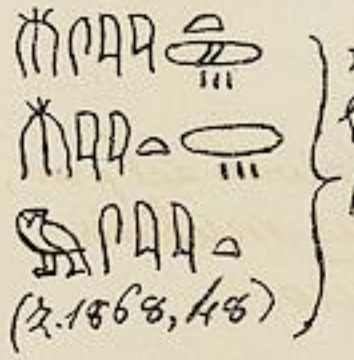
 , mesī (An. V, 11, 3), forse il plur. di msī.
— Brugsch però crede si debba fare una differenza fra questi due vocaboli, e in Z. 1876, 126 traduce questo mesī: l'oca che si mangiava nella sera chiamata  mesī (V).

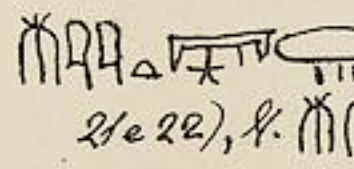
, mesī (Z. 1879, Rav. I, l. 12), equival. a  ms, tributo, ecc.

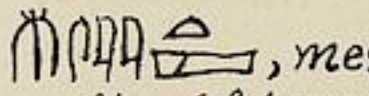
 , mesīu (Abyd. Mar.) equiv. a ms, all. 1, 2, 4 e 5.

 (Harr. I, 37, 12 e 13) (An. IV, 14, 8) mesir, fl. msr.

 , mes-ēt, femm. di ms. (Champ. Grammatica 230)
mes-ēt nt ses-t, petite de cavale, puledra.

 (Z. 1868, 48) mes-īt, fl. ms e msī.

 , mes-īt (D. H. T. 98, 21 e 22), fl. msī.

 , mes-īt (Leps. Aelt. Text, Var. d. Rit. 17, 79), fl. sotto il prec. msī.

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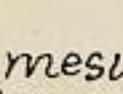
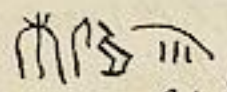
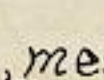
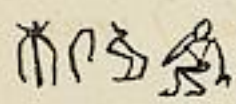
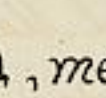
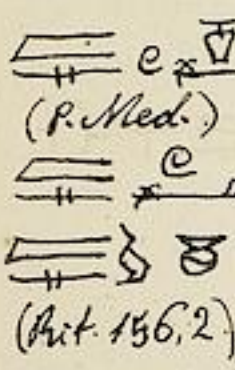
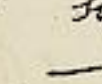
, mesu, משה, v. sotto  ms, all. 4.

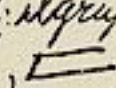
 , mesu (P. Mag. Harr.), v.  msi.

 , mesu, v.  ms.

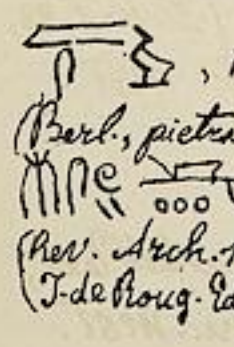

(P. Med.)
(Rit. 156,2)

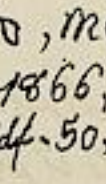
mesu, מאס, מסה, מס, scorrere, colare, spandersi, traboccare; - sciogliere, liquefare; sciogliersi, liquefarsi, struggersi, colare, fondersi — v.  ms.

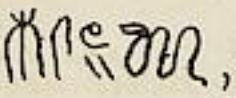
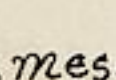
Brugsch confr. ωμc, ομc, εμc, mergere, immergere, immergi, lavare, baptizare.

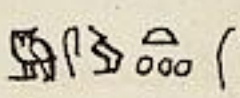
Birch trad. il gruppo del Rit. anointed (with, ); (Pierret) trempé (dans).

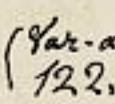
mesu, derivato dal prec., (E) morbus mulieris, il mestruo.


(Berl., pietra delle off.)
(Rev. Arch. 1866, 305)
(J. de Roug. Edf. 50, 6)

mesu, mesui v.  ms.

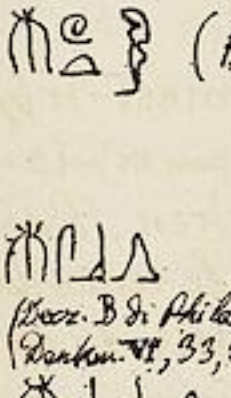
 , mesui (Rit. 42,18), v.  ms.

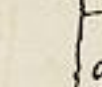

(Var. al Rit. 122,4)
(Denkm. II, 28)

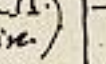
mes-ut, Var. di  ms.

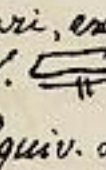
(G. 2. T. I, 22, 12)
(Karn.)

mes-ut, v. mst.


(Voc. B. di Athlone; Denkm. VI, 33, 3)
(G. 2. T. I 93, 25)
(XII. Din.)
(Denkm. II, 150, a)

meseb, mesbeb, v.  māsb. — Voltare, volgere, rivolgere, rivoltare; — girare, volgersi, rivoltarsi; — andare in circolo, circolare. — Volgimento, giro, rivoltamento, rivolgimento, giramento, volta.

— Equiv. a  sbn (S.) (Berl. Pap. II, 90, 9).

סבב circondare, attorniare, andare attorno; volgersi, girare; onde סָבִיב, סִבּוּב, circuito, giro, movimento in giro. — In copto si è conservata la forma мεγϣε, amplificata in мεγϣτ, мογϣτ (Z. M.), perlustrare, peragrare, pertransire, circumire, errare, vagari, explorare, visitare, v.  ms.

2) — Equiv. al seg. (S.), specialmente

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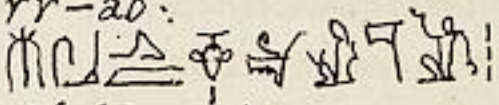
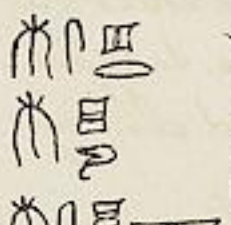
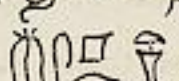
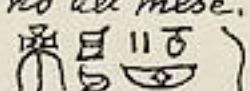
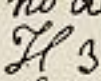
detto del cuore, e sinonimo di , rr-àb:  (Decreto di Philae), piacque ai sacerdoti, letter.: trovò luogo d'esame nel cuore di coloro che appartengono agli dèi.

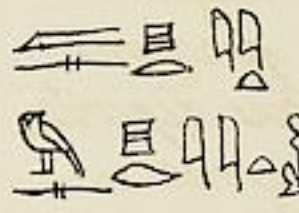
. mesbeb (Stèla in Miramar), derivato dal prec.: considerare, esaminare, pensare, ricercare, scrutinare, мєщє, мєщт, мѳ̄щт (?. M.) (V. all'art. prec.), considerare, contemplari, perpendere, inquirere, perlustrare, explorare, visitare; - consideratio, inquisitio, examinatio; esame, pensiero, ricerca, studio, scrutinio; — בדס, aggirarsi coll'animo (Eccles. 7,25); מְזִמָּה, pensiero, consiglio, considerazione, disegno.

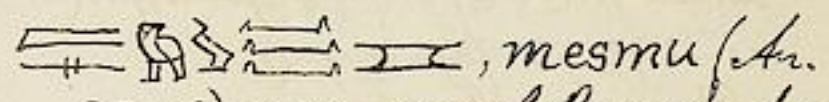
 mesper (Brugsch Mater. pl. IV e le note; V. anche questo Vocabolario, Vol. I, p. 36 e 37), nelle seguenti espressioni:

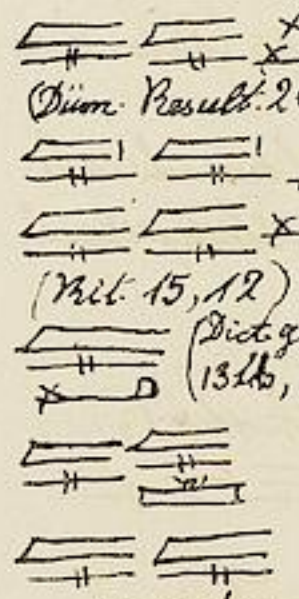
 mesper-tep, il primo mesper, designazione eponima del 3° giorno del mese.

 mesper-sen, il secondo mesper, designazione eponima del 16° giorno del mese.

Il 3° giorno è anche designato dal solo gruppo  , la festa del Mesper.

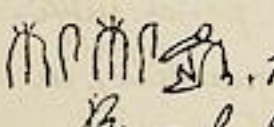
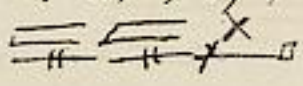
 mesper-ît (Pierr. J. d. L., II, 112). nome della 6ª ora della notte.

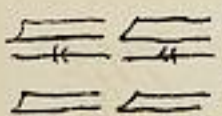
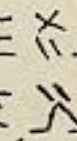
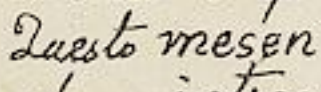
 , mesmu (An. IV. 1, 2), g. m., secondo Brugsch, derivato da ms, corrisponde al latino lotio, od alcunchè di simile. — Secondo Maspero (Genr. épist. 16), pare significhi la corrente.

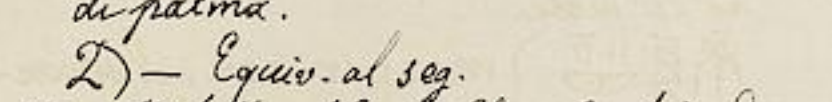
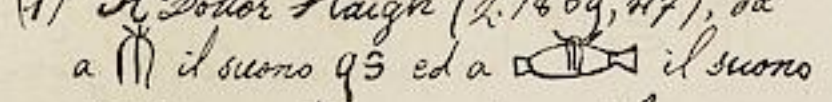
 (Diom. Result. 26, 12) (Mit. 15, 12) (Dict. géo. 1316, b-c) mesmes, forma raddoppiata di ms, (V.), ed in affinità con מְסוֹם, costrutto סוֹם, (propr. sufficienza, quantità), in quantità, in proporzione, a sufficienza, secondo; — signif.: portare una grande quantità a scorrere, a colare, a struggersi, a stemperarsi; fondere, colare, gettare, struggere in quantità o secondo una determinata proporzione. — Onde spesso quasi equivalente a: misurare, ripartire, scompartire, spartire, dividere, distribuire; — fondere previa misura, far struggere misuratamente; scompartire, dosare secondo

la proporzione o la giusta regola, misurare nella proporzione di...; per lo più parlando di unguenti. — Ed i sost. equiv.: parte porzione, quota, pezzo; divisione, riparto, dosamento, distribuzione, ecc. Confr. מָשַׁח, 𓈖𓐍𓏏 mensus est, mensuravit; מִשְׁחָה, מִשְׁחָה, parte, porzione; — פִּצְפֵּץ fare in pezzi.
— (Brugsch) abmessen;
(Genesius) ergiessen;
(Birch) to heap;
(Lefeb.) multiplier; (Pichl) idem;
(Pierr.) idem;

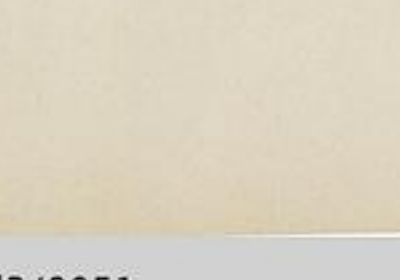
, mesmes (Stela Pisa XI); ?
Forse equiv. al prec. nel senso di colare, scorrere, fondere, stemperare?

 . mesmes (Rit. 146,18),
Brugsch lo fa equiv. a  msms.
— Chebas traduce cibo, nutrimento; cibare, cibarsi, nutrire, nutrirsi: Confr. זִין, cibo, alimento.
— (Pierr.) labyrinthe;
(Birch) Confusion.

 mesmesi, forma raddoppiata di  ms; (D. et J. 34) signif.: entrare o penetrare continuamente; e quindi: aumentare, accrescere, aggrandire, ampliare, allargare uno spazio; — arricchire qualche cosa; — ricchezza, opulenza, dovizia (D. l. c.).
— Brugsch lo fa anche equivalente a  msms.

 , mesmesu (Sall. II, 3, 2 e 3)
 , mesmesi-tt (Dato da Chab.)
} sost. e-quiv. a msms.

 mesen (1) (D. et J. I, 54, 2); il determinativo ricorda nella sua forma l'intreccio a forma di cesto, in cui i moderni Egiziani impaccano i datteri. Questo intreccio, che consiste in bastoni di palma o giunchi da legare, ha in circa la forma qui disegnata. Questo mesen è dunque una rete od un intreccio a forma di cesta, pel trasporto di datteri ed altri oggetti.



Negli scavi di Monfalut si trovarono coccodrilli mummificati e rinchiusi in tali intrecci di bastoni di palma.
D) — Equiv. al seg.

(1) Il Dottor Haigh (Z. 1869, 47), dà a il suono qs ed a il suono qsn in questi gruppi e nei due seguenti.

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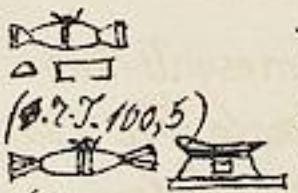
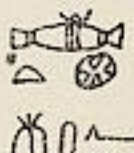
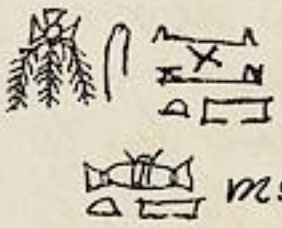


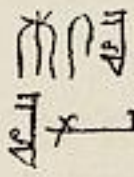
mesen[1] (Nav. M. d'Ez. 19, 7 e 2), propr. la fonderia (cf. msni) d'opere d'arte metalliche); designa la speciale camera di un tempio, consacrata ad Horo come protettore dell'Egitto.
— L'adytum o il santuario del tempio di Edfu.



mesen (ep. tolom.; Brug. Z. 1881, 106), nome di un tempio.
2) — Equiv. al prec.
— Haigh (Z. 1869, 47) legge gesen[1] e identifica con , l'Ἡφαιστιάς degli scrittori greci, chiamato anche Gesen del Nord. Vi era poi anche il Gesen del Sud, Apollinopoli Magna ossia Edfu (D.-T. 102, 19).



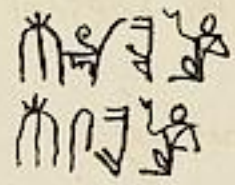
mesen[1] (D.-T. 100,5), secondo Brugsch, identico a msn.



mesen, equiv. a ms, all. 2; formare, figurare artisticamente, detto soprattutto dei modellatori e figuratori in pietra ed in metallo.

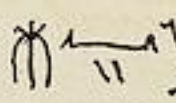
(1) Cf. Nota (1) in fine della pag. prec.

mesen, equiv. a ms

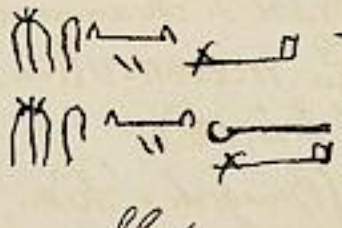


mesen, deriv. da msn; fonditore, modellatore, figuratore — tanto di lavori in metallo come di opere in marmo e pietra.
Cf. il seg. e msnti.

, meseni, fondere, gittare, colare, modellare, figurare, formare un'opera d'arte, specialmente in metallo.
Confr. msn e il prec.



, meseni, var. di msn.
— Brugsch e Dümichen (Z. 1867, 6, nota) danno questo gruppo come nome di un sacerdote.



meseni (Champ. Mon. 366), cf. msn, all. 1.

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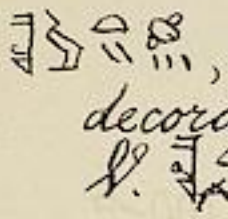
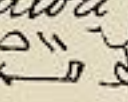
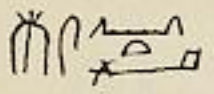
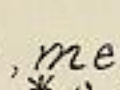
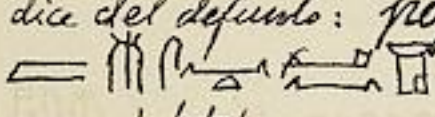
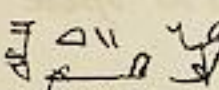
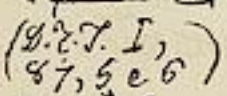
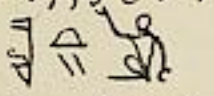
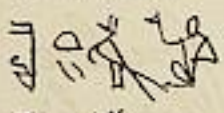
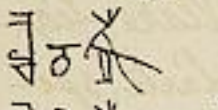
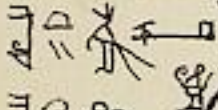
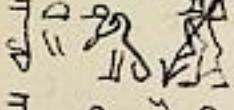
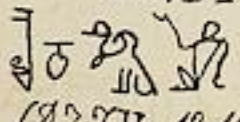
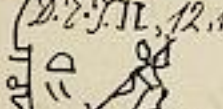
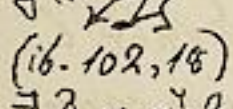
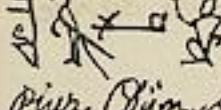
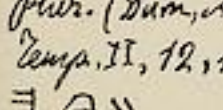
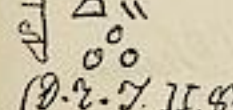
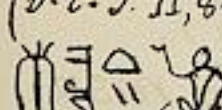
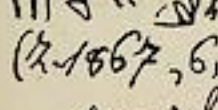
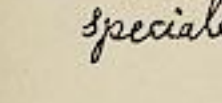
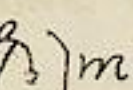
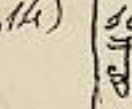
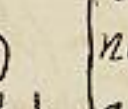
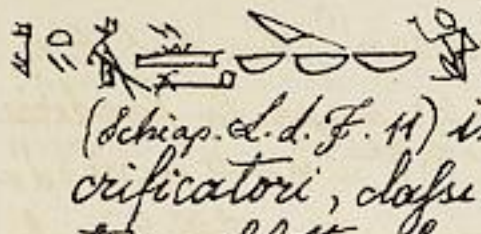
 , mesenuti-u (D.R.T. 44, 18), decoratori di cofani funerarî. V.  msnti.

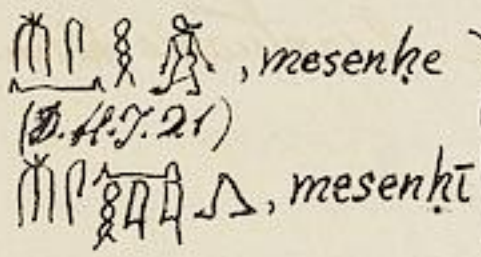
 , mesent (Bul. 38), forse equiv. a  ms, all. 2 ?. In un sarcofago (Bul., Vestib. 38) si dice del defunto: possa egli essere  m mesent n neb-ḥt-t.
— Brugsch lo identifica col seg.

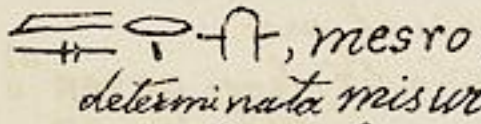
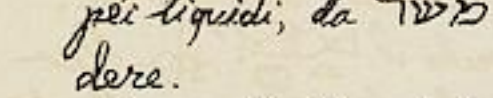

















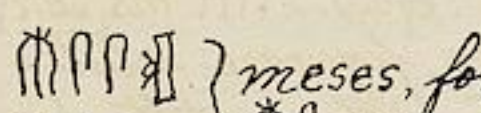
(Z. 1867, 6, nota)

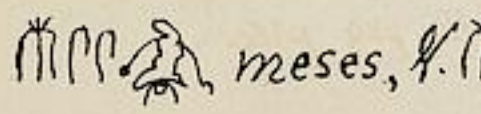
mesenti, V.  , msn, modellatore, scultore, ecc., artista incrostatore; decoratore. BACNHT, BECNHT, BECNIT, BHCNIT (M.), BECNAT, BACNET (Z.), χαλχευς, aerarius. (V. Goodw. Z. 1872, 201).
— Gli artisti che facevano tombe e catacombe si chiamavano  mesen-ti-u nu-het-nub, gli artisti o scultori della casa d'oro (Leps. Ausw. Z. 16); e i decoratori di cofani funerari si chiamavano  mesen-uti-u (D.R.T. 44, 18).
2) — (Brugsch e Dümichen, Z. 1867, l.c.) nome di uno speciale sacerdote.

 , mesenti-ānb-u (Schiap. d. d. F. 11) immolatori o sacrificatori, classe di imbalsamatori addetti ad una necropoli. V. il prec. all. 2 e ānb-u.

 , mesenḥe (D.H.T. 21) } V. msḥ
, mesenḥī } e mshu.

 , mesro (An. IV, 14, 8), una determinata misura, che nel l.c. è riferito a lampade.
Confr. משורה misura di capacità pei liquidi; da משר,  , dividere.
— Brugsch ha il dubbio possa questo gruppo rappresentare una determinata materia da ardere.
— Avuto riguardo al copto мосер, мосср, ιχάς, συρωτήρ, orrigia, forse questo vocabolo deve tradursi: fascio, mazzo, fardello, covone, Bündel, Gebindel.

 meses, forme derivate da ms, col significato dell'all. 2, e talora anche degli altri all.
2) — Il 2° gruppo in Denkm. III, 32, 26 è equiv. a mss, sost.

 meses, V. ms.

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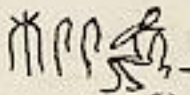
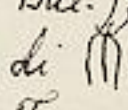
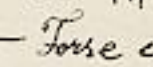
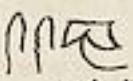
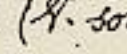
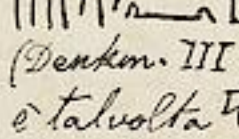
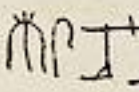
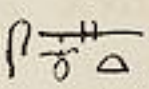
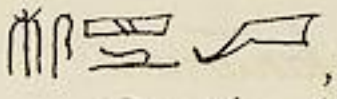
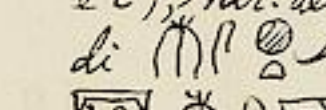
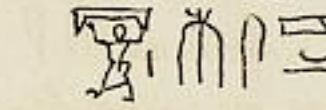
 , meses (Stela di Thotmes III, Bul.), secondo Brugsch, var. antiquata di  msḥ.
— Forse equiv. a  ms.

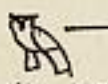
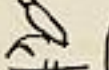
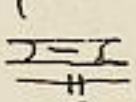
(Cav. Stat.)
(D. E. T. I, 87, 9)
(D. H. T. 81)
meses, cingere, avvolgere intorno, fasciare, bendare (Confr.  ms, all 3).
— Sost., g. f., pannaccio, ecc., da avvolgersi intorno a qualche cosa per fasciare, per cingere, e quindi: cintura, correggia, cordone, benda.
Μοσc (Z. B., π), ιμάς σφυρωτὴρ, lorum, corrigiae (calcei, jugi, etc.);
Μοσcнр (V. sotto  msr);
מֵצַח, מִזְנָח, cingolo, cintura.

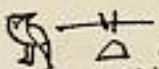
 , meses-n-xer (Denkm. III, 32, 26) (il determinativo è talvolta e talvolta), Lepsius (Metalle) trad.: l'elmo per lo più in ferro od in cuoio coperto di metallo.

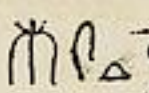
 , mesesbeb, forma derivata da msb, oppure formato dal prec. e da bb; significa: circondare, attorniare, cingere, accerchiare e simile (Br.).
— Il determinativo fa pensare all'ebr. מְעִיאָב canale o luogo ove si attinge acqua.

, meses-t, g. f., (Rec. IV, 11) sost. equiv. a  mss.

 , messed (D. H. T. 62, b e c), Var. delle basse epoche invece di  msxt:
 , āx-à messd, io levo in alto la coscia, cioè io mi alzo, frase sinonima di , , le quali espressioni significano parimenti salire, montare, ascendere, elevarsi, ecc.

 (Z. 1668, 48)
 (Denkm. II, 147)
(Leps. Aelt. Text., Taf. 10)
(Denkm. II, 35)
 (b. c.)
mest, Var. delle b. e. invece di màst.
2) — mes-t, equival. al seg., specialmente il 2° e 3° gruppo.

 , mes-t (Denkm. II, 129), V. ms e mst.

 , mes-t (Mar. I, 2a, b; 54 b, d), nome di una specie di uccello usato nelle offerte.
— V. mst.

, mes-t (Brugsch, Mon. èg. 111), equiv. a ms, sost.: nascita, parto, il partorire, la

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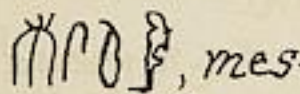
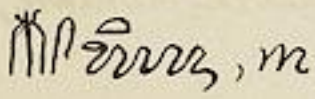
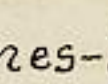
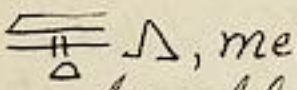
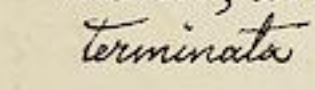
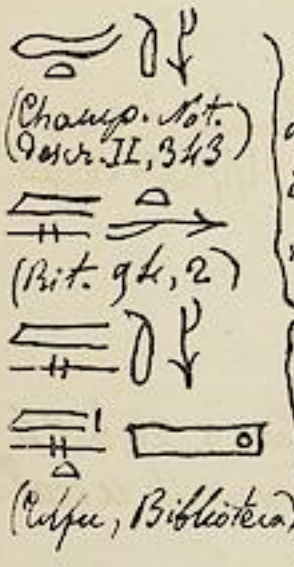
partorienza, l'enfantement.

 , mes-t (Kaw), deriv. da ms, formare, figurare, ecc.; significa: figura, forma, statua, effigie, ritratto, immagine.

 , mes-t, v.  ms.

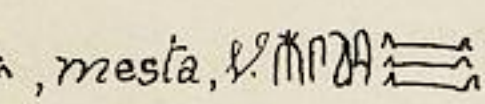
 , mes-t (Stel. 551, Lond.), sost. deriv. dal verbo ms; procedimento, avanzamento in una determinata direzione.

 , mes-t (Pisa. T. d. L. II, 126), v. mas.

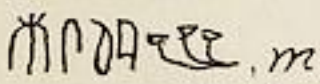
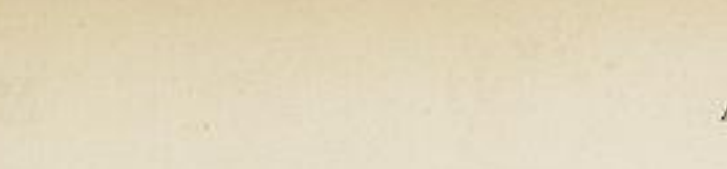

(Champ. Not. descr. II, 343)
(Bit. 94, 2)
(Rifu, Biblioteca)

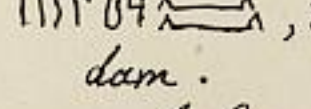
mest, g.m., la tavola di legno, con delle cavità in cui si mettevano le penne (calami) e i colori liquidi per iscrivere; paletta, tavoletta, tavolozza dello scriba; — lo scrittoio.

La figura precedente dà il disegno di una tavolozza che si trova in Leps., Sett. Text.

, mestà, v.  mstà.

, mestau (P. Med. 7, 3), forma di ms, all. 3; signif.: la rivoltata, la torta, nome di una pianta, (Brugsch) la menta, la menthe frisée, crépue dei Francesi; ⲁⲙⲓⲥⲉ, ⲁⲙⲓⲥⲓ, ⲉⲙⲓⲥⲓ, ⲙⲓⲥⲉ, ⲡⲓ, ⲡⲉ, anethum, mentha. — Forse identico al seg.

 , mestà (D. H. T. col 46), secondo Brugsch, è forse identico al preced. . Nel l. c. le parti del corpo (mani e phalli) dei nemici mutilati, le quali erano trasportate sul dorso di asini, sono così descritte:  , esse erano (mescolate) insieme come [lepri?] con piante di menta (?) — E. de Rougé invece (Attaques, pl. 10) traduce questo passo così: (de tous les peuples) alliés, formant des.....et des grappes.
— Lauth dice che questo mestà è forse una forma di שִׂיחַ, שִׂיחָה, spino, vepre.

 , mestà, (E.) liquor quidam.
— Anche una specie di feccia o bevanda fermentata: confr. מִשְׁתֶּה bevanda.

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, mestà (Harr. I, 16, a, e frag.) משׂאת, peso, carico, carica; nel l.c. designa una certa quantità o misura di grappoli d'uva. 2) – (An. IV 9, 1), משׂאת, tributo, imposta, offerta, dono, presente, regalo.

, mestà, v. mst. (Tomba di Hoḳhoteps, Tebe)

, mestà (An. IV, 10, 4), una determinata parte della nave: ויוי remo. Identico con masti.

, mesti (Leps. Aelt. Text. I. 37), v. mst.

, mesti (op. mes-sti ?) (Rec. IV, 90), banco, panca, scanno, sedile, sedia; – tavola. – La tavola o il banco su cui si poneva l'animale da macellare; – quindi anche: macello, beccheria.

, mes-tu, (Rit. 42, 15), v. ms.

mestu, var. di mast. 2) – mes-tu (L. 1868, 48), equiv. al seg.

, mes-tu (Sharpe, II, 78), v. ms e mesī.

mes-tu, v. mst.

mestem, b.e., antimonio; v. msdm (che è probabilmente la lettura dei quattro ultimi gruppi). (L. 1873, 85) (Rec. III, 75, 5, b, c) (Denderah IV, 129)

mester (Rit. 42, 7; 54, 13, e varr.), l'orecchio. ⲙⲁϩⲉ (?), ⲙⲁⲩϩ, ⲙⲁⲁϩⲉ (M.), ⲙⲉⲉϩⲉ (B.), ⲡ, ⲡⲉ, ⲡⲓ, ⲫ, auris. mester seḥ, l'orecchio di Orione,

designa una parte della costellazione di Orione.

, mes-tt, v. mas.

, mestet (Schiap. a. l. d. F. XIII 21). odioso: v. msd.

, mestet
, mestetef } (Stela Metternich), nomi del 3° e del 4° scorpione della costellazione dei sette scorpioni (delle Plejadi). v. ptt.

, mesd, detestare, odiare, aver in odio; — odio, inimicizia; — odioso, detestabile, esecrabile;
MECTE, MOCTE (C.), MECTW (S.M.), MOCTI, MOCT (M.), MOCT (C.), odio habere, odisse.
Confr. sanscrito mish, contrastare, repugnare; greco μισέω, μῖσος, latino miser. — ebr. מִשְׂנֵאָה odio, מְשַׂנֵּא nemico, odiatore.

mesd, v. mas.
(Sarc. Vienna)

mesdi, designa una specie di vaso o catino metallico (di bronzo?); — forse vaso a manico.
(Berlin. V, 16, b, 9)
(Stela, Bongola)
Confr. msd-t ed il copto мауѲ, auris, ansa vasorum.

, mesdu (cf. mesd (L. 1866, 59)), v. msd.

mesdem, una specie di belletto o cosmetico verde (e più tardi nero), che nelle epoche dell'antico impero era applicato come collirio sotto gli occhi e sulle palpebre. Questa sostanza era preparata coll'antimonio. СӨНЛ (Kirch), СТНЛ (S., πε), stibium, antimonium, collyrium. — vi anche smd, sdm. — Questa sostanza era anche impiegata in medicina contro l'infiammazione, l'ardore, il bruciore (P. Ebers, 33, 1) e contro diverse malattie d'occhi.
(Rit. 144, 30)
(P. 55 di Berl., cap. 57)
(Denkm. II, 95)
(Karn. I, 38, b, 8)
(Denkm. II, 145)
b. e. (Z. 1875, 177)
vi sotto mstm

, mesd-t, (E.) nares, — (Brugsch) ident. con mstr, мауѲ, auris, orecchio.

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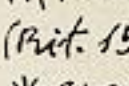
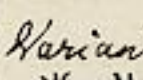
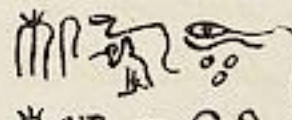
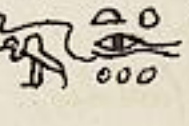
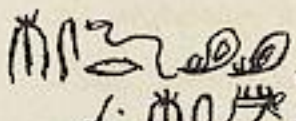
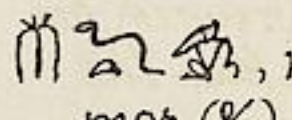
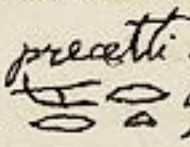
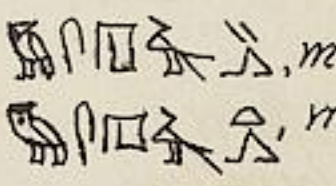
, mesded (Rit. 154,4)
 , mesdediu plur. (Stel. V, 38, Leida)
, mesez
} Varianti di  msd.

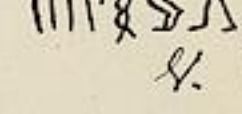
 meszem (Beni-Hasan), Varr. delle b.e. invece di  msdm.

 , meszer, var. antiquata di mstr.

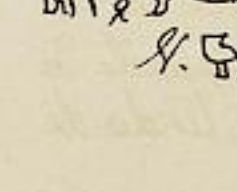
 , mesez-t, sost. di msz (V.), odio, inimicizia, ecc.; -nemico; colui che odia e rigetta i divini precetti.
In oppos. a  mrr-t.

meszez, meszezu, Varr. di mesez e del prec.
 meszez xept, odiare il morire (Stela Mrw, Torino; Denkm. II, 122; Erman, Z. 1881, 64).
—L'ultimo gruppo è sost. plur. del prec.

 , meshai, meshat (B. H. T. 29, 49, 30, 52), essere retrogrado, andar a ritroso, andar in direzione inversa, a rovescio delle iscrizioni. —Confr. il seg.

 meseh, composto di (Denkm. III, 219) ms, voltare, volgere, e di = faccia; signif. letter.: convertere faciem, volger la faccia; quindi volgersi, volgersi indietro.
Affine con bnrhu, formato egualmente di girare, rivoltare, volgere, ecc., e = .

 meseh, deriv. dal prec. oppure da mshu; designa il coccodrillo, ⲙⲥⲁϩ, ⲉⲙⲥⲁϩ (P. M., π), crocodilus, χαμψα (Herod. II, 69); plur. , ⲉⲙⲥⲟⲟϩ (?). Il duale meseh-ui (Z. 1874, 38), titolo che si dà ad un re, al quale si parla, ed equivalente a: oh, re!.— Nel Rit. 142, 17 è uno dei molti titoli di Osiride.

 , meshu (Rit. 64, 21), v. msh.

, meshu, v. msh.

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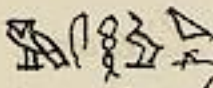
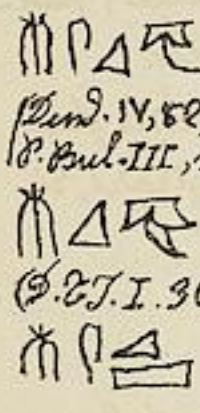
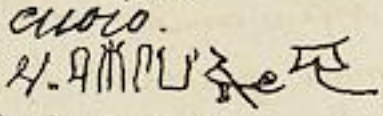
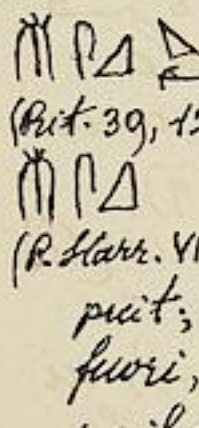
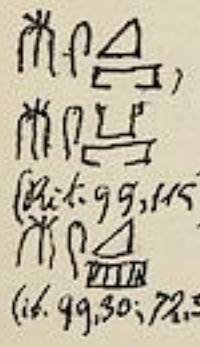
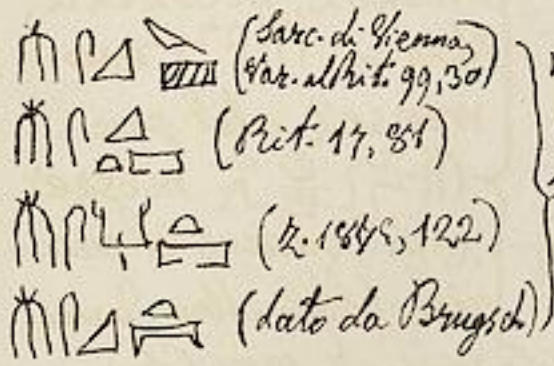
 , meshu (Rit. 115,63), colpir di spada, dar colpi di spada, cogliere, colpire, toccar con colpi di spada. — (Pierr.) massacrer. Affine con מָשַׁח, , strinxit. Confr. anche מַשְׁחָה estirpazione, demolizione.
— (Birch) to chop up.

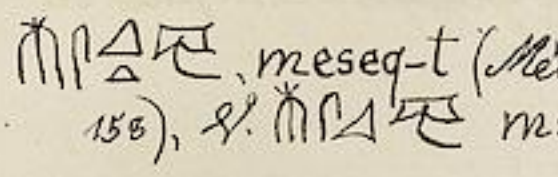

(Pend. IV, 62, Mar.; P. Bul. III, 13; P. 2 J. I. 36, 24; E) meseq, pelle, cuoio. H.  àmsqau.

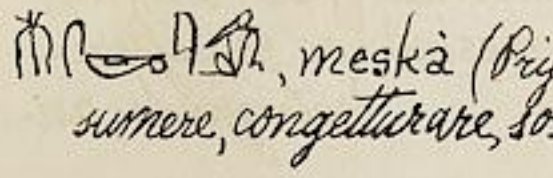

(Rit. 39, 12; R. Harr. VI, 3) meseq, identico a מָשַׁךְ, , tracit, protraxit (divinum fecit), prehendit, cepit, rapuit, abripuit; — signif. fond.: cavare, tirar fuori, estrarre, tirare in lungo (come il lavorator di pelle tira la pelle (V. il voc. prec.): (Pierr.) étirer. — tenere, attrarre, attrarre a se, prendere, afferrare; פשׁפ possedere.
— (Birch) to chop off, troncare, mozzare, tagliar via.


(Rit. 99, 115; id. 99, 30; 72, 5) meseq, propr. derivato da msq, designa una capanna coperta e riparata da pelli di animali: una tenda di pelli.

2) — Ma anche in senso generale: abitazione, dimora, stanza, abitacolo, casa; — tempio (propr. la dimora della divinità) (Brugsch, Z. 1875, 122); מִסְכָּה, מָסָךְ, coprimento, coperta, tappeto; tenda, cortina innanzi alla porta del padiglione; tenda dell'anticamera, tenda di un cortile; מִשְׁכָּן, tabernacolo, abitazione (del dio).
3) — (Chab.) magasin, מַסְכְּנוֹת.
4) — Luogo mistico, ove si operava la risurrezione e la ricostituzione dell'individuo dopo la morte. E perciò Pierret traduce questo gruppo nel Rit.: lieu de renaissance (178 1; 72.5), lieu de naissance (99, 15), e da Birch: the Place of Birth (17, 81).
5) — Il luogo del castigo, della tortura, dell'esecuzione (Rit. 99, 30); (Birch) the Purgatory (72.5; 99, 15 e 30); (Pierret) le lieu de torture (99, 30); (Brugsch) der Ort der Züchtigung (ib.).


(Sarc. di Vienna, Var. al Rit. 99, 30; Rit. 17, 81; Z. 1884, 122; dato da Brugsch) meseq, meseq-t, varianti del prec.

 , meseq-t (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), v. msq.

 , meskà (Prisse 11, 5), presumere, congetturare, sospettare,

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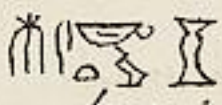
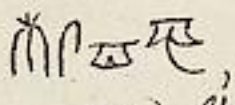
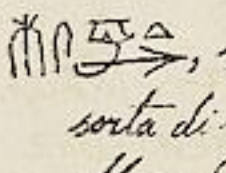
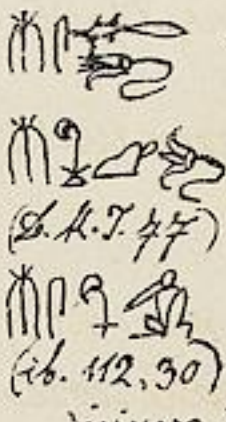
arguire ; — ed i sost. corrisp..
мεщак, forsafse, num?, μήποτε, εἴ ἄρα.

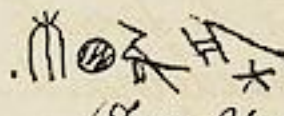
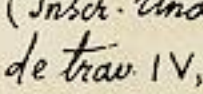
 , mesek-tu (Stél. C, 19, Louvre), braccialetto di metallo; braccialetto in generale.
Brugsch confr. con מַסֵּכָה, cost. מַסֵּכַת, getto, statua di getto.
2) — מְיֻסָּךְ, מְסֻכָּה, מְסָךְ, מַסָּךְ, מַסֶּכֶת, tappeto, adornamento, coperta, tela, tenda.

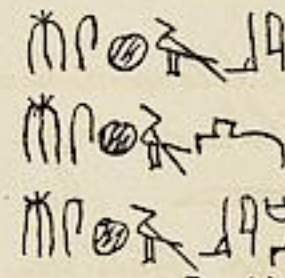
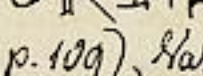
 , meseḳ (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), Var. di msq.

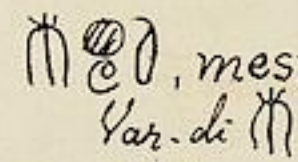
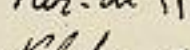
 , meseḳ-t (P. di Berl. I, l. 194), sorta di legno.
Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), confrontandolo col prec., sarebbe tentato di tradurlo scorza, corteccia.

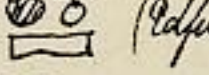

(D. H.-T. 77)

(Ab. 112, 30)
mesx, mesxa, comunemente legato con àb, cuore, signif.: respirare, inspirare la gioia, cioè: rallegrarsi, gioire, divertirsi.
מְשׂוֹשׂ, מָשׂוֹשׂ, gaudio, letizia, allegria, gioia; — שִׂמַּח, שָׂמַח, esser lieto, esilarare, rallegrarsi; (Pi'el) esilarare, sollazzare, rallegrare: (Hiph'il) idem; שָׂמֵחַ ilare, allegro, lieto; שִׂמְחָה letizia, ilarità, gaudio, allegrezza.
2) — Respirare, prender fiato, prender respiro, prender lena; avere un po' di requie, aver qualche riposo.

 , mesxa (op. mesex-ti?) (Inscr. Unas, 567), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 68) è var. di  msxt.


mesxa-bà (oppure mesex-ti-bà?) (Schiapar. d. d. F., Tav. LVII, b, 6; LVIII, a, 3; Testo p. 109), Varr. di  mesex-t-bàa (V. sotto msxt).

 , mesxut (D. H.-T. II, 54, d, 9), Var. di msxt.
Nel l. c. questo gruppo è preceduto dal geroglifico ideografico  sxt.

(Inscr. Bepù I, 393)
(Rit. 145, 84)
(D. H.-T. 8, 6)
mesxen, g. f. (Rit. 69, 6), composto di ms nascere e xn, harem; signif. propr.: il luogo dell'harem dove le donne partorivano, la sala del parto, la camera della nascita.

(Denkm. IV, 82, a e b; 59, a),

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le quattro della camera del parto, sono le quattro dee Tafnè, Nèt, Iside e Nephthè, le quali, secondo le iscrizioni dei monumenti, facevano l'ufficio della greca Εἰλείθυια e della latina Lucina, e che costituivano nel loro complesso una sola divinità, la divinità delle partorienti, la quaderna divinità del luogo del parto.

2) — Culla, luogo della culla (Pepi I, l. c.; P. Rhind, 3, 2 e freq.): — detto anche della culla di una divinità (Rit.).

3) — I gruppi, aventi il determinativo , designano anche il braccio munito di testa umana , e che serviva come tipo e misura effettiva di lunghezza. Questo braccio si vede disegnato nella grande vignetta della Psicostasia del Cap. 125 del Rituale dei Morti.

4) — Base, fondamento.

(D. d. T. II, 47, e, 12) (b. e.) (Denkm. IV, 82, a) } mesxen, varianti del prec., all. 1 e 2.

, mesxen, nell'espressione mesxen n bàa (Schiap. d. d. T. tav. LVIII, a, 3), equiv. a , v. sotto msxt.

, mesxen-ui (An. V, 9, 7), nome collettivo del gruppo delle due divinità Sai e Renen-t, il Destino e la Fortuna (Pichl, Z. 1885, 14).

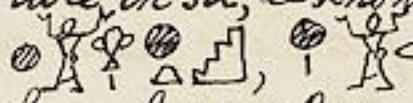
, mesxennu-t (Denkm. IV, 82, a), v. msxn.

(P. Rhind, 3, 2) (Dendera) (Ombos) (Philae) } mesxen-t, v. msxn.

, mesxen-t, variante di msxt. (Schiap. L. d. T. tav. LVIII, a, 3) mesxent-bàa equiv. a mesxe-t-bàa (v. il predetto msxt, all. 2).

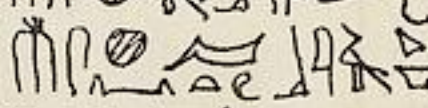
, mesxen-t (Inscr. Pepi I. 397) (Masp.) il destino. v. , mesxen-ui-t-u.

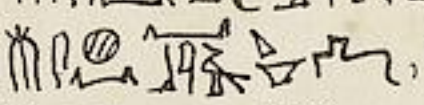
(Z. 1870, 157) (D. d. T. II, 6) (Mél. d'Arch. I, 7, 8) } mesxet (op. mesex-t), la coscia posteriore del corpo di un quadrupede; in oppos. a xps, la coscia anteriore. — Coscia in generale. , alzare

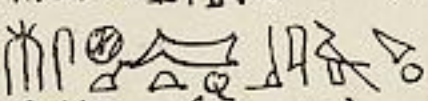
la coscia, frase equiv. a: alzarsi, montare in su, e sinonima delle seguenti:  , le quali significano parimenti: salire, montare, ascendere, elevarsi, alzarsi, ecc..

2) — Nome di uno strumento di ferro, usato nelle cerimonie funebri per l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (àp-ro) del defunto o della sua statua. Questo strumento, la cui forma ordinaria era , portava anche i nomi seguenti:

mesxa-bà, op. mesx-ti-bà,

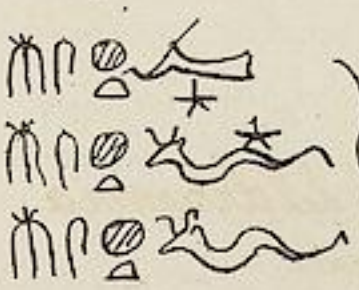
 mesxent-bàa,

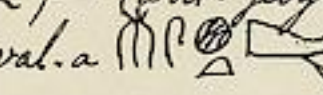
 mesxen-n-bàa,

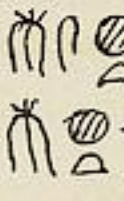
 mesex-t-bàa, letter.: la coscia di ferro. (V. Schiap. d. d. L. Tav. VII, b, 6; T. VIII, a, 3; Resto, p. 100 e seg. e 109).

3) — Tutto ciò che è formato come una coscia di animale, o che ha con questa qualche somiglianza; — per ciò anche angolo [Confr. l'espressione tedesca Schenkel eines Winkels, lato (letter. coscia) di un angolo].

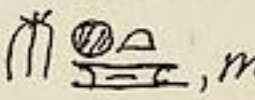
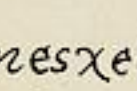
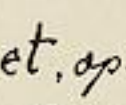
4) — Equiv. ai due segg..

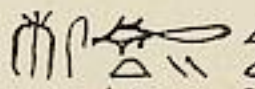
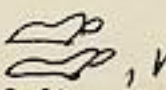
 mesex-t, la costellazione della coscia (V. il prec., all. 1), designa la costellazione dell'Orsa Maggiore (Edfu; Dendr., Zodiaco circolare).

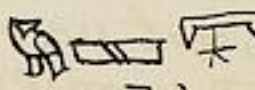
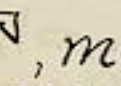
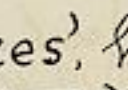
2) — (Dict. Géogr. 1396, 12, 13), equival. a  msxt.

 mesxet, Varr. del prec..

, mesxet (D. Baugesch., Tav. 21, 2), in connes. col prec.; la regione dell'Orsa Maggiore, cioè: il Nord, il Settentrione. (Z. Z. 1870, 157).

 , mesxet, op. mesex-t, affine con  , ungere, distendere, spandere, spalmare, stemperare; ed identico con  (M., ♀), campus, il campo.

 , mesex-ti (Pleyt., Ét. p. 66), g. f., duale derivato da  nhsxa (V.); signif. propr. le due respiranti, le due tiranti aria, cioè: le narici, le nari; — il naso.

 , mes', V.  mās' e  mās'rl.

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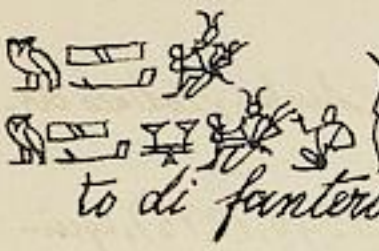
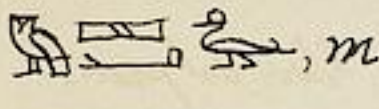
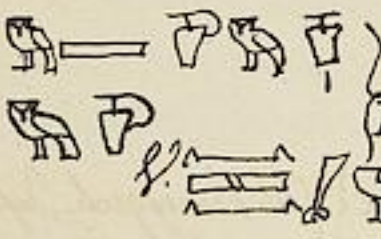
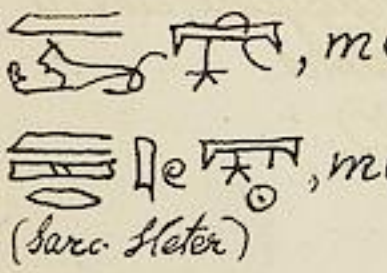
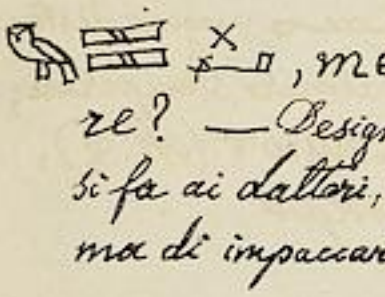

mes'ā (Champ.), fantaccino, fante, soldato di fanteria.

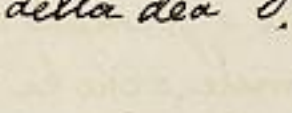

, mes'ā, (E.) avis quaedam.

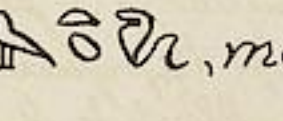

mes'enem (?) (Denkm. II, 85, a, 87; 35, A), ns'nm.


, mes'er
mās' e
, mes'erāu
(Sarc. Heter)
mās'rl.


, mes'es', (E.) emundare? — Designa un'operazione che si fa ai dattori, appena raccolti e prima di impaccarli.

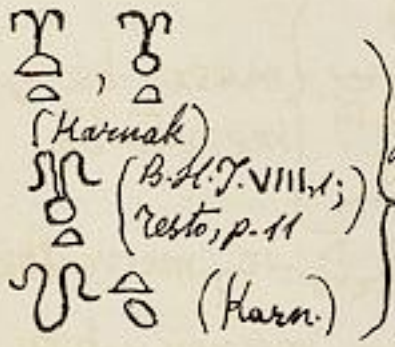
met, madre.
Sarc. 60, Bibl. Parigi
Sanscr. मातृ (mātar), greco μήτηρ, μάτηρ, latin. mater (onde mother, Mutter, madre, ecc.).
Statua, Turino
Hanno perduta la dentale: l'ebr. אֵם, aram. אִמָּא, arab. ام, copto ⲙⲁⲩ (S.M.), ⲙⲏⲧ, ⲙⲉⲟⲩ (B), ⲙⲁⲁⲩ (F.), ⲧ.
, raro Tell-el-Amarna
(Tomba di Phri, El-kab) madre della madre di lui, avola di lui dal lato materno.


, fratello della madre di lui, zio di lui.


, madre di sua moglie, la sua suocera.

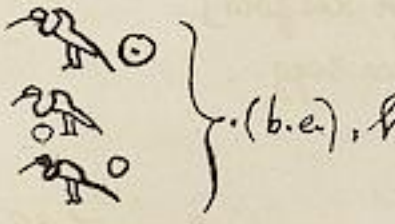
2) — In E. e si trovano col senso: flores vel fructus, s. plant. farin.

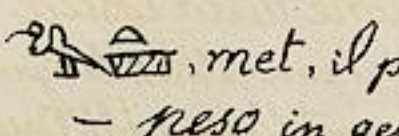
3) — Goodw. (Mél. di Chab., III, 277) trad.: pericardium, facendone una var. di mt.


met, varianti del proc., madre.
(Karnak)
(B.A.V. VIII, 1; resto, p. 11)
(Karn.)

, met (op. tem.?, V. Lepage Renouf, Trans. II, 356) (Stela Miramar, l. 3, 4), il sistro, divisa o segno caratteristico della dea Ḥathor.

, met, la dea Mut.


· (b. e.), V. sotto rnp.


, met, il peso del dramma; — peso in generale.

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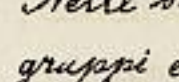
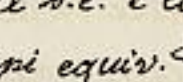
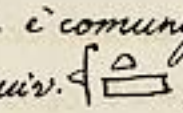
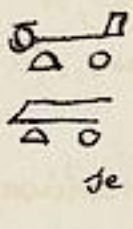
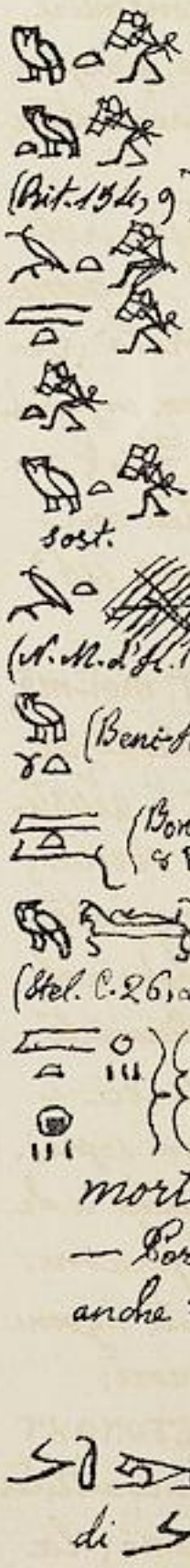
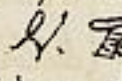
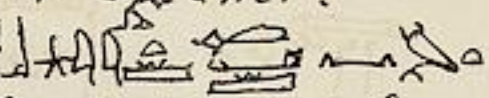
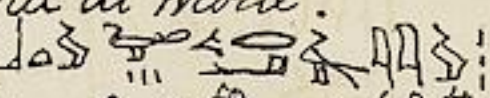
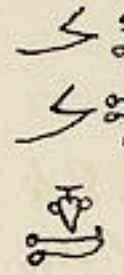
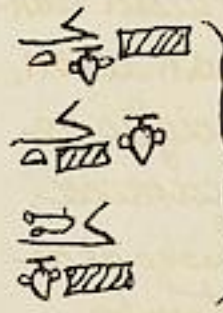
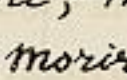
Nelle b.e. è comunissima variante dei gruppi equiv.  ,  ,  (v. sotto qd).

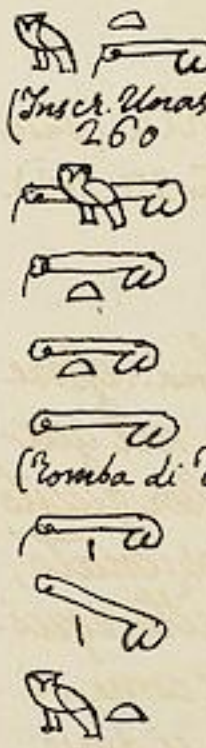

met, var. del prec..
— M 2° (Bon. 7B, 8B) è forse equiv. al seg.

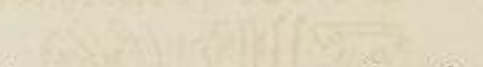

met, morire; far morire, uccidere; — morte. מוּת, מֵתַ, morire, onde מוֹתֵת, מוֹתֶת, מוֹתִית, מוֹתֵת, far morire, uccidere; מָוֶת, (cost.) מוּת, מוֹת, morte, מֵת defunto, morto, cadavere. — MOT (Z. M. B.) mori, MEOT, MOTOOT (Z.) occidere, interficere, MOOTT (M.), MOOTE (Z.) mori.
v.  mr.

(Chab. 8 pol. 11). la pena di morte.

i delitti degni di morte, i delitti che meritano la morte, che sono puniti di morte.
— Per il terzultimo gruppo confr. anche letto, bara, feretro.

, met (Dict. géog. 1216), fem. di m.


met (Goodw., Mél. di Chab, 3, 277), il cuore, od una parte del cuore, forse il pericardio.
2) — Var. del seg.


met, derivato da m; signif.: propr. la pietra rilucente, splendente; secondo Chab., la sienite, il granito rosa.
2) — Designa anche un Nome, chiamato poscia  ta-tnn.


met, il phallus, il membro virile.
— Il significato primitivo era: il mezzo, il centro, poichè il phallus, secondo il canone egizio, occupa esattamente il mezzo della terza dell'uomo. — Onde questi gruppi sono anche
2) — prep.: fra, in mezzo, nel mezzo; — e sost.: colui che è fra....

m-met, ⲙⲙⲟ, ⲙⲡⲉ-ⲙⲟⲟ (M.), ⲙⲡⲉ-ⲙⲧⲟ, ⲙⲡⲙⲡⲧⲟ (Z.), ⲙⲡⲉ-ⲙⲧⲟ (B.), coram, ante, innanzi, avanti, davanti, prima; detto dello spazio e del tempo.
 , n-met (Canop. l. 2), rara var. del prec., nel senso speciale di avanti, oltre.

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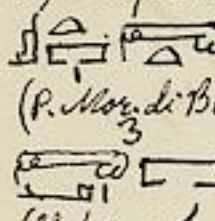
V. sotto il fonetico bḥ.

3) — Equiv. al seg., all. 5:


(set-met) (P. Mor. di Bul.)

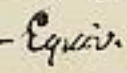
(men-t-met)

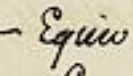
met-ā (Stel. C, l. Louvre)

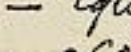
/V. anche P. di Berl. 1, l. 25), letter. il luogo della tranquillità, equiv. al copto ⲙⲁⲛⲙⲉⲧⲟⲛ, ⲙⲁⲛⲉⲙⲧⲟⲛ, letto, giaciglio, reposoir, luogo di riposo; camera da letto; — l'ultimo luogo di riposo, cioè: il sepolcro, la tomba.

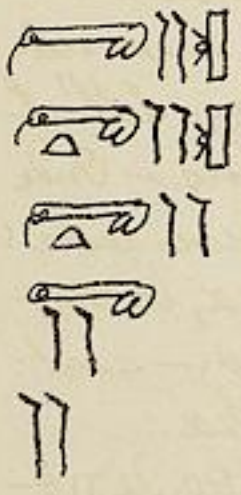
4) Anche equiv. al seguente in tutti gli altri suoi significati — e quindi anche

5) — Il numero dieci, ⲙⲉⲧ.

6) — Equiv. a  mt.

7) — Equiv. a  mt.

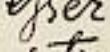
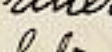
8) — Equiv. a  mtu (Inscr. Unas, 260; Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 213).


met, signif. fond.: essere nel mezzo, esser nel giusto mezzo; — esser giusto, esatto, proporzionato, regolare, corretto, equilibrato; essere come si conviene, come si deve. — Esser d'accordo, in armonia; — essere verificato, controllato, pesato.

— I sost. corrisp.: giustezza, precisione, regolarità, esattezza; - giustizia, correttezza, equilibrio, proporzione, misura, accordo, armonia.

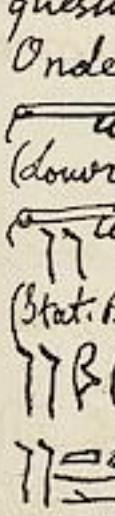
2) — In senso traslato e intellettuale: esser giusto, convenevole; adattare, aggiustare, accordare insieme; — accordarsi, aver consonanza; — essere amichevolmente appoggiato; trattare, operare secondo la benevole intenzione, il benevolo sentimento (Leemans, 130, G. v.; Pankon. II, 24, d).

— ⲙⲏⲧⲉ (P.), ⲙⲏⲧ (M. B.), ⲧ, medium, misura; — ⲙⲁⲧ (M.), ⲙⲁⲁⲧⲉ (P.), convenire, concordare, consentire, sibi complacere in aliqua re, prospere agere; fortuna, delectatio, beneplacitum, consensus, participatio.

3) — esser giusto; giustizia, rettitudine, diritto, equità, ragione; esser vero; il vero, la verità; veritiero, verace. Onde freq. in parallelismo con  mā e  mā-t, e talora scambiantesi con questo vocabolo (Dūm. Z. 1873, 116). Onde i gruppi:

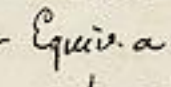
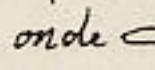
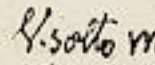
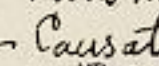
met-mā-t, met-mā, letter.: la giustizia vera opp. la giustizia e la verità, la norma giusta; ma presi anche nel senso semplicemente di giustizia, rettitudine, ecc. e degli aggetti vi corrisp. (V. qui sopra). Gli stessi gruppi servono anche a designare il favorito del faraone.

4) — Da notare il frequente legame di met (e varr.) con cuore:

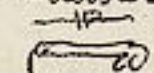

ⲙⲧⲟⲛϩⲧ tranquillitas animi; la

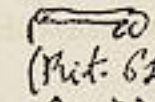
pace, la tranquillità del cuore; – esser dolce, mansueto, benigno, affabile (Prisse 5,6); quieto, tranquillo, pacifico, placido (Bul., Stela 52, l. 3).

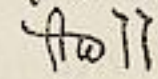
Confr. anche METN quiescere facere, tranquille constituere; – In questo senso però appare come continuazione dell'antico met, meti e varî il copto MTON, ЄMTON, quiescere, requiescere, quies, requies, refrigerium, ὑγεία, salus; MOTN, MOTEN, quiescere, sanum esse, bene valere, cessare; ЄTMOTN, ЄϢMOTEN, facilis, sanus; ЄϤMOTN sanus, bene valens, praestans (ἀγαθός), mitis, facilis; MOTNEC requies, ϤN ΟΥMOTNEC tranquille, pronte, facile.

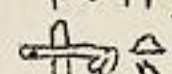
– Equiv. a  ,  , mtr (V.), onde  (Rec. 6 3,5) =  . V. sotto mtr.

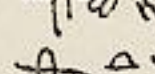
– Caus. attivo

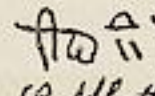

(Rit. 64, 12) } s-met

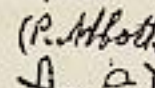


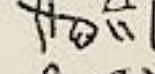


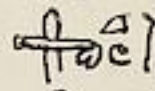

(P. Abott. 2, 10) } s-meti



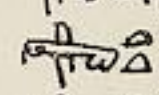
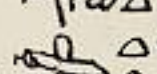
 , s-metu

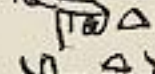


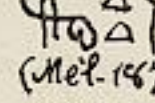


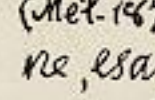

(Mel. 1873, 32) } s-mett

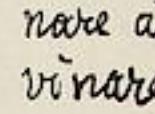
verificare, riconoscere, apprezzare, giudicare, constatare legalmente (Chab. Mél. 1873, 69), constatare giudiziariamente, istruire giudiziariamente su un delitto; mettere in giudizio, mettere alla questione, esaminar colla tortura; – esaminare attentamente, cercar di indovinare. — T. sost. corrisp.: investigazione, confronto, interrogatorio, comparsa; un'operazione od un atto qualunque di istruzione giudiziaria; testimonianza scritta; titolo legale.

–  ar s-mett (Chab. Mél. l. c.) faire tirer  (Erman, Z. 1879, 79) la corte dell'inquisizione, dell'istruzione giudiziaria.

– Il gruppo  significa propriam. (come nel Rit. l. c.): ristabilire il giusto mezzo; render giusto, esatto; misurare attentamente, giustamente, con giusta bilancia; rendere giustizia: – (Birch) to adjust; (Pierr.) ajuster.

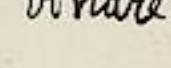
5) – MET, dieci, onde  (Brugsch Z. 1871, 139) identico a 𓎆, 15, quindici.


(Stel. Bork.)

(Inscr. capra) } met, equiv. al prec., all. 1 a L, (V.) e a  mtr.

2) – (Chab.) chiamare, evocare, gridare.

MOOTE (?), moot (M.), edere, vocare, appellare.

Caus.:  s-met = , V. sotto mt.

 } met, equiv. a mt, all. r, il phallus.

2) – (Z. 1863, 25), moot, nervus, junctura; propr.: il legame. – tubo, canale (P. Med. 15, 15); vena (Chab.); nervo.

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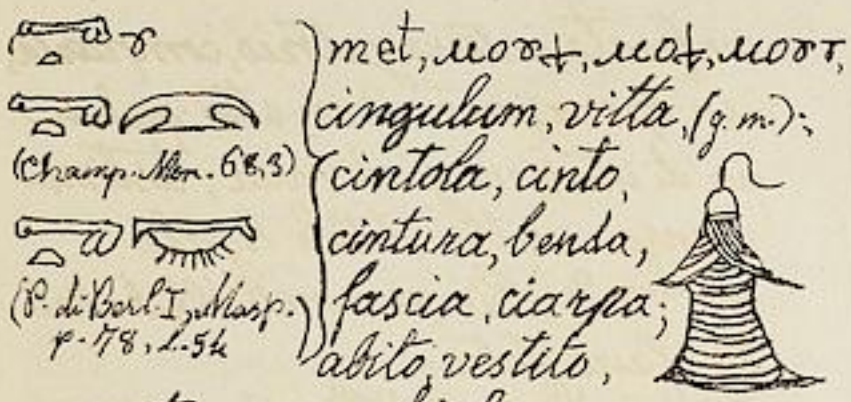
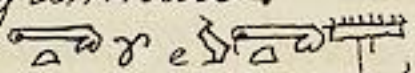


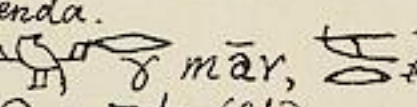
met, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲁⲧ, ⲙⲟⲟⲧ, cingulum, vitta, (g. m.); cintola, cinto, cintura, benda, fascia, ciarpa; abito, vestito, veste; — grembiale.

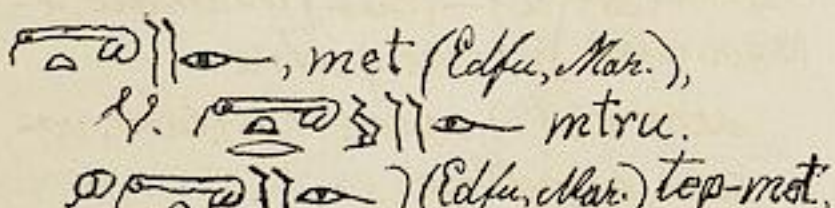
Equiv. a  e , umt.

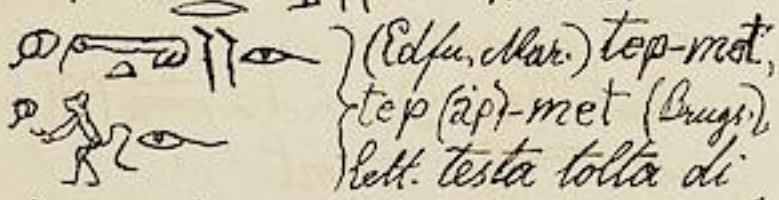
In Champ. l.c. questo vocabolo è scritto al di sopra della figura qui disegnata, la quale rappresenta un grembiale dell'antico Egitto.

— Birch (Z. 1873, 70) trad.: specie di tela.

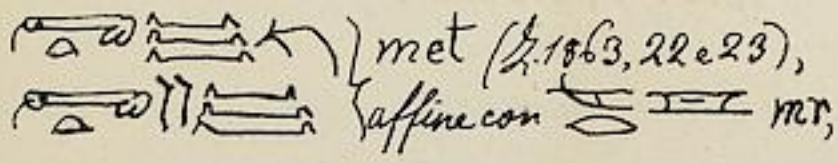
— Confr. מַד abito, veste, manto, מַדִּים, מַדִּין, idem; מְעֻדָּד vestito, ammantato; בַּד lino (finissimo), מִדִּין, מִדְיָן, cingolo, cinta, cinto, cintura, cintola; פְּתִיל pezza o benda di panno, fazzoletto, pallio; cordone, benda.

— Affine a  mār, mr e māt (V.).

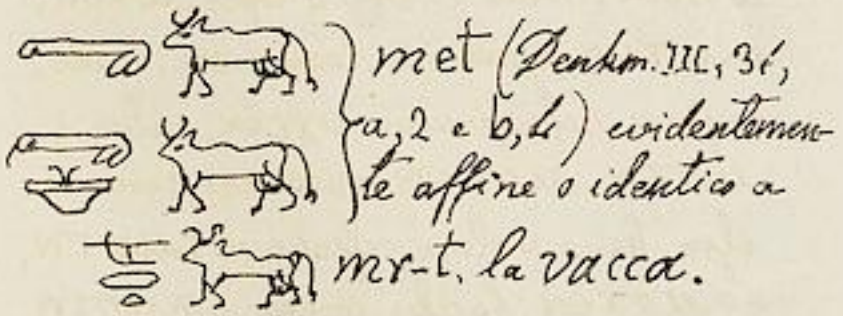

met (Edfu, Mar.), V. mtru.

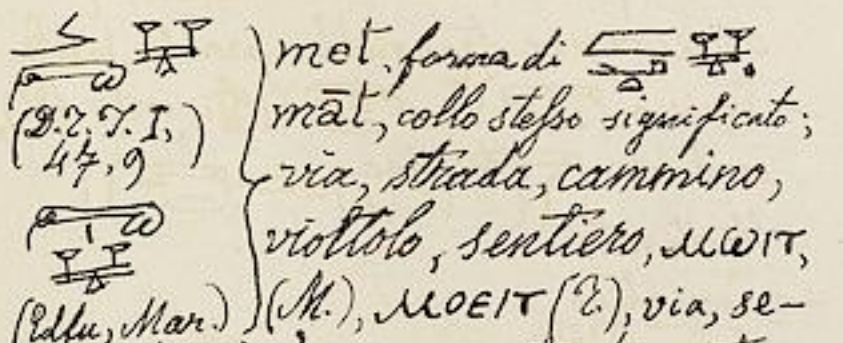

(Edfu, Mar.) tep-met, tep (ăp)-met (Brugsch) lett. testa tolta di impaccio con una menzogna, salvar il capo con una menzogna.

— H. Dümichen (Z. 1873, 115, nota) contesta questa interpretazione di Brugsch.


met (Z. 1863, 22 e 23), affine con mr,

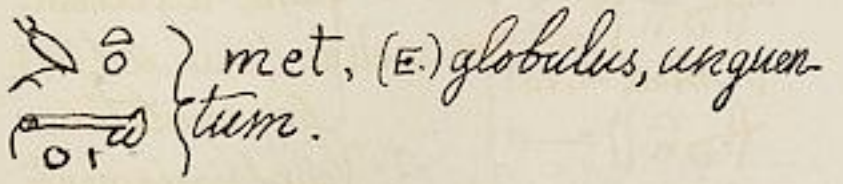
ⲙⲏⲣⲉ, te, inundatio; ⲙⲧⲟ (E.) [su cui Bayron osserva "incertum, sed ut mihi videtur, gurges"]; il flusso, la corrente, l'inondazione, l'acqua dell'inondazione; — l'acqua. — l'acqua stagnante, stagno, palude.


met (Denkm. III, 36, a, 2 e b, 4) evidentemente affine o identico a mr-t, la vacca.

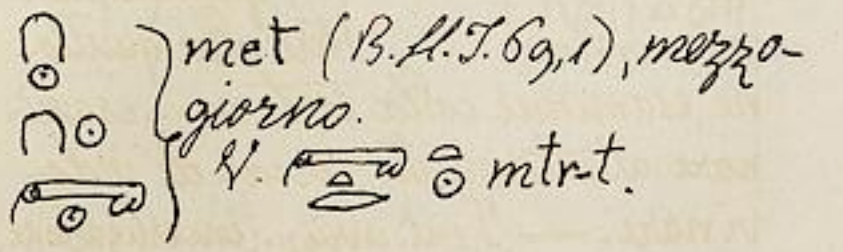


met, forma di . māt, collo stesso significato; via, strada, cammino, viottolo, sentiero, ⲙⲟⲓⲧ (M.), ⲙⲟⲉⲓⲧ (E.), via, semita; מְסִלָּה via, strada, sentiero; מְיֻשָּׁר via retta.

— (Forse a leggersi solamente mą).


met, (E.) globulus, unguentum.

∩, met, 10, dieci, ⲙⲉⲧ.


met (B. H. T. 69, 1), mezzogiorno. V. mtr-t.

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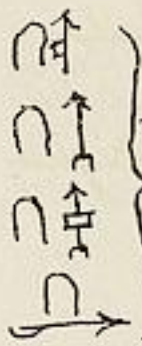
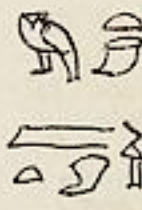
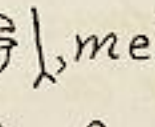

met, g.m., מַטֶּה, verga, bastone, bacchetta, dardo; mazza, clava.


meta

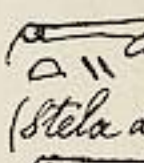
metau

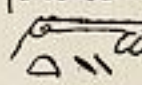
v.  māta.

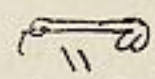
(Rit. 148, 12)

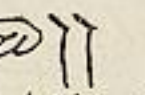
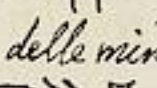
(Bok. 4, F)

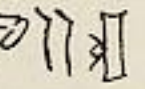
meti, v. mt e mutī.


(Stela delle min.)

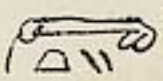
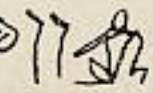

(Denkm. III, 32, 13)

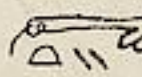
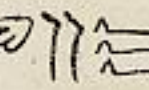

(Stat. d'Flor., Torino)

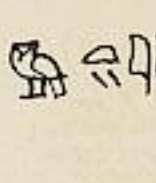
meti, v.  mt e  mtr.

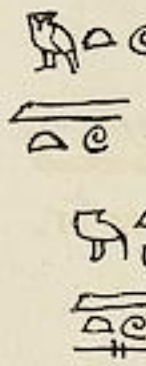
2) — (Stat. d'Flor., Torino) Var. di 

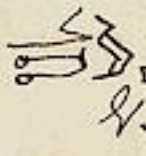
mātennu, nel senso di adornare, fregiare, ecc.; — ed i sost. corrisp..

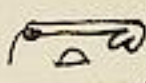

, meti (Chab.), v.  mt.

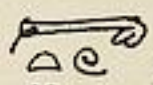

meti (L. 1863, 22 e 23), v.  mt.

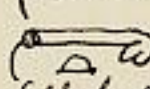

, metiī (B.H.T. 71, e), v. mutī.


m-tu, cogli affissi pronominali forma i pronomi personali: m-tu-à, io; op. , m-tu-k, tu (m); m-tu-s, essa; ecc.

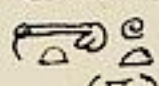

, metu (Denkm. IV, 13, b), v. mt, all. 1.

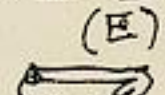

, met-u, plur. di mt.


(Rit. 149, 27)


(Stel. Nefriu; Coffin of Amenem XVIII, 10)

metiu


(E)


(D. H.T. II, 35, c; E, 1; 51, 6, 5)

met-ut

g.f., la diffusione, l'eiaculazione, lo spandimento del seme, dello sperma.

2) — Ogni sorta di sfogo, efflusso, effusione, eiezione di liquidi; ma sopratutto quella velenosa dei serpenti, degli scorpioni, ecc. — E quindi 3) — (Rit. l.c.) veleno in generale, MATOR (C.), MAOOOI (M.), TE, †, venenum.

4) — (Brug.) il germogliare del seme.

5) — Semenza, seme, sperma

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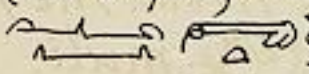
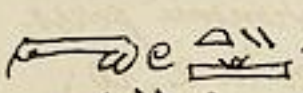
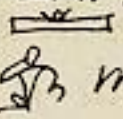
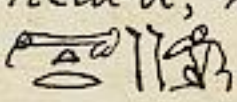
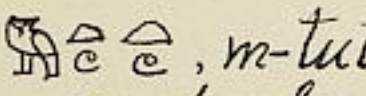
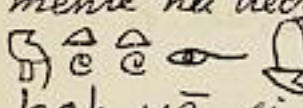
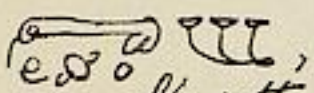
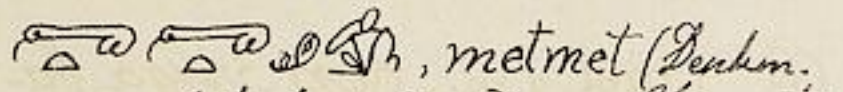
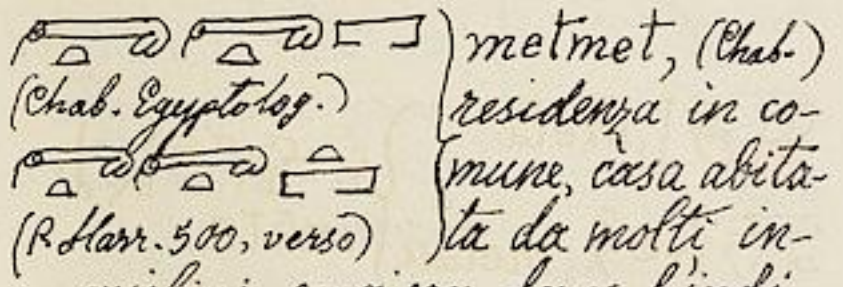
(Stel. Nefrui; Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 213):  (Coffin, l. c.) letter.: senza sperma, cioè impotente; (Birch) incapable.

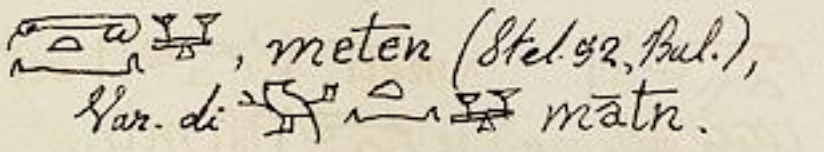
 , metu-ti, Variante di  mt e di  mtr.

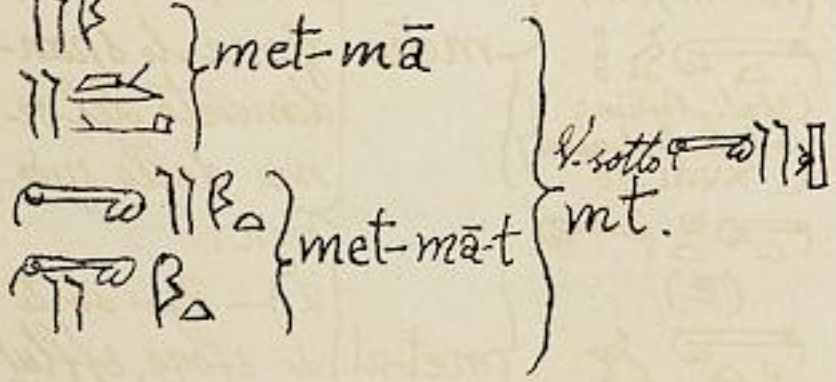
 , m-tutu, segno dell'ottativo; ed anche dell'imperativo, specialmente nei decreti:  , m-tutu ȧr ḥeb uā, si faccia una festa.

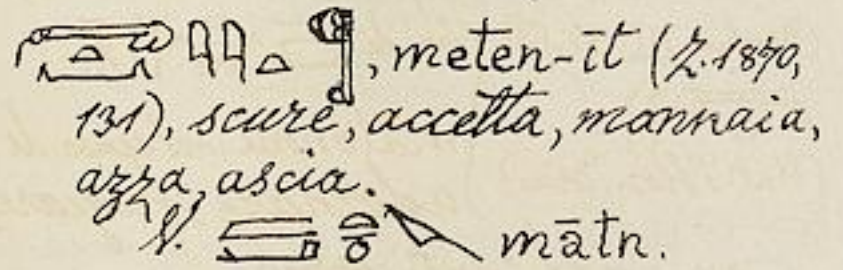
 , met-uten? V. sotto pr-utn.

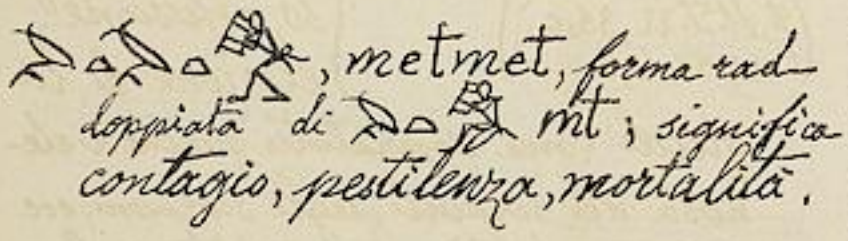
 , metmet (Denkm. III, 24, d; Z. 1863, 37), ascoltare, stare in ascolto, orecchiare, origliare, spiare.

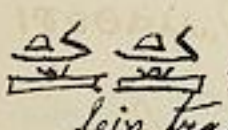

(Chab. Egyptolog.)
(R. Harr. 500, verso)
metmet, (Chab.) residenza in comune, casa abitata da molti inquilini, maison dans l'indivision.
— (De Rougé) la casa del vicinato, il vicinato; le voisin.
— (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, Janv.) le rempart, il bastione.

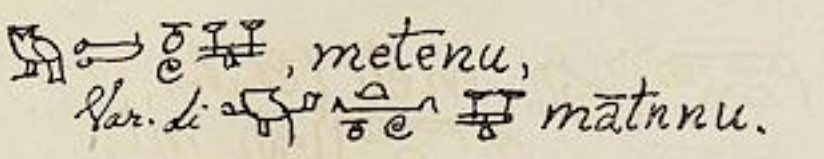
 , meten (Stel. 92, Bul.), Var. di mātn.

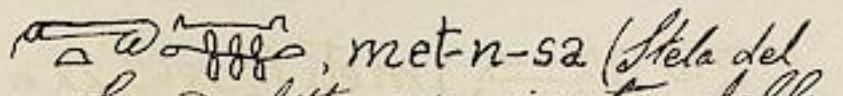
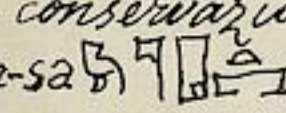

met-mā
met-mā-t
V. sotto mt.

 , meten-īt (Z. 1870, 131), scure, accetta, mannaia, azza, ascia.
V. mātn.

 , metmet, forma raddoppiata di mt; significa contagio, pestilenza, mortalità.

 , metmet (Z. 1874, 8), Lieblein trad.: Anmuth; eleganza, grazia, garbo.

 , metenu, Var. di mātnnu.

 , met-n-sa (Stela del Louvre), letter.: esaminatore della salute; sorvegliante, ispettore della conservazione:
met-n-sa  ispettore della

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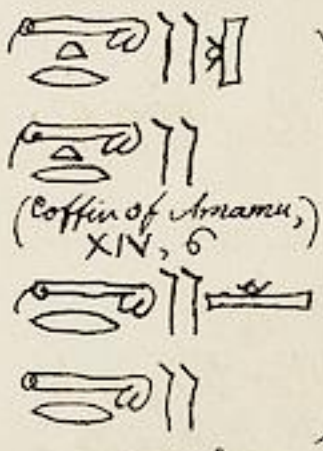
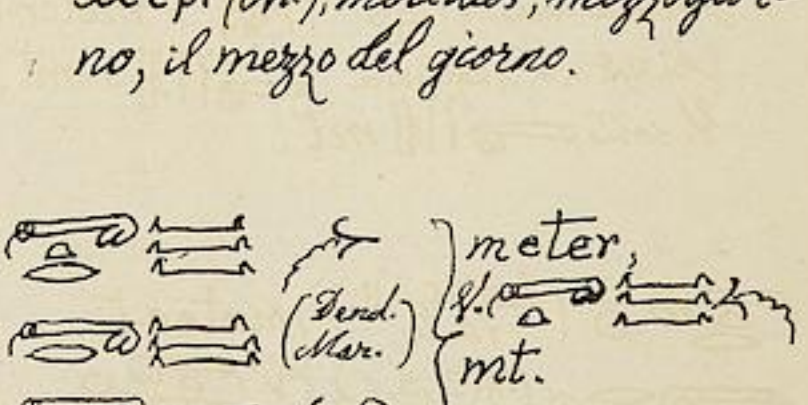
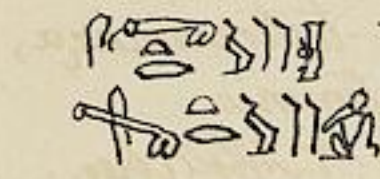
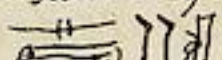
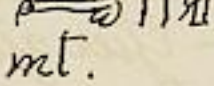
conservazione nel tempio.

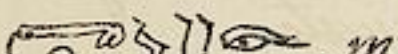


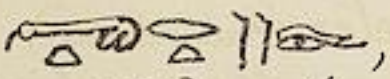
meter, equivalente a mt, in tutti i suoi significati.
(Coffin of Amamu, XIV, 6)
, r-meter, giustamente, esattamente, appunto, precisamente, come si deve essere, acconciamente, convenevolmente, propriamente.
àu-meter, variante delle epoche posteriori del precitato r-meter.
(Brugsch. Z. 1671, 139), scrittura enigmatica equiv. a , 110.
— s-meter, s-meteru, forme causative equiv. a mt.
(Var. del Rit. 64, 12) s-met, v. sotto
— 2) — Equiv. al seg.:

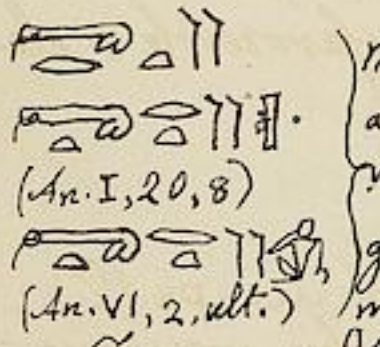
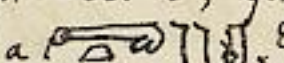
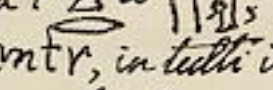
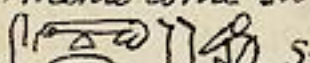
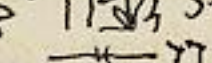
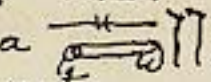
meter, 1) — Equivalente a mt ed al prec.
2) — Esaminare giudiziariamente; informare, fare inchiesta; sottomettere al giudizio, all'esame, alla verificazione, alla misura. — Il giudizio, ogni atto d'istruzione, d'interrogatorio, di confrontazione giudiziaria.
3) — Testificare, attestare, render testimonianza; — testimonianza, attestato; — testimonio.
V. Rit. 125, 10 e 11; P. Abbott, preg. .
4) — Esser giudizioso, assennato, giusto; — giudizio, apprezzamento equità, giustizia; uomo assennato, uomo giusto.
5) — (Chab) attento, assiduo, aver riguardo, aver cura, esser curante.
— All'all. 3 confr. il copto ⲙⲉⲟⲣⲉ (M), ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ (S.), testis; ⲉⲣ- testari, esse testis; ⲙⲉⲧ- testimonium.
— Caus. , , identico a s-meter, v. art. prec.
, meter (Sai-Sinsin) in connessione col prec., all. 2, significa giudizio sfavorevole.
nessun giudizio sfavorevole si eleva contro di lui.

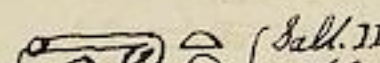
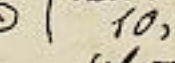


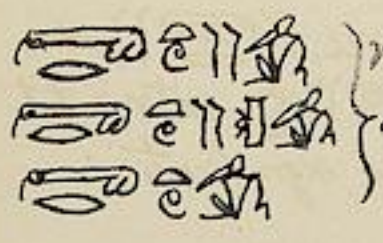
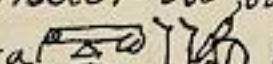

s-meteru, forme causative equival. a  s-mt, V. sotto  mt.

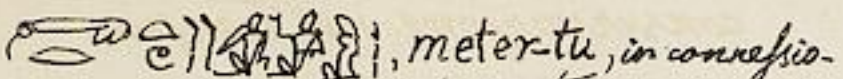
 , meteru, in connessione col prec. ; signif.: attestare, certificare, testimoniare de visu, esser testimonio oculare.
2) – Vedere, guardare attentamente; osservare, spiare; – spia (D. d. N. I. 2, col. 11).

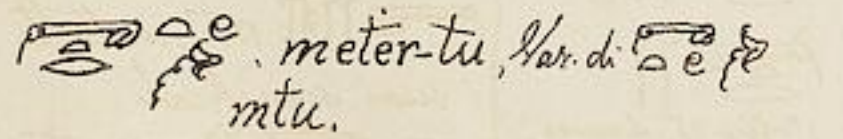
 , meter-t (Chab. Voy. 161), sost. equiv. al prec..

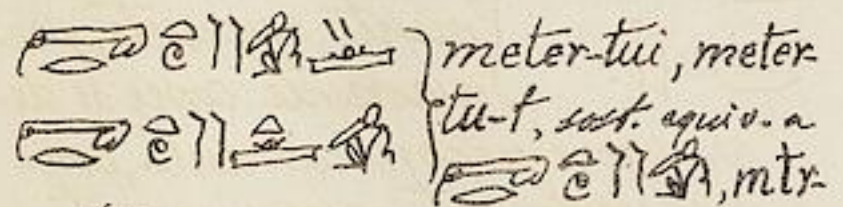

meter-t, equivalente a  ,  mtr, in tutti i loro significati, ma specialmente come sostantivo.
(An. I, 20, 8)
(An. VI, 2, ult.)
Forma caus.  s-meter-t (An. V, 23, 6), equiv. a  s-mt, V. sotto  mt.

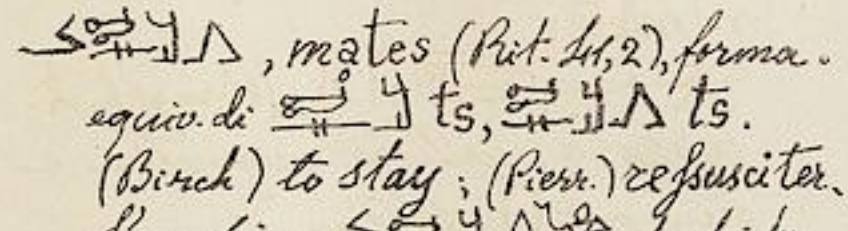
 (Sall. II, 6, 3; 10, 2; ib. I, 5, 1; An. N, 12, 8)
meter-t, V.  mtr.

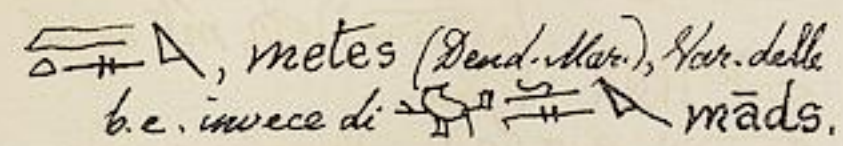

meter-tu, sost. equiv. a  mtr.

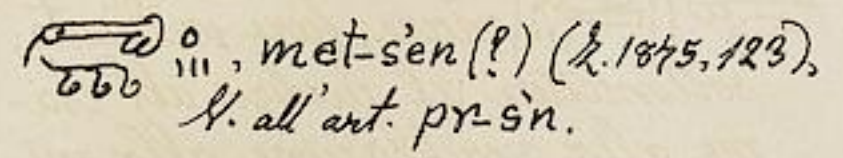
 , meter-tu, in connessione col prec., signif.: testimonio.

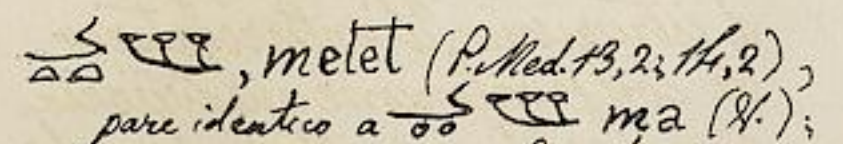
 , meter-tu, Var. di mtu.


meter-tui, meter-tu-t, sost. equiv. a , mtr-tu.

 , mates (Rit. 41, 2), forma equiv. di ts, ts. (Birch) to stay; (Pierr.) ressusciter. L'espressione che dei due predetti egittologi è da Brugsch è letta mts-à, è invece da Lefébure (Mél. égyptol. di Chab.) letto m-ts e quindi tradotto en ressuscitant. – Chabas però traduce risuscitare il gruppo intiero.

 , metes (Dend. Mar.), Var. delle b. e. invece di mâds.

 , met-s'en (?) (L. 1875, 123), V. all'art. pr-s'n.

 , metet (P. Med. 13, 2; 14, 2), pare identico a ma (V.); μεθαιο, crocus hortensis.

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si distinguevano due specie di questa pianta:
, crocus terrester,
, crocus palustris,
V. P. Med. 14,2.

, metet, lo scorpione o un animale simile, forse il granchio, ORAMET, ORAMETI (M.,+), cancer.
(Stele Metternich.)
2) — Uno dei sette scorpioni della costellazione delle Pleiadi, V. ptt.

, me-tt (Dict. géog. 1216) fem. di m.

, met-t, V. mt.

, met-t (An. IV, 12, 9), Var. di mt.

, met-t
, met-ti
, met-tu
, met-tuu
V. e mt.
(S. Abbott), essi fanno inchiesta.
Forme caus.:
,

, s-mett, equivalente a e s-met, V. sotto a mt.

, met-tu (Rit. 109, 7). Brugsch lo fa equiv. a mt-ut. — Nel l. c. si legge: , è il contrapeso (il regolatore) della bilancia, il toro spandente il seme: (Pierr.) Le poids de la balance équitable est en forme de taureau.

, med (Inscr. di Sepi I, 342), Maspero trad: mazza.
Confr. mt.

, med (Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 14), se non è un gruppo erroneo, è certamente un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, che Maspero confr. con MORTE, MORT (M. B.) sonum edere, cantare, clamare, vocare, incantare, invocare; e traduce: pronunziare, prononcer.

, med (V. 1867, 42), V. mt, mât e mâr.

, m-du, e numerose varianti V. sotto m.

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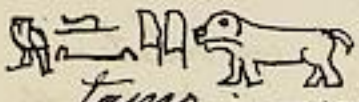
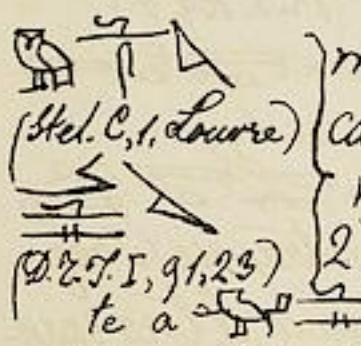
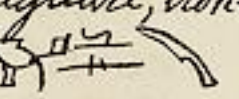
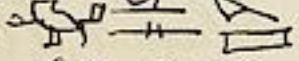
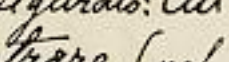
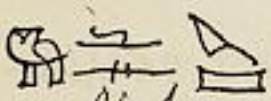
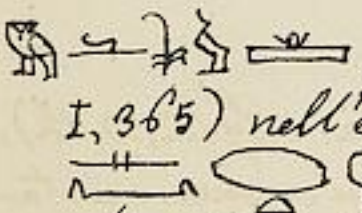
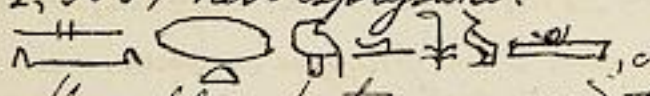
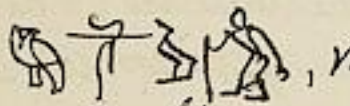
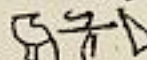
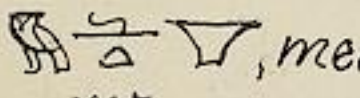
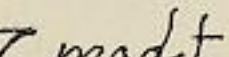
 , medenī, l'ippopotamo, in quanto rappresenta il principio del male, il principio cattivo.

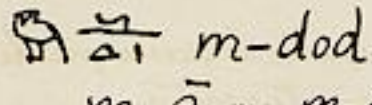
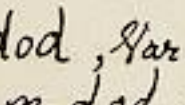
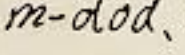
 (Stel. C, 1, Louvre) (D.Z.T. I, 91, 23) medes, tagliare, troncare, ecc., V.  mādṣ.
2) — (D.Z.T. l.c.) equivalente a  mādṣ.
3) — (Masp.) In senso figurato: cut his way into...., penetrare (nel cuore di...  ....) (Louvre, l.c.).

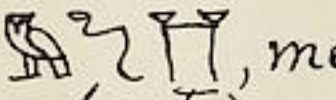
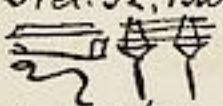
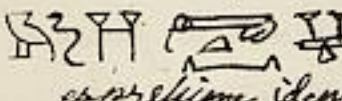
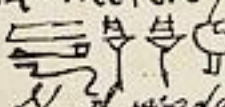
 , medes (Rit. 114, f.), V. il prec., all. 2.

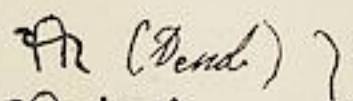
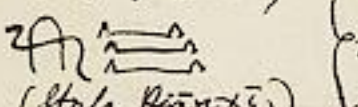
 , medsu (Inscr. Sepi I, 365) nell'espressione:  , che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 158) traduce: une parole artificieuse.

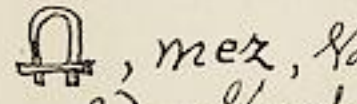
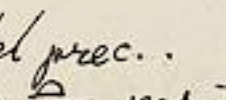
 , medsu (El-Kaf), in connessione con  mds (V.); signif.: il vecchio separato, distinto; vecchio di distinzione, ragguardevole.

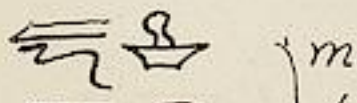
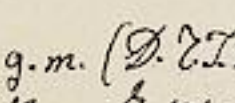
 , med-t, Var. di  mz.

 m-dod, Var. di  m-ā op. m-dod, V. sotto  ā e dd.

 , mez (Stel. 52, Bul., XII dinastia), equiv. a  māz.
 mez-meten (l.c.), espressione identica a  māz-meten, V. il precedente māz, all. 3.

 (Dend.)  (Stela Piānchi, sinistra, 38) mez, esser profondo, trovarsi profondo, trovarsi o stare nella profondità.
— Profondità, profondità del mare, abisso, תְּהוֹם.
— Profondo.

 , mez, Var. del prec..
2) — Var. di  mz-t.

 (Z. 1879, 124) mez, g.m. (D.Z.T. III, 19, 3; Abyd. Mar.; Z. 1879, l.c.), unguento, balsamo, pomata; — specialmente l'unguento sacro e adoperato per le unzioni che si facevano durante la cerimonia dell'  ăp-ro. Era uno dei nove unguenti sacri, con cui gli Egiziani usavano eseguire le loro

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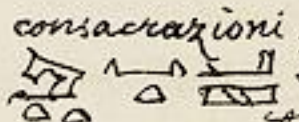
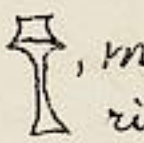
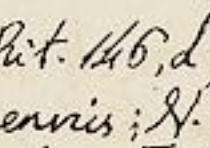
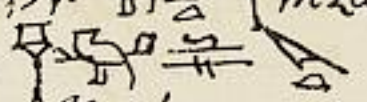
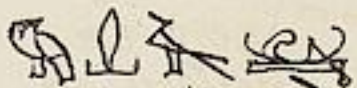
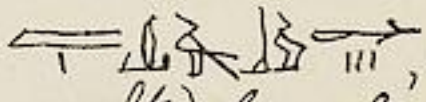
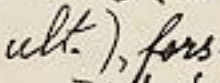
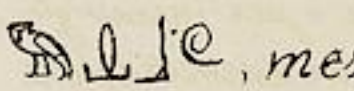
consacrazioni, e l'espressione  ḥā-tt nt āś, olio od unguento di acacia, secondo Brugsch, era la sua più antica designazione.
Secondo il Rec. IV, Taf. 90, i componenti del mez erano: grasso di giovenco, diverse erbe aromatiche e vino delle oasi. Si facevano cuocere insieme, si lasciava riposare un certo tempo la massa, che poi si tingeva in rosso coi fiori della pianta nesti.

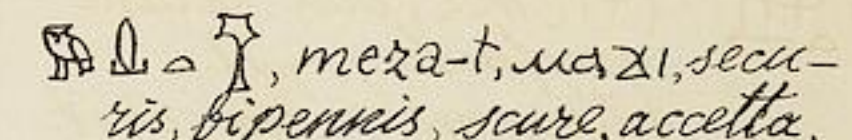
 , mez (Rit. 146, d), maȝi, securis, bipennis; f.  mzȝ-t.
Nel l.c. si legge  che Birch trad.: Hard mace. — Pierret invece trad.: celle qui possède (V. sotto sxm e xrp) le glaive.

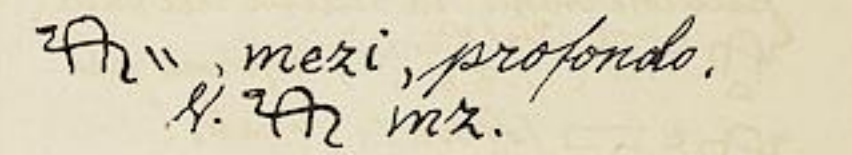
 , meza (oppure mz-za? V. sotto 28) (Inscr. Pepi I, 454), Maspero trad.: matelot.

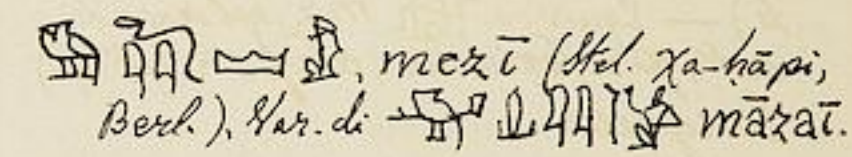
 , mezabu (An. IV, 6, ult.), forse plur. di  māzb-t.
Nel l.c. sono menzionati questi oggetti indorati, siccome appartenenti al carro egizio.

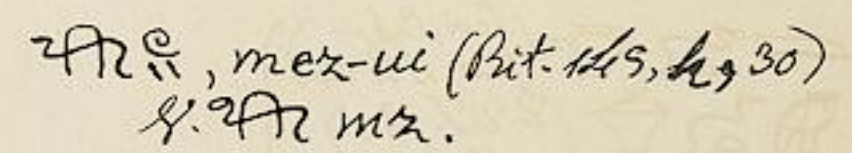
 , mezab, V.

māzab.
— Attinger acqua colla secchia attaccata alla corda māzab.

 , meza-t, maȝi, securis, bipennis, scure, accetta, ascia.
— (Birch, Z. 1873, 152) una specie di scettro.

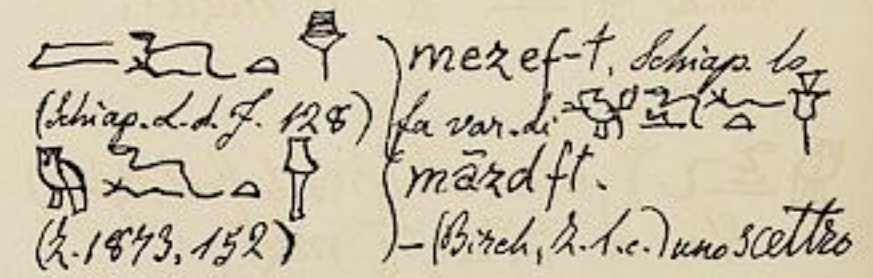
 , mezi, profondo.
V. mz.

 , mezī (Stel. xa-ḥāpi, Berl.), Var. di māzaī.

 , mez-ui (Rit. 145, l. 30)
V. mz.

, mez-ut (D. H. T. II, 17, e), g. f., la profondità del mare. V. mz.

, mez-ut-t (Masp.),
V. mz-t.


(Schiap. L. d. J. 128) mezef-t, Schiapa la fa var. di māzdft.
(Z. 1873, 152) — (Birch, Z. l. c.) uno scettro

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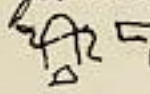
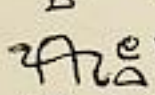
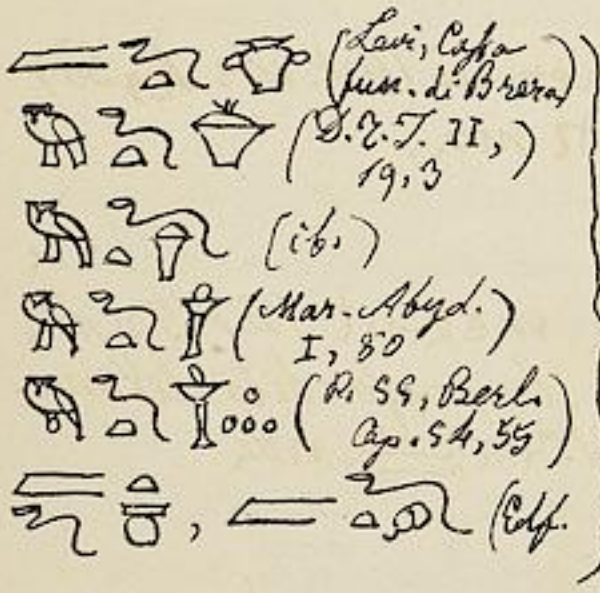
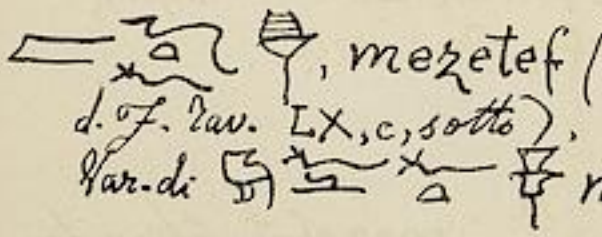
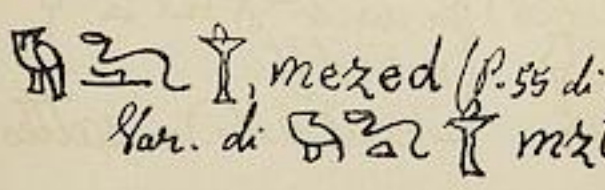
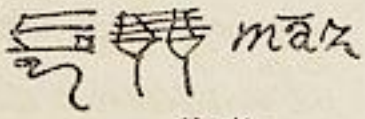
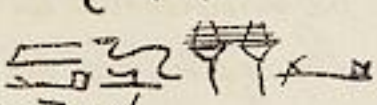
di ebano.

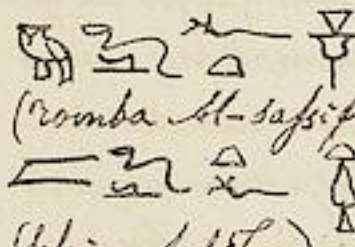
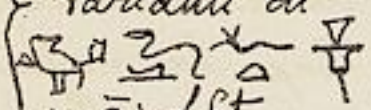
mez-t, g. f., derivato da mz; letter.: la casa profonda; signif.:
1) — sotterraneo, cripta; i sotterranei.
2) — Una parte speciale del tempio di Ammone in Tebe
3) — la stalla, la scuderia, e particolarmente la stalla dei tori;

(Stel. Rian. X; l. 58)

(Harr. I, 8, 11)
forme plurali.
(Bul., Tempio ad Ammone)
4) — Equiv. a mz, nel senso di sost.; profondità, abisso; (Masp.) longueur.


(Levi, Coppa fun. di Brera)
(D. E. T. II, 19, 3)
(ib.)
(Mar. Abyd. I, 80)
(P. 55, Berl. Cap. 54, 55)
(Edf.)
mez-t, v. mz.

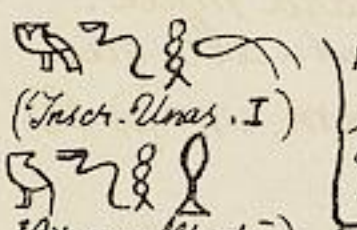
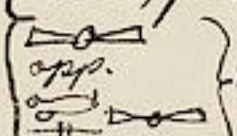
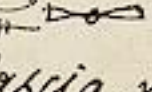

, mezetef (Schiap. L. d. J. Tav. LX, c, sotto).
Var. di mzdft.

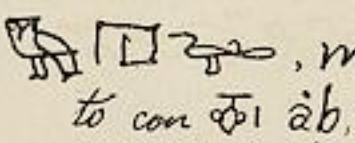

, mezed (P. 55 di Berl., Cap. 55)
Var. di mzt.

mezed, v.  māz e  māzd.


(Tomba Al-safsif)
(Schiap. L. d. J. Tav. LX, c, sotto)
mēzedfet, mezedtef, Varianti di  māzdft.

, mezeḥ (Inscr. Sepi I, 128), Masp. trad.: picca.
2) — v. il seg.


(Inscr. Unas. I)
(Piram. Mrnrā 4, 14)
(Champ. Not desc. II, p. 694)
mezeḥ, moσaq, zona; cintola, cintura, fascia.

mzḥ, cingere la fascia, mettersi la cintura.
— Nel 2° gruppo, v. il prec.
— Nel 3° v.  mḥ.


, meh (per lo più legato con àb, cuore), signif.: andare fuori di sè, perder la testa, uscir de' gangheri, perdere la necessaria calma e il sangue freddo, dar nelle smanie; per terrore, per stupore o per meraviglia; — onde anche: esser in ammirazione

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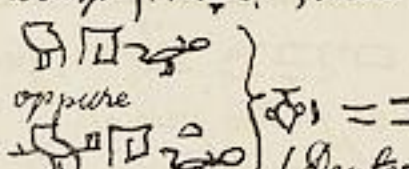
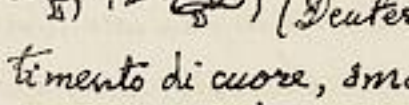
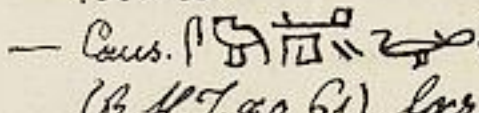
(Bul, Inno ad Ammone, ove Grébaut traduce: [les cœurs] se fondent); esser assalito dal terrore (Z. 1874, 112). — In generale: esser sorpreso, stordito, spaventato, sbalordito, confuso; — ed i sostantivi corrisp., g. f.. MOIQE, MOEIQE, mirum esse, mirabilis; MOEIQE, T, admiratio; p̄ MOIQE mirari, admirari.

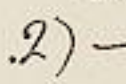
In Ebr. abbiamo תָּמַהּ ammirò, fu attonito, stupefatto, si smarrì; il sostantivo corrisp. תְּמָהוֹן; onde l'equaz.:

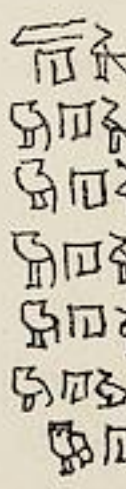
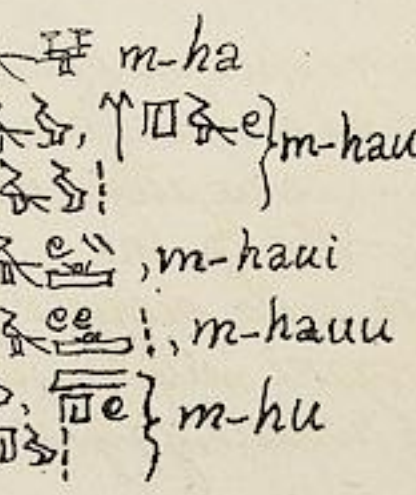



= תְּמָהוֹן לֵבָב (Deuter. 28, 28), sbigottimento di cuore, smarrimento.

Confr. anche בָּהַל sbigottire, spaventare, turbare; onde בְּהָלָה turbamento, stordimento, terrore, sbigottimento; הָמַם (da הָמָה) turbare, conturbare, costernare, atterrire.

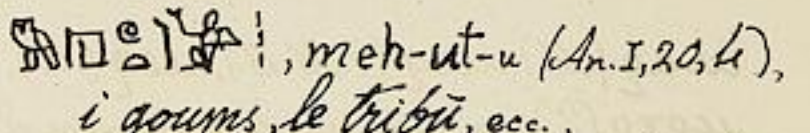
— Caus.  s-māhi-ab (B. H. T. 60, 61), far stupire, mettér stupore.

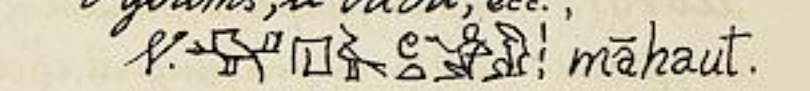
2) — In oppos. a  sexa ricordarsi, mḥ ha anche il significato di scordarsi, dimenticarsi, obliare, oblio (C, 167, Louvre).

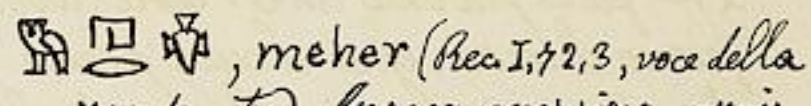



m-ha
m-hau
m-haui
m-hauu
m-hu

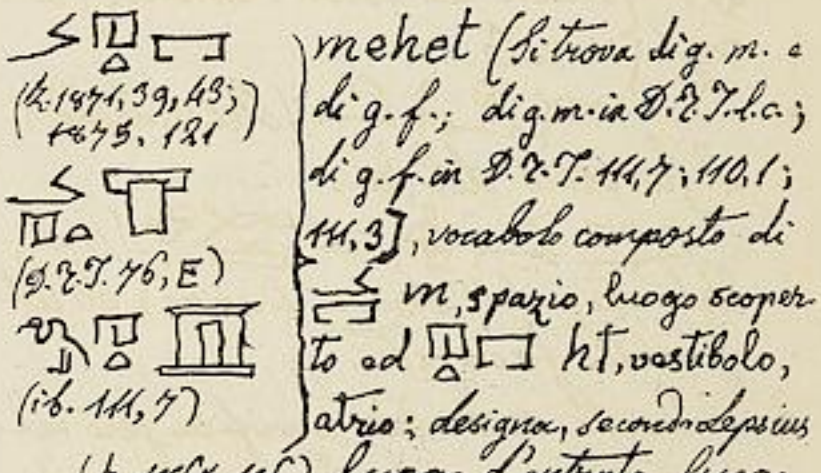
μμαϙ, μμοϙ, vis-à-vis, in faccia, di fronte, di prospetto a.... V. sotto m.

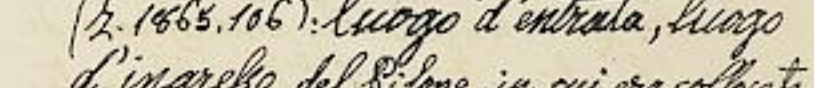
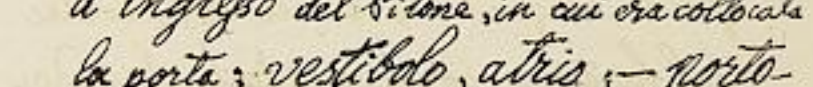


meh-ut-u (An. I, 20, 4), i goums, le tribù, ecc., V.  māhaut.



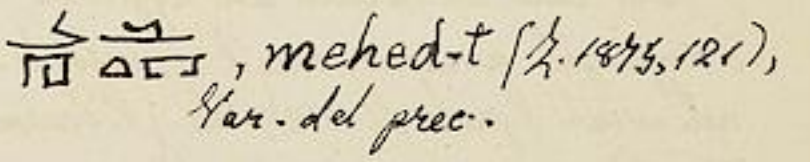
meher (Rec. I, 72, 3, voce della XIII dinastia), brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale.



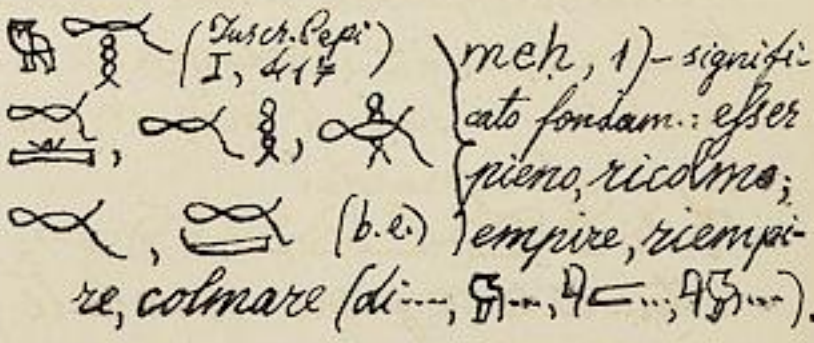
mehet (Si trova di g. m. e di g. f.; di g. m. in D. E. T. l. c.; di g. f. in D. E. T. 111, 7; 110, 1; 111, 3], vocabolo composto di  m, spazio, luogo scoperto ed  hr, vestibolo, atrio; designa, secondo Lepsius (Z. 1865, 106): luogo d'entrata, luogo d'ingresso del Pilone, in cui era collocata la porta; vestibolo, atrio; — portone, porta d'entrata; — sala d'entrata.

— Usano della porta, fra i due battenti, dei templi egizî.

Confr. מָבוֹא, בְּאָה entrata, ingresso.



mehed-t (Z. 1875, 121), Var. del prec.



meḥ, 1) - significato fondam.: esser pieno, ricolmo; empire, riempire, colmare (di---,).

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maq (M.), meq (2.M.B.), moq (M.), moeq (2.), impleri, implere, plenum esse; plenus. — mer empire, empirsi, esser pieno, esser completo, compiersi.

2) — per lo più unito con cuore; aver pieno il cuore, esser il cuor pieno di.... (... ....), Empire il cuore di alcuno, nel senso di: amare alcuno, od esser amato da alcuno. — Onde meḥ-àb, sost.: amico, favorito:

(Stel. VI, Leida), il favorito del re.

(Bul., Stela etiop. dell'elezione di un re), gli ufficiali favoriti.

— Questo meḥ-àb significa però nelle iscrizioni in generale una specie di grado, dignità o titolo alla corte del faraone, corrispondente al φιλοι (πρωτοι φιλοι) dell'epoca tolomaica; — amico, un vero amico.

suten meḥ-àb, (Denkm. II, 149, e) suten n meḥ-àb, reale amico, confidente o favorito, equiv. al prec. meḥ n suten (v. sopra l. 12).

— Del resto anche altri alti ufficiali o impiegati avevano, come il re, subordinati aventi il grado di meḥ-àb (v. Denkm. III, 13).

— Nello stile epistolare si trova frequentemente adoperato genàu, invece di àb, nel senso di meḥ-àb; per lo più nella formola:

letter.: io sono pieno-seno di te, cioè: io ti ho nel mio cuore, per dire: io ti amo.

3) — (costrutto con): guarnire, intarsiare, picchiettare, damaschinare, rabescare, niellare, incastonare; — incastonatura, intarsio, ecc. meḥ m ãa-t, incastonare o incastonatura di pietra preziosa.

Confr. mḥ e v. Leps Ausw. 12, col. 32.

, incastratura, incastonatura della gemma, , guarnire, incastonare pietre preziose

4) — Esser padrone di una cosa (Inscr. Pepi I, 209), impadronirsi, impossessarsi, occupare, possedere, tenere, avere, possedere qual vincitore; — afferrare, arrestare; — domare (Denkm. VI, 118, 28).

Per lo più costr. con , ma talora anche con (Denkm. l.c.).

— Ed i docts corrisp. (P. Rhind, 1, 5; Inscr. Pepi I, l.c.)

— v. mḥ.

L'ebr. מלא ha lo stesso significato nella frase , letter.: egli empì la sua mano coll'arco, cioè: egli afferrò, impugnò, sfrenò l'arco.

5) — L'animo esser pieno di..., aver pieno l'animo di..., cioè: curare, badare a...; cura, attenzione.

v. mḥ.

6) — Esser nella pienezza dei proprii organi nelle loro funzioni; cioè: esser robusto, gagliardo,

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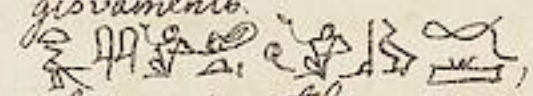
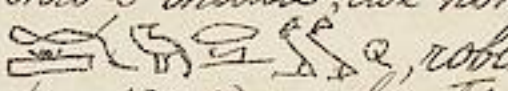
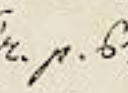
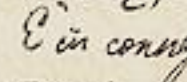
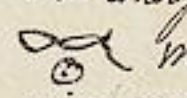
atto, buono, utile, idoneo, adoperabile; — essere attivo, operoso; — robustezza, vigoria, vigore, gagliardia, attitudine, idoneità, utilità, bontà; attività, operosità, ecc. (V. Chab. Voy. p. 154 e 155). Confr. ebraico מוֹעִיל, utile, giovevole; utilità, giovamento.

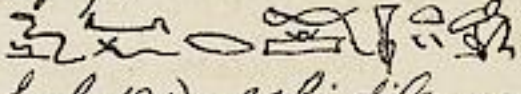
 , il mio orecchio è inutile, cioè non ode.

 , robusto in gambe; (Chab.) jambes très-disposées à la marche.

7) — Nelle date cronologiche: far pieno, riempire, colmare, nel senso di: coincidere con (Brugsch, Matèr. p. 67); completare.

m.aq, m.eq; explere numerum. È in connessione con questo significato che meḥ (-ḥrû) designa l'ultimo giorno del mese.

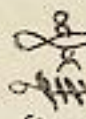
8) — In alcuni pochi casi e  hanno il significato di un semplice numeratore, cioè servono ad esprimere il numero ordinale, come primo,  op. II, secondo, m.aq-cnaq;  op. III terzo, maq-ḫomt, ecc. (Z. 1867, 117).

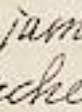
 (Chab. Ipol. 121), egli disse un secondo discorso, opp.: egli parlò per compire due discorsi.

9) — Maspero, nell'inscr. di Pepì I, l. 417, l'ha trovato variante di mḥ.

, meḥ, equiv. al prec., all. 4 e 6; ємаqі, амаqі (M.), амеqі (B.), амаqтє (?), vi capere, occupare, possidere, retinere, dominari, regere, dirigere; possessio, occupatio, dominatio; robur, potentia, fortitudo.

2) — Forse in connes. con mḥ; mettere una barca all'acqua, noleggiare una barca; spiegare le vele (Chabas).

 (Canop. 5, grec. 8)
(J. de Roug. Ed. 6)
(Géogr. I, 24, 15)
(Philæ)
(Sarc. Qunoyer, Bul.)

meḥ (opp. meḥ-sa?), costr. con  , signif.: aver colmo l'animo, aver piena la mente, esser pieno di cura, di sollecitudine (per —); aver cura di, curare, badare a, curam gerere.

2) — Esser in affanno, essere affannato, inquietato, afflitto.

3) — T. sost. corrispond.: cura, attenzione, sollecitudine, affanno, briga, imbarazzo, travaglio. — Tutto ciò che cagiona cura, affanno, sollecitudine, attenzione, ecc.

(P. T. I, 45, 21)
(P. K. T. 94, 12)

meḥ, 1) — ungere (per es. gli occhi) di belletto, di unguento, di collirio, ecc.

2) — Un vaso di belletto, liscio od unguento.

3) — Brocca, mezzina,

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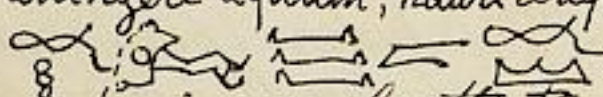
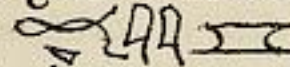
orcio, boccale, ecc., di terra; pignatta, pentola. — In Harr. I, 39, 7 questo meḥ è specificato come della precisa capacità di un ḥen (𓉔𓎛).

(De Roug. Roch. 143)

meḥ, riempirsi d'acqua, esser pieno d'acqua, riempir d'acqua, coprir d'acqua, inondare, innaffiare, irrigare, bagnare, adacquare, allagare.

mꜣq, mꜣwt (M.), mꜣq, mwq, attingere aquam, haurire aquam.

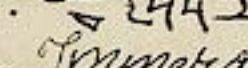
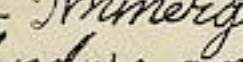

, inondazione nel settentrione. — M.  mḥt.

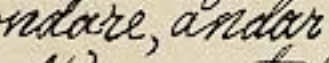
2) — Immergersi, sommergersi, affondare, andar a fondo, cadere nell'acqua; tuffarsi in... (ḫr...); annegare.

3) — I verbi attivi corrisp.: immergere, tuffare, sommergere, ecc.

4) — I sost. corrisp.: inondazione, innaffiamento, allagamento, irrigazione; immersione, sommersione, annegamento. — palombaro (M. mḥ-ūr).

5) — I due primi gruppi sono tradotti da Lefébure abîso (M. il precitato mḥ-ūr).

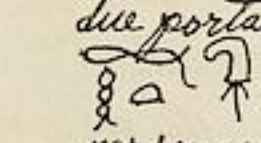
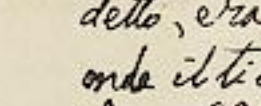
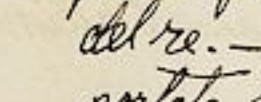
6) — Sinonimi di  txb e di  wḥḥ.

7) — Equiv. a  mḥt.

(Rit. 164, 1)

meḥ, la spazzola, il pennacchio da spazzolare.

2) — Pennacchio, ventola, ventaglio, ventaglio di penne.

Il Faraone nelle sue passeggiate era sempre accompagnato da due portatori di ventaglio (
zꜣ-meḥ-f), i quali erano personaggi d'alto grado e pro i più prossimi ed intimi famigliari del re. Gli stessi principi del sangue portavano questo titolo onorifico. Uno di questi ventagli, il meḥ propriamente detto, era portato alla sinistra del re, onde il titolo: 
(P. d'Orb., ult. pag.), il pteroforo o flabelliforo alla sinistra del re. — Alla destra del re era portato l'altro ventaglio-ombrello ser ( , M.).

— Il gruppo del Rit. l. c. è tradotto da Birch e Pierret: ala.

(Inscr. Peṭ I, 426)
(E. 92, 2)

meḥ, benda, fascia, fasciatura, mꜣqe (Z., π) cintura, cingulum, ζωστήρ.

— Corona, ghirlanda, diadema, frontale, copricapo.

(Edf.) (Peṭ I, tv.)

ūaḥ, meḥ, metersi la ghirlanda (Masp. Rec. de trav.

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VII, 165) — V. però sotto ūaḥ il gruppo .

2) — Nelle b.e. e sono usati come semplici segni sillabici invece di mḥ ed anche con tutti i valori ideografici di questo geroglifico.

(Brit. 19, 1) (Rec. IV, 12, 63) (16.) (Z. 1867, 54)

mḥ, maqi (M., ΠΙ), linum, lino, pianta del lino (Brugsch). Il 1° gruppo è tradotto corona (e quindi considerato come una var. del prec.) da Birch, E. de Rougé, Devéria, Pierret ed altri. V. maḥu.

— Goodw. trad. l'ultimo gruppo flock, fiocco; probab. fiocco di lino.

(Brit. 64, 33) (Rec. IV, 9, col. 53, a) (Z. 24, 140 a) (Harr. I, 25, 12; 4, 11) (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 32)

mḥ, una specie di pietra, di cui si tagliavano amuleti. Birch (Z. 1867, 54) traduce steatite, ma Brugsch ritiene preferibile la traduzione agata. Pierret trad. il gruppo del Brit. semplicemente pietre dure.

2) — Orlatura, guarnimento, incastonatura di pietra preziosa o gemma (Harris I e Leps., ll. cc.).

mḥ (Z. 1864, 44; Leps. Elle, p. 32), propr. il prendente (V. mḥ, all. 4); significa: il braccio in genere (Karnac, Tempio di Khonsu, Pilone), l'avambraccio; la zampa anteriore.

— Ma più comunemente: il braccio, il cubito, come misura di lunghezza.

maqi (M.), maqe (P.), π, cubitus, mensurae species, (cald. e ebr.), cubito (misura).

Si distingueva il , braccio reale, e il piccolo braccio. La lunghezza del braccio reale, secondo le ricerche di Lepsius, era di Metri 0,525; esso era la base del sistema di misure lineari egizie. Il braccio reale effettivo del Museo di Torino dà le seguenti suddivisioni:

braccio reale	= 28	= M. 0,525,
grande palma o grande spanna	= 14	= M. 0,262,
, zeser (V.) Corrisp. al piede greco	= 16	= M. 0,288,
op. remen (V.)	— — —	= M. 0,3 circ.
, dito =	— — —	M. 0,018.
, piccolo braccio	= 24	= M. 0,452,
, picc. spanna	= 12	= „ 0,225,
, pugno	= 6	= „ 0,112,
, due palme	= 8	= „ 0,150,

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, mano = 5] = M. 0,093. — È pure menzionato nei monumenti:

(Dict. geog. 1393) (Edfu) } xu-meḥ, il braccio o cubito sacro, impiegato nella costruzione dei templi.

meḥ, ⲙⲁϩ, ⲙⲟϩ, ⲡⲓ, nidus, nido. nido d'uccelli; 2) — la culla. 3) — Ideroglifico (e varr.) si trova non raramente nelle b. e. come var. di mḥ sia come puro segno sillabico, sia con tutti i suoi significati. Per es meḥ-àb (B. M. T. VIII, 1.2), identico a amico, ecc. (V. sotto mḥ).

meḥ, g. f., la piena del vento; l'aria piena, agitata, gagliarda. — Il vento, specialmente il vento del Nord, che soffia beneficamente nella calda stagione.
ⲑⲏ ⲡⲉⲙⲟⲩⲓⲧ, ⲑⲏϥ ⲛ ⲙⲟⲩⲓⲧ, ventus aquilonaris.
2) — Aria in generale; — respiro, alito.

meḥ, il Nord, la regione del Nord, la regione onde soffia il vento meḥ (V. il prec.).
ⲉⲙⲟⲩⲓⲧ, ⲙⲟⲩⲓⲧ, (?), ⲡ, settentrione.

, meḥ. (Brugsch. Geogr. I, 223; Nav. M. d'Ḥ. p. 18), designazione del XVI Nomo dell'Alto Egitto.

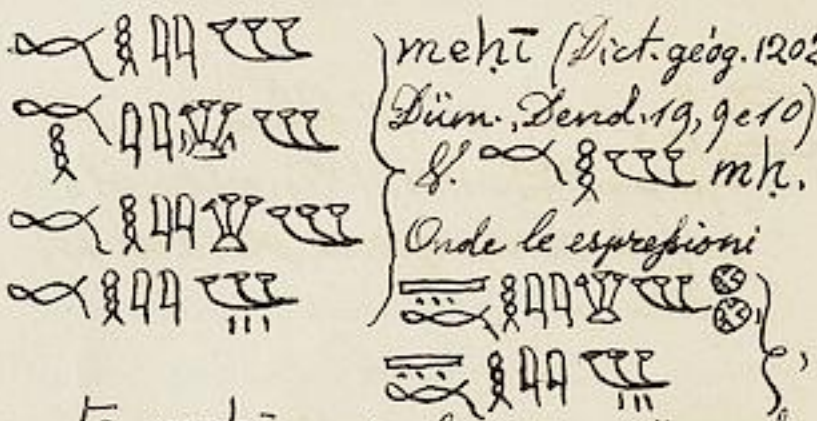
, m-ḥa (Inscr. Unas, 604), letter.: di dietro, ciò che è al di dietro; designa la nuca (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 74).

, m-ḥā-t (Masp., C, 5, dover), ⲙⲁϩⲁ-ⲧ.

meḥī, il pesce. ⲙⲉϩⲓ pesci.
(Sall. IV, 2 Chojak) (Tomba in Saqqarah, V din)

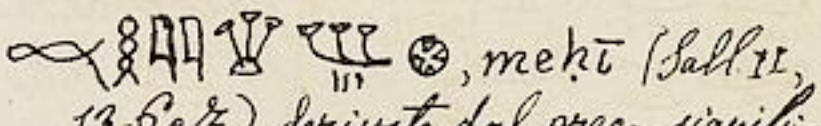
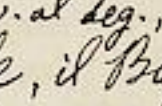
meḥī, V. mḥ. — secondo Lefébure (Mythe Osir. 2ª), i meḥī-u del Rituale dei Morti sono gli abitanti dell'oceano infernale, i quali non erano necessariamente
(P. Mag. I, 2) (Esneh) (Dend. Mar.)

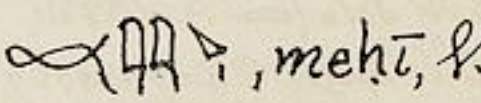
dei dannati, ma componevano la folla indistinta dei Mânî, rappresentati or come pesci, or come uccelli d'acqua (V. la Vignetta del C. 153 del Rituale del Louvre).

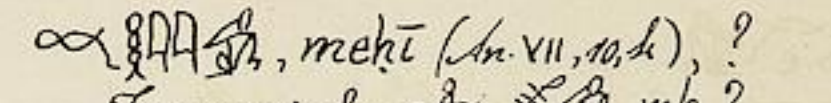
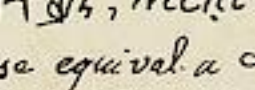
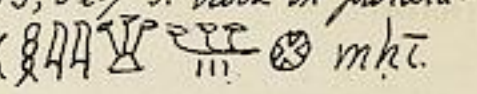

mehī (Dict. geog. 1202; Dümichen, Denkm. 19, 9 e 10) V. mḥ. Onde le espressioni

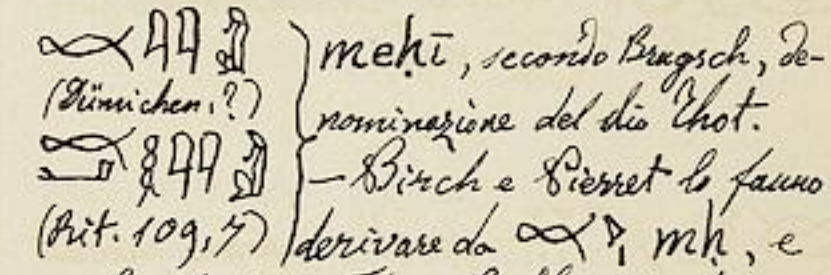
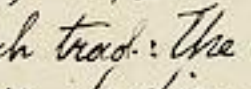
ta-mehī, equiv. al seg. — Brugsch identifica questo ta-mehī col biblico בַּתְּחִים o בַּתְּחוּחִים in questo modo:

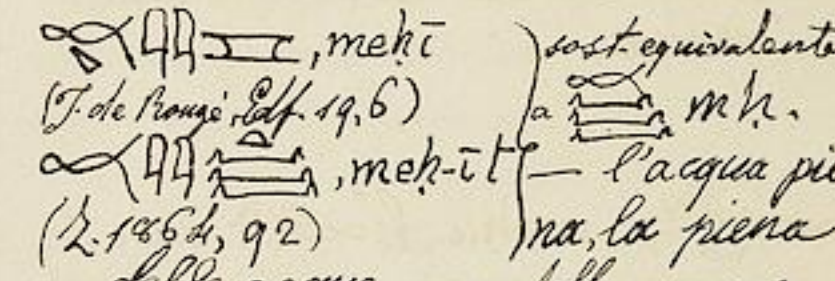
בַּ- פְּתוֹ - רִים, nome di una gente egizia.

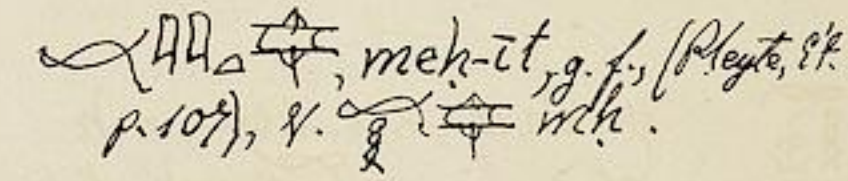
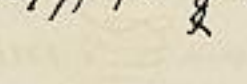

mehī (Sall. II, 13, 6 e 7), derivato dal prec., significa la regione della pianta mehī, oppure, equiv. al seg., la regione settentrionale, il Basso Egitto. ⲉⲙⲩⲣⲓⲧ, ⲙⲩⲣⲓⲧ, ⲡ, Aegyptus inferior.
— Brugsch lo dà come variante antiquata di  mḥ-t (V.), nel suo senso generale.

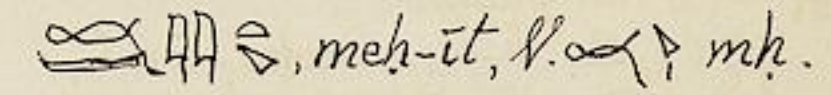

mehī, V. mḥ.

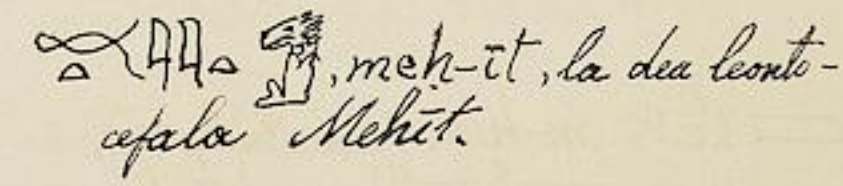

mehī (Ann. VII, 10, 4), ? Forse equival. a  mḥ ? — In Sall. II, 13, 6 e 7 si trova in parallelismo con  mḥī.

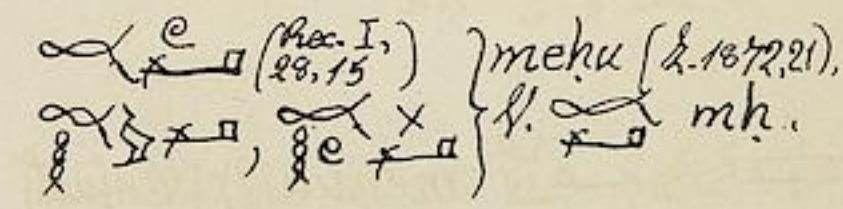

mehī, secondo Brugsch, denominazione del dio Thot. — Birch e Pierret lo fanno derivare da  mḥ, e Birch trad.: The North Wind, e Pierr.: le dieu du Nord.


mehī (P. de Rouge, Edf. 19, 6) sost. equivalente a mḥ. — mehīt (L. 1864, 92) l'acqua piena, la piena delle acque; una delle numerose designazioni dell'inondazione del Nilo.


mehīt, g. f., (Pleyte, Ét. p. 107), V.  mḥ.


mehīt, V. mḥ.


mehīt, la dea leontocefala Mehūt.


mehu (L. 1872, 21), V. mḥ.

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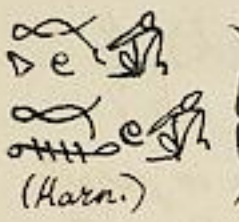
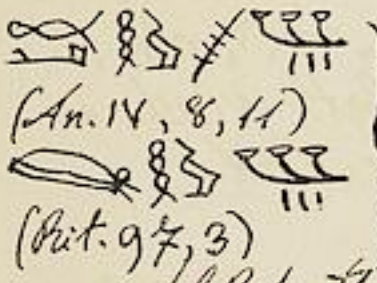
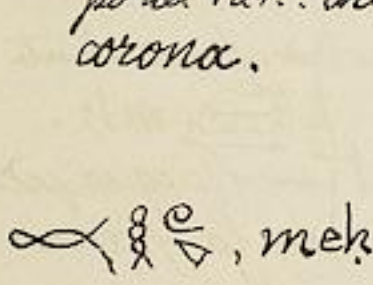

(Harn.)

meḥu, V. mḥ.

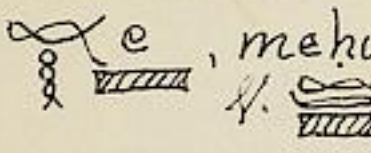
meḥu (Champollion), V. mḥ.


(An. IV, 8, 11)
(Rit. 97, 3)

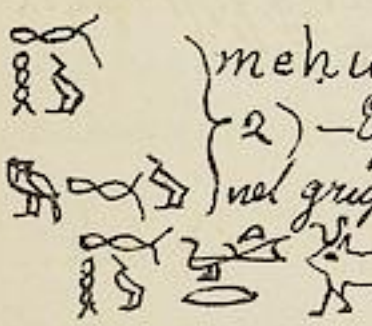
meḥu, forme plurali di mḥ, collo stesso significato. Birch traduce il gruppo del Rit.: the Pool. — Pierret: corona.



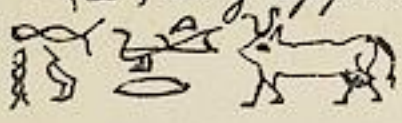
meḥu, V. mḥ.



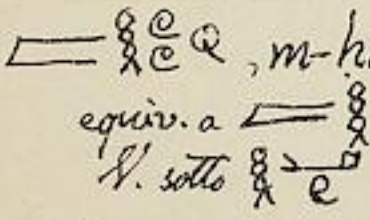
meḥu (L. 1867, 54). V. mḥ.



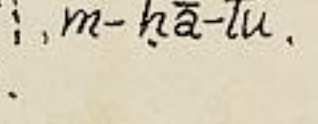
meḥu, Var. di mḥ.
2) — Equiv. a mḥ, all. 4, nel gruppo:



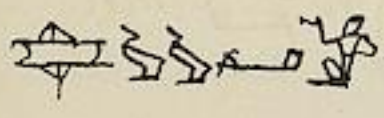
meḥu-ūr-t, V. mḥ-ūr.



m-ḥuu (P. di Bulaq II), equiv. a

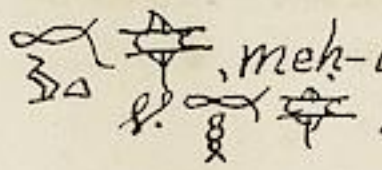


m-ḥā-tu. V. sotto ḥā.

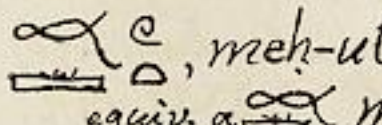


meḥuu (?) [V. nfuut]

l'uomo della vela, il veliero, il marinaio (rabbin. מַלָּח).



meḥ-ut (Inscr. Pepi I, 363), V. mḥ.



meḥ-ut (P. Rhind, I, 5), sost. equiv. a mḥ (V.), nel l. c. col significato di occupazione, presa di possesso.

(Rit. 17, 30)
(Dep. dell. Text. XXXII [36; II, 24])
(Tieb. Pict. 65)
(Brug. Oasen)
(Inno ad Amenrae, col. 23 e 24)

meḥ-ūr, g. f., trascritto in greco μεθύερ (Plut. de Isid. et Osir.), propr. la grandezza, o la grande palombara (V. mḥ); designa la sacra vacca mistica, che emerge dall'acqua primordiale, e fra le cui corna si erge il fanciullo ḥā (V. il 6° gruppo), il Sole che nasce contemporaneamente. Secondo il Rit., il Sole nasce al disotto della coscia della vacca Meḥūr (17, 29); questa è l'occhio del Sole (= ☉, 17, 30; V. anche decreto di Canopo 12 s = greco 56); e il defunto è in seno a Meḥūr con Osiride e gli abitanti delle tenebre (124, 8 e 9).

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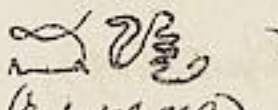
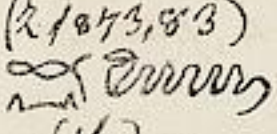
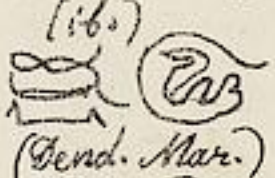
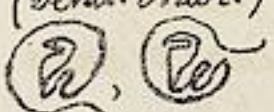
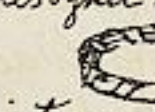
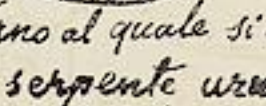
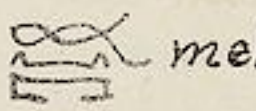
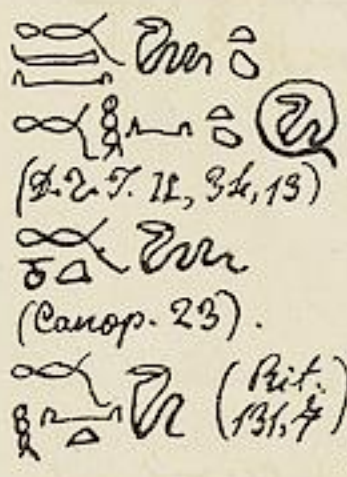
— Forma della dea Hathor; forma di Iside nel suo ufficio di spazio celeste (Révéria).
2) — L'acqua primordiale (Esneh e freq.); il grande abisso (Lefébure, Mythe Osirien).

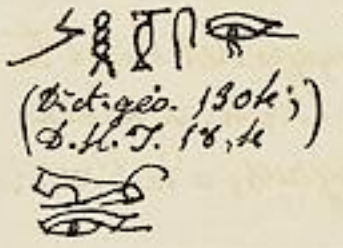
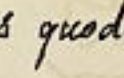
, meḥen (Tomba di Seti I), pare designi una specie particolare di coperta, cortina, tenda o velo.
— O forse uno strumento od un ordigno.

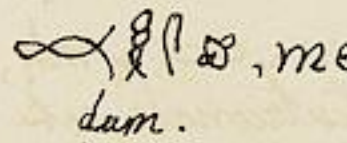

(Z. 1873, 83)

(16.)

(Bend. Mar.)

(ib.)
meḥen, serpente mitologico, il serpente uraeus.
2) — g. f., affine a  , mḥ, designa il cerchio reale

intorno al quale si avvolgeva un serpente uraeus, e che cingeva la fronte del faraone:
— Benda, diadema o corona reale.
— Il diadema della dea Mā-Hathor (Z. 1873, 112).

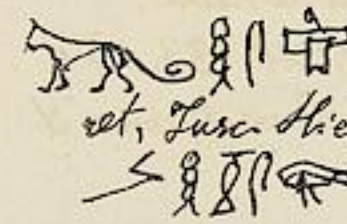

(Rit. 462, 12)
meḥen
meḥen-t
Nel Rit. l.c. è nome di una delle dimore di Osiride; (Birch) the North; (Pierr.) la région du Nord.

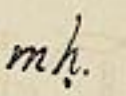
2) — Nome della parte settentrionale del tempio di Sais.

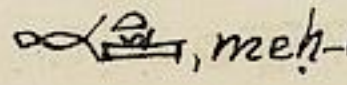
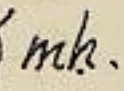

(D. 2. T. II, 34, 13)
(Canop. 23).
(Rit. 131, 4)
meḥen-t, f.
mḥn.


(Dict. géo. 1304; D. H. T. 18, 11)
meḥes, leone dall'occhio fascinante ( ḥs).
— Il leone in genere.

 , meḥes, (E.) ulcus quoddam.
Confr. מחץ ferire, ferita.

 , meḥesa (Pieret, Tusc. Hiér. I, 77), variante di mḥs.

meḥ-t, f.  mḥ.
meḥ-t, pteroforo, flabelliforo, porta-ventaglio.

 , meḥ-t, sost. equiva a  mḥ.

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(Rit. 151, 21 f.) (El-Kab) (Edfu) (b.e.) (Géogr. I, pl. 56, l. 5)
meḥ-t, f. mḥ.

(Rit. 134, 9) (Ann. IV, 44)
meḥ-t, f. mḥ, sost. — Il gruppo del Rit. è tradotto da Birch: a pièce of papyrus, e da Pierr.: un papyrus.

meḥ-t, equiv. a mḥ, boreale, settentrionale, settentrione, Nord.
mo-meḥ-t, regione boreale, regione settentrionale.
2) — Il 2° gruppo (Rit. 133, 11) è tradotto da Birch e Pierret, come il prec.

, meḥ-t (Stel. etiop. di Bul.), f. mḥ.

, meḥ-t, distretto, contrada, provincia, regione, paese, paesello, מדינה.
2) — Var. di mḥt.

, meḥ-t (Tomba di Ti), il pesce, דגים pesci.

, meḥ-t (Harr. I, 12, b, 5), Var. di mḥ.

, meḥ-t-ūr-t (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 321), 2ª Var. a di mḥ-ūr.

, meḥ-tt, Var. di mḥ.

, meḥ-t-tà (Inscr. Pepi I, 409), femm. di mḥ, all. 4, padrona, maîtresse (Masp.).

(Dict. géo. 1360, XIX)
meḥez, letter.: la selvaggina bianca, designa il leucorix, l'ôrix, una specie di antilope usata freq. nelle offerte di animali. Così in D. K. I. 94, 10, si cita che in Denderah erano offerti come olocausti: , gehes-u meḥez-u nen-u, gazzelle, antilopi, stambecchi.

, m-heḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 193), armato di bastone (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 195).

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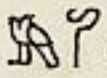
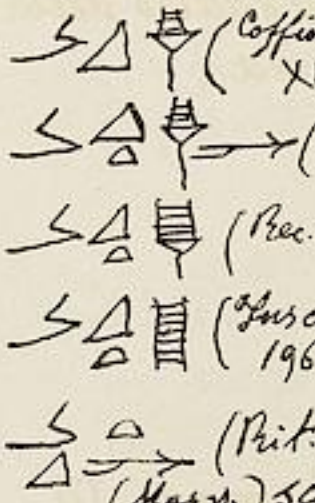
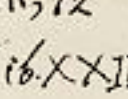
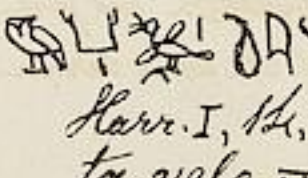
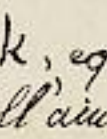
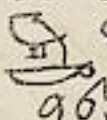
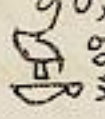
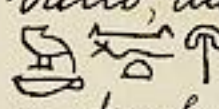
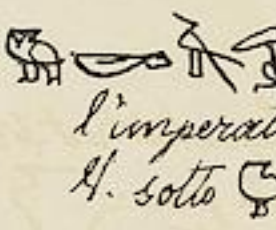
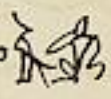
 , meḥeq, moggio, staio, misura.

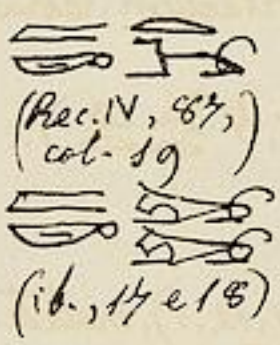


meq, meq-t, G.  maq. (Brugsch) Mastbaum; (Birch) pole, weapon; scala, scala a piuoli; Gli stessi Birch e Pierret, al Rit. 98, 3) traducono paddle, aviron; mentre al Rit. 149, 49 Pierret traduce le sceptre maka.

 , megazatà (P. Harr. I, 12, b, 2), stragula, coperta, velo, מְכַסֶּה, מִכְסֶה, coperta, coprimento, vestito, vestimento, abito, manto.

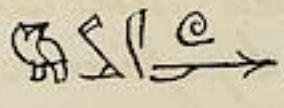
, mek, equivalente a  māḥ. — Coll'aiuto di questa particella prefissa si formavano nelle antiche epoche molti composti, col significato dell'azione, della specie o maniera in cui una cosa è fatta. Questi composti si trovano specialmente nelle iscrizioni delle scene decorative. Abbiamo per es.:
 , mek-teb-t (Denkm. II, 96, 5), la calzoleria.
 , mek-terf (Champ. Mon. 161), il ballare, il modo di ballare, ballo, danza.
 , mek-nef-t (presso a pterofori o flabelliferi), l'azione di far vento (col ventaglio nef).

 , m-ka, formula dell'imperativo vetativo. G. sotto m e sotto  ka.



mekrel, meklel, secondo Goodw. (Z. 1872, 107), designa un colore, verosimilmente il copto ⲙⲁⲩⲣ, color cæruleus.

mekes, una specie di scettro, oppure un'arma od uno strumento speciale di questa forma: Confr. מְקַשֶּׁה, מַקֶּשֶׁת, lavoro arrotondato, tornito, fatto al tornio; lavoro tirato al martello.
— Del 2° e 3° G. anche sotto ab.
— Nessuno dei precedenti significati però è provato per il penultimo gruppo, del quale non è neanche certa la lettura (G. al fonetico s'nS).

 , mekesu (?) (P. Leida I, 344,

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8, l. 5), v. il prec. [image], e l'osservazione in fine dell'articolo.

[image], m-gaḥu (Rit. 147, 9), v. [image] àm-gaḥu.

[image], meger (Leps. Aelt. Text., 43), nome di un vaso di questa forma: [image] mortaio, vaso per pestare; магро (M., πI), mortarium, labrum, pelvis -
— (Forse a leggersi mrgr, v. [image]).

[image], mex (An. IV, 12, 1), metatesi frequente invece di [image] xm.

[image] (Stela bijonf. di Thotm. III, Bul.) [image] (Canop. 9) } mex, мoq (M.), morq (Z. B.), ardere, exardescere, accendi, illuminari, splendere, comburi; bruciare, abbruciare, ardere, essere in fiamme; esser rovente, infuocato; — arroventare. — Biluccere, lucere, splendere. — Infiammare, accendere, infuocare.
— Ed i passivi corrisp.
— I sost. corrisp.: ardore, bruciore, splendore, ecc.
Confr. מוקד focolare, fuoco, tizzone; מְאֻיָּר risplendente.
2) — In senso traslato, essere acceso in volto, ardere di passione, ecc.

[image] (Abyd. Mar.) [image] (Bul., Stel. 78, XII Dinastia) [image] (Bul., Stel. Rā-sḫ.tp-ib) } mexa, mexa-t, Varr. di [image] māxa; la bilancia; il guscio o il piatto della bilancia.

[image], mexa-tu (op. -ut-u) (Insor. di Bersch), Chab. (Mél. 1873, 113) traduce con riserva bassins.
— Questo vocabolo, come dichiara anche Brugsch, deve in ogni caso essere in connessione od in dipendenza del precedente, e forse non è che una variante del medesimo.

[image], mexer (Denkm. III, 194, 30), V. arc. di [image] māxr.

[image] } m-xet, 1) prep. e cong. derivate da [image] xt (M.); dopo, dopochè, in seguito; essendo passato..., appresso, allorchè, allora.
— Dietro.
2) — Sost.: colui che sta dietro ad un'altra persona; cioè: attaché, addetto, appartenente a, del seguito

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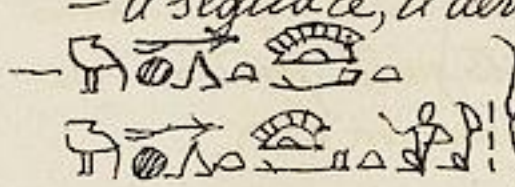
di…. — Onde le espressioni:

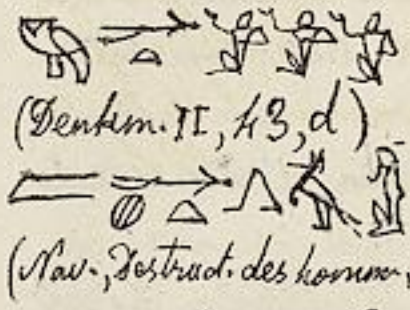
(B. Dend. V, 40)

plur.

àm-m-xet, collo stesso significato: quello che è dietro, al seguito; cioè: l'addetto, l'attaché, il servo; — il seguace, il devoto (ad un dio).



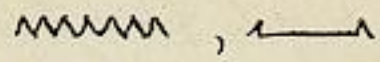
m-xet-xā-t, processione, festa ad esodo.

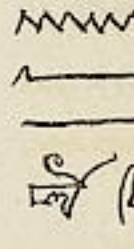


(Dentm. II, 43, d)

(Nav., Destruct. des hommes, 3)

m-xet-u, m-xet-tū-u, plur. del prec., all. 2; le persone che sono dietro, dopo; gli addetti, il seguito, il corteggio.

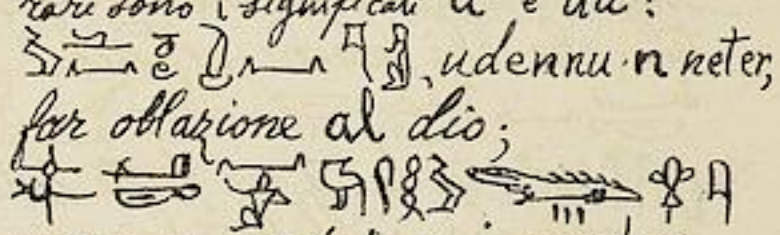




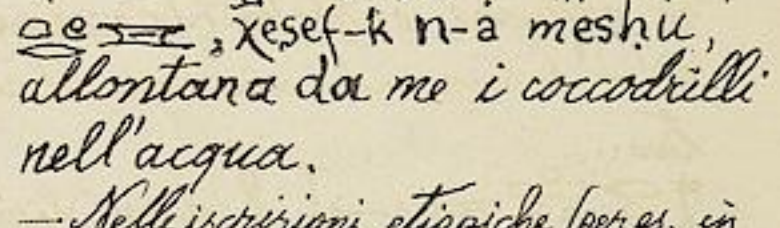
(b.e.)

n; il significato primitivo e fondamentale dei tre primi segni ē: acqua corrente, acqua in moto; — acqua in generale.

2) — Preposizione vaga: di, a, da, per; equiv. al prefisso ebr. ל. Il significato più comune è di, di specificazione e di appartenenza; ma non rari sono i significati a e da:

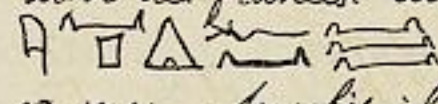


udennu·n neter, for oblazione al dio;



xesef-k n-à meshu, allontana da me i coccodrilli nell'acqua.

— Nelle iscrizioni etiopiche (per es. in Denkm. V, 43, 52, 53), equivale al partitivo dei Francesi du, de la, des:



ànp du-f n mu, Anubis, il donne de l'eau (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 123).

3) — Pronome relativo che, per ogni genere e numero.

4) — Pronome suffisso della 1ª pers. plur.: noi, ci, ne. Equivale al pref. ebr. נ della 1ª pers. plur. del futuro, ed al suffisso נו degli altri tempi e dei formativi del pronome possessivo della 1ª pers. plur.: di noi, nostro, -a, -i, -e; affisso ni, nu, nostro

5) — Serve a legare un verbo ausiliare

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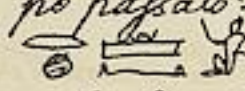
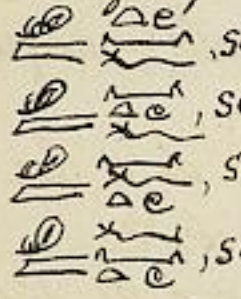
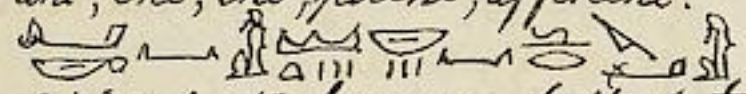
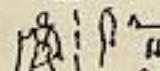
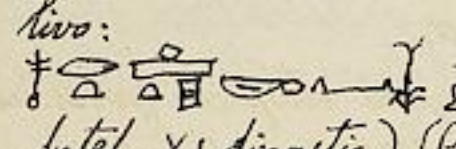
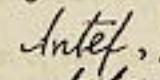
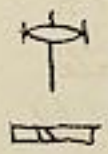
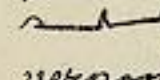
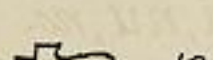
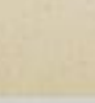
ad un verbo attributivo.
6)— Inserito fra il verbo attributivo e l'affisso pronominale, è segno del tempo passato:
 , rex-n-à, io ho saputo.
—Se il verbo è alla forma passiva, questo segno può prendere diverse posizioni:
 , sotem-tu-n-f,
, sotem-n-tu-f,
, sotem-n-f-tu,
, sotem-f-n-tu,
} egli fu ascoltato.

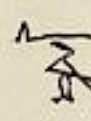
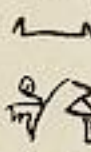
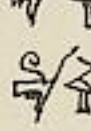
7)— Posto innanzi al verbo è segno del soggiuntivo e corrisponde all'*ut* dei latini; che, chè, perchè, affinchè:

 , tu dai a me tutte le terre, affinchè io abbatta i loro principi.
8)— Si trova anche come segno del vocativo:
 (Louvre, Sarcof. Antef, XI dinastia) (Pierr. Ét. 5,85) bon est ton coucher (ensevelissement), ô roi de la Haute Égypte.
9)— Equivale talora alla negativa  ân (P. Mayer, E, museo di Liverpool).

 (Z. 1872, 15) Si trovano questi due segni nelle iscrizioni dell'epoca greco-romana, come varianti alfabetiche della lettera  , n.

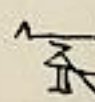
 , n opp. nn? Dubbio è il decidere, se corrispondenti λ in copto ed ל in ebraico tenderebbe a far accettare la lettura n di questo segno anche nei gruppi , , tanto più che si trova il verbo = , ed il gruppo, da esso derivato, = .
Tuttavia, siccome la maggior parte degli egittologi ritiene la trascrizione nn, la conserveremo anche noi; e rimandiamo perciò sotto questo fonetico i vocaboli cominciani con .

(b.e.) } n-u, articolo definito plurale, NE, N (?), NI, NEN (M.), i, gli, le.
2)— Suffisso pronominale della 1ª pers. plur. n, all. 4.

 , n-u (Stela di Firenze 2567), Var. di nu.




 b.e. } na, articolo definito plurale, NE, N (?), NI, NEN (M.), i, gli, le.
, na nt..., colore che, quelle cose che.

na-p-ta n per-āa ā.-u.-s., i-della terra del Faraone v.s.f., cioè: i sudditi, il popolo del Faraone.

 , naà-t (Stela Metternich), seggio, sede, abitazione, dimora, domicilio, ostello, luogo dove uno

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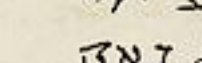
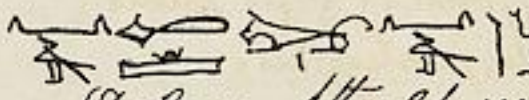
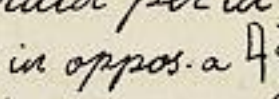
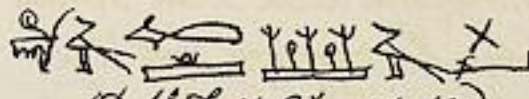
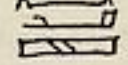
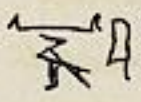
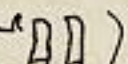
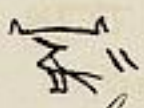
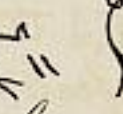
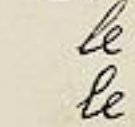
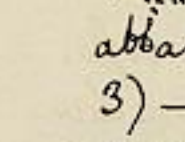
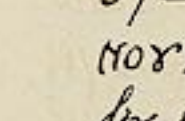
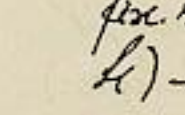
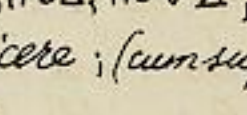
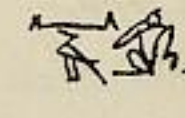
dimora; — luogo, sito, posto; — città.
f.  nā-īt.
נָאוֶה dimora, abitazione, stanza, sede (costr. נְאֵ come in נְאֵ-אָמוֹן dimora di Ammone, Diospolis), da נָאָה abitare; — greco ναίω, habito; sum, versor alicubi; habitor, situs sum; incolo; — pass.: domicilium capio: — ναός aedes, templum, fanum. — נוּה abitare, onde נָוֶה, נָוָה, abitacolo, abitazione, casa, stanza, ricetto. — נוּחַ, נוּחַ, riposare, aver sede, risiedere, accamparsi.

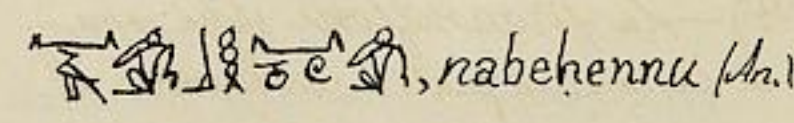
 , naāarna (De Roug., Attaq. 32, XIX dinastia). Secondo de Rougé, significa: la gioventù arrolata per la guerra, la recluta; in oppos. a  il veterano. — Affine con נַעַר puer, giovine, fante, servo; plur. נְעָרִים, costr. נַעֲרֵי, giovani servitori; נַעַר, נְעוּרִים, puerizia, adolescenza, gioventù

 , naāas'a (D.H.T. 15,25; 19,18).
Var. di  nās'.

 naī, nai, equiv. a  na.
(si usa cogli affissi pronominali.
 naī-à, i miei, le mie;  naī-k, i tuoi, le tue (di te m.).
 naī-à, i miei, le mie (di me f.); naī-t, i tuoi, le tue (di te f.), ecc.
2) — Questi, queste, quelli, quelle.

 naī (Dict. geog. 316 seg.; 1218)

 , na-īt (Sall. II, 6,2 e 4; 7,2; 12,8; ecc.)
} f.  naà-t.

 (Med.-Abu; Burt. Excorp. 42,1)
 (S.H.T. 20, col. 1)
} naūaza, naūazan. Brugsch identifica con נוּעַ, , agitarsi velocemente, muoversi rapidamente — Ed affine con נָזַז, נָצַץ, נָץ, scintillare, sfavillare; esultare, balzare, saltare (di gioia o di spavento).
2) — Nell'Iscriz. di Ramesse III a Medinet-Abu, il 1° gruppo pare significhi storpiare od esser storpiato.
Confr. נָוַד deviare, chinare, piegare, torcere; נְוָדָה lussazione, slogamento; נָכֶה storpio, storpiato, zoppicante; debole, abbattuto.
3) — (Brugsch) NEX, NOX, NOPX, NOPXE, jacere, projicere; (cum suffix. recipr.) accumbere.
4) — Lauth pensa piuttosto a נָזַע tremare, commoversi; λωΧq angustia.

 , nabehennu (Sh. IV,

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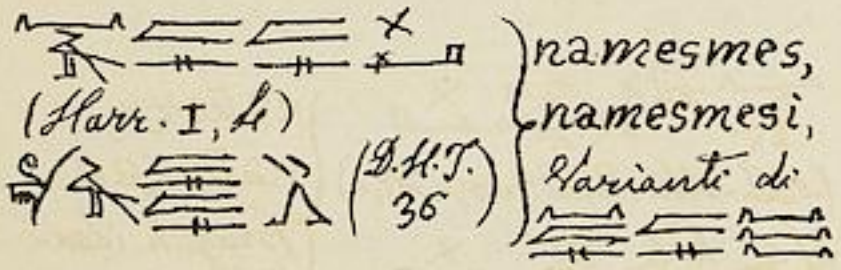
13,3), נבח, نبح, latrare, abbaiare.

namu

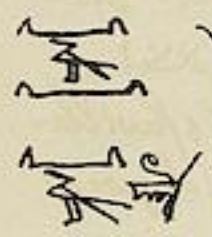
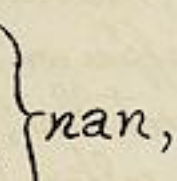
namui

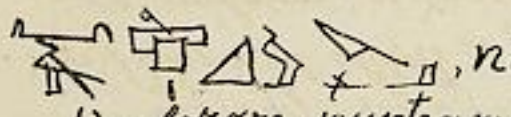
Varianti di nmu.

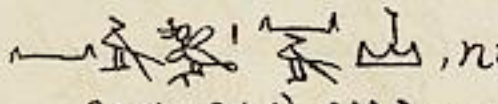

(Harr. I, 4) (P.H.T. 36)

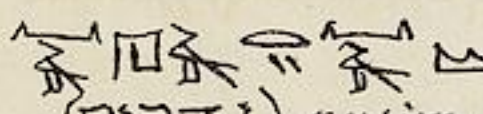
namesmes, namesmesi, Varianti di

nmsms.


nan, Varr. di  nn.


, nasaqu, signif.:
1) — forare, punteggiare, pungere, cesellare, intagliare, disegnare, segnare.
2) — Il punto o il segno dell'interpunzione, comunemente di color rosso, con cui gli scribi egiziani usavano dividere l'una dall'altra le proposizioni (V. Per es. il P. Mag. Harris, il P. D'Orbiney, il P. Harr. 500, verso, il P. morale di Bulaq, ecc.). Corrisponde ai punti ebr. ׃ rephia, ׀ sakef grande e ׀ sakef piccolo.
3) — La proposizione stessa, come noi diciamo: un punto di un discorso; il primo, secondo, ecc. punto di un discorso, (P. An. I, 18, 3); punteggiatura di un discorso.
4) — Detto pur anche dei punti calvi del capo; diventar calvo (E. 66, 9 e 12).
— λωκς λοκc (S.), λοτξ, λοξ (M.), pungere (mordendo), mordere (pungendo); morsura, puntio, στίγμα. — תְּפַר, arabo نَقَرَ, pungere, punteggiare, segnar con punti (un manoscritto), disegnare, delineare; notare, segnare, contrassegnare (per es. la lana di pecore col punteggiamento); onde נְקֻדָּה punto, תָּפוּר punteggiato.


, nazana (An. I, 20,8; 21,1), ⲥⲁⲛ, nome antico di Litany o Léontès, Lanteh (Masp. Mel. d'Arch. 1873, 141).


, naharina, (נַהֲרַיִם) porzione della Siria Settentrionale; forse la regione dell'Eufrate, la Mesopotamia. — Secondo Brugsch, quella parte della pianura della Mesopotamia che è posta nell'immediata vicinanza dell'Eufrate. Si noti che la Mesopotamia è chiamata nella Bibbia (Gen. 24, 10) אֲרַם נַהֲרַיִם Siria dei due fiumi (cioè l'Eufrate ed il Tigri).
— Secondo Maspero, naharina non designa la Mesopotamia, ma la Siria Settentrionale, al Nord di Oms, fra

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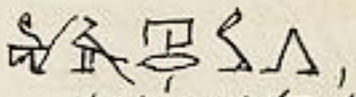
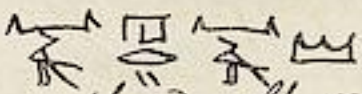
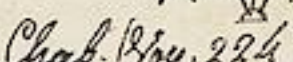
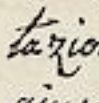
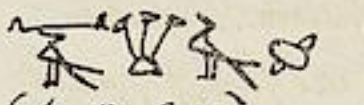
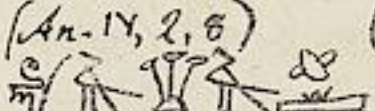
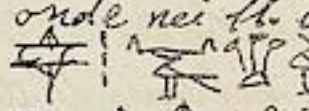
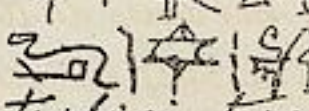
l'Eufrate e l'Oronte.

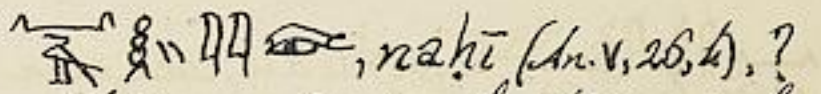
 , naher, Chab (Antiqu. hist. 239) trad.: una grande affluenza, una inondazione di popolo, e confr. con ⁊ישנ scorrere copiosamente.

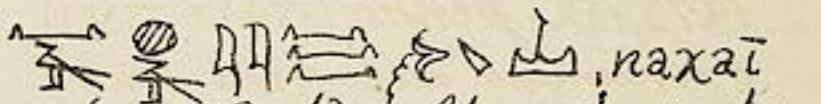
 , nahrina (Leps. Aus w. 14, A), v. naharina.

, naḥa (An. I, 23, 7)
v.  nḥa.
Chab. (Voy. 224) trad.: mettre en péril, infester, menacer; danger, ecc. — Brugsch però ritiene queste interpretazioni più libere e date a caso che giuste ed esatte; ed egli è d'opinione che questa voce significa propr.: essere dalla parte di dietro (v.  ḥa), star di dietro; — onde: esser contrario, ecc.: v. il precedente nḥa.

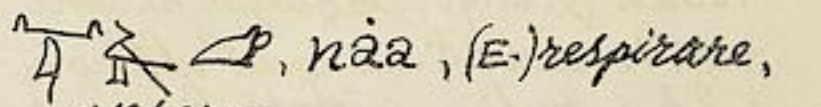
 (An. IV, 2, 6)
 (Dict. Géo. 667)
} naḥa, deriv. dal precedente, aggettivo: contrario, opposto, detto soprattutto del vento, onde nei tit. cc.:


} venti contrarii, turbini; tempeste, procelle, burrasche.

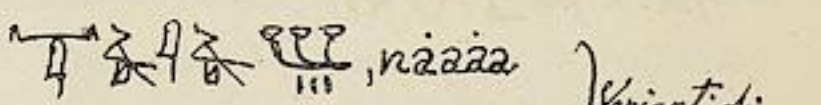
2) — Sost.: contrarietà.

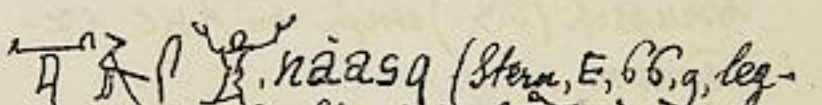
 , naḥī (An. V, 26, 4), ? Designa un'azione che sta in connessione coll'occhio. Forse ⁊יחי lamento, pianto? ⁊יחי fare un lamento, lamentarsi? ⁊יח, ⁊יח, lamento, rammarico?

 , naxaī (Z. 1876, 54), cald. ⁊יח?, ⁊יח?, ⁊יח?, nome di una località nei confini della Filistea.

} nàa (Z. 1864, 23), l'Ibex (nubiana, secondo Hartmann; arabica, secondo Bilharz).

 , nàa, (E-) respirare, ansare.
— (Brugsch) esser raffreddato; reuma, infreddatura, raffreddore.

 } Varianti di nàuàu.

 , nàasq (Stern, E, 66, 9, legge nàas), Var. di nasaqu.

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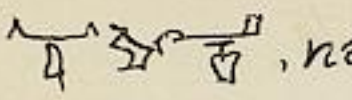
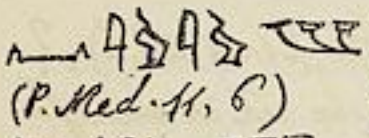
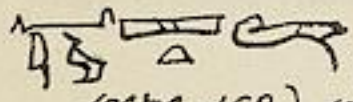
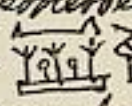
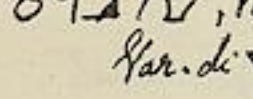
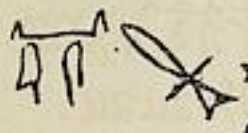
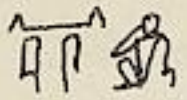
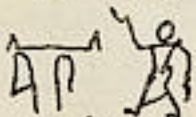
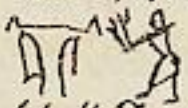
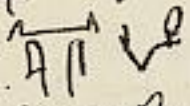
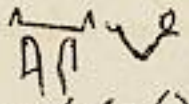
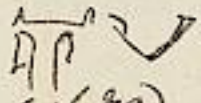
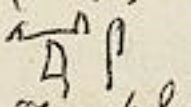
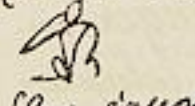
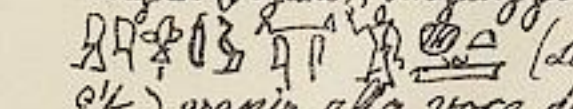
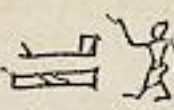
 , nàu, (E.) vas quoddam.


(P. Med. 11, 6)
nàuàu, una pianta medicinale dell'antica farmacopea egizia.

 , nàus'-t (Birch, Z. 1873, 152) penna (ⲧⲱϣⲓ, ⲧⲱϫⲓ), o istrumento della forma di una penna.
Confr. ϕα-πι-λαc instrumentum acuminatum instar linguae.
— Brugsch e Naville credono questo gruppo designi piuttosto le tanaglie.
— Io sono d'opinione che il determinativo si opponga a quest'ultima interpretazione, la quale potrebbe tutt'al più convenire al gruppo  nsàu (Z. l.c. 90), che Brugsch dà come var. di nàus'-t. — e quest'ultimo vocabolo io tradurrei piuttosto lingua.

 , nàb (Dict. geb. 326), Var. di nb.

 , nàs (E.), membro o parte del corpo di una tartaruga; la coda?, la parte posteriore?
Brugsch (Diz.) confr. con λHC extremum.



(Rit. 152, c; Louvre, C, 174)

(D. K. T. 81)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 171, 403)

(ib. 454)

(ib. 79)

(Tomba di Saḳḳara)

(Rev. égyptol. II, 382)
nàs, parlare ad alta voce, con voce festiva. — Invocare, evocare, chiamare, appellare; — proclamare, dichiarare, annunziare, pubblicare, aggiudicare, adjuger (Inscr. Pepi I, 454, Masp.), gridare; — glorificare, lodare, magnificare (costratto con); — adorare recitando preghiere, recitare, leggere ad alta voce, leggere.
2) — T. sat. corrisp.: ciò che è a leggere, a recitare; — lista, elenco, indice, dichiarazione.
— Confr. ⲛⲁⲩ pronunziare, profetizzare, ⲡⲁⲩ chiedere; ⲯⲁϩ interpretare, parlare, fare un'orazione, un discorso; ⲯⲁⲩϩ il parlare, la lingua, il linguaggio; cald. ⲯⲁⲩⲁ, idem; assir. lišanu, lišan, lingua (organo), linguaggio, favella.
 (Louvre s.c.; Diss. Et.) venir alla voce di colui che chiama le cose, allusione a qualche cerimonia consistente nel fare l'appello dei morti per farli uscire dal (neter xer).
3) — Sinonimo di  ās'.
4) — Nel P. Matem. di Londra si trovano questi gruppi nel senso di dividere (V. Rev égypt. II, 302), e in generale: esprimere, enunciare una frazione od un numero. — L'espressione

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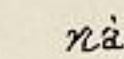
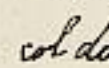
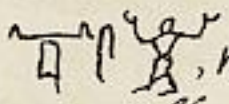
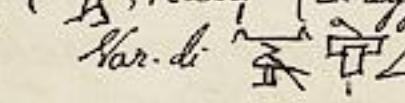
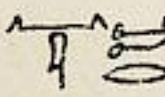
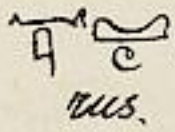
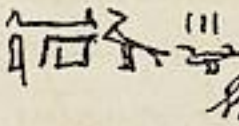
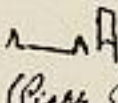
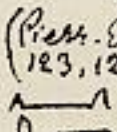
nàs di una frazione ordinaria si effettua col darle una forma che permetta di sopprimere il numeratore; poichè gli Egiziani non aveano nessuna frazione ordinaria scritta, eccetto  $= \frac{2}{3}$. Dunque per esprimere o rappresentare (nàs) per es. la frazione $\frac{3}{4}$, essi la scomponevano nelle sue frazioni semplici e scrivevano  , cioè $\frac{1}{2}\ \frac{1}{4}$, per dire $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{4}$.

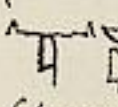
 , nàsq (E. legge nàs), Var. di  nasaqu.

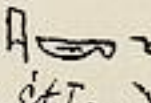
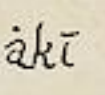
 , nàter (Tomba di Ramesse V), Var. di ntr.

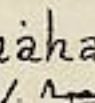
 , nàdu, (E.) NEΔI, venter, uterus.

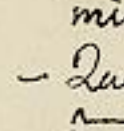
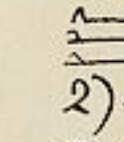
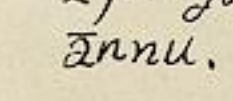
 , nàha (Rit. 145, 36), Var. di nh.

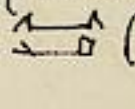
 (Pierr. Ét. I, 123, 125, 138)  (P. Leida, I, 2) } nàk

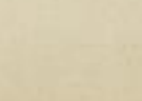
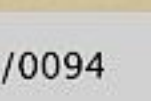
 (Esser-V, 40), nàkī

} Var. di  nk; colpire, ferire, percuotere, piagare, dividere; — tormentare, battere. — T. sost. corrisp.: piaga, percossa, flagello, tormento, pena. — Identico con  .

2) — Il battitore, percuotitore, tormentatore. — Confr.  nq.

 (Rit. 151, c)  (Levi, P. del Museo di Brera)  } nā, venire, giungere, arrivare; andare, uscire, viaggiare. NA (2. M.), NHϬ (B.), NHOϬ (M. B.), ire, iterfacere. — ⲁⲛⲁ vagare, andar errante, muoversi; ⲡⲉⲛⲁ moto; ⲧⲛⲁ accorrere.

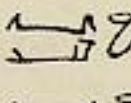
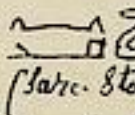
 , nā, magnanimo, generoso, grande; NAA (2. M.) magnus, praestans.

 , nā (P. Leyd. N. 6; 2. 18, 7), equiv. al prec., per lo più unito con , come nel l. c.:  nā-àb oppure nā-ḥet, essere generoso di cuore; aver pietà, compassione (di... ...); impietosirsi, muoversi a pietà (per ..., ...).

NA, NAA (?), NA-ḤT (M.), NA-HT (2. M.), misereri (costr. con N o con ḳA), misericors; NEEI (B.) idem.

— Questo nā-àb è anche equivalente a nāā-àb (V. sotto nāā).

2) — Forma affine di ⲁⲛⲛⲟ.

 (Vars. Stoccolma)  (b. e., Edf.) } nā, g. f. e g. m. (Rit. 149, 42), nome di un serpente mitologico. — Serpente in genere

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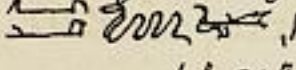
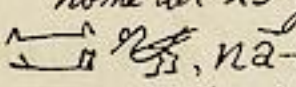
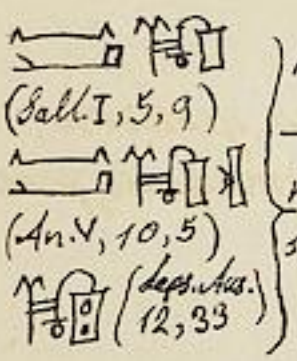
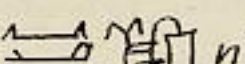
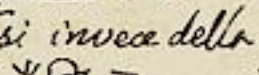
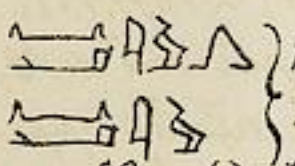
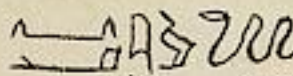
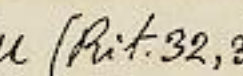
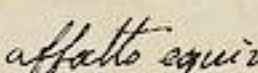
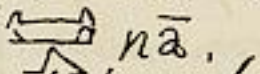
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 222) traduce la guivre, sorta di biscia.
2) — Nome del 22° giorno del mese; i due giorni seguenti portavano i nomi:
 , nā-ūr, il grande nā, nome del 23° giorno,
 , nā-desèr, il nā rosso, nome del 24° giorno.
(V. Questo Vocab., Vol. I, p. 56, col. I).


(Sall. I, 5, 9)
(An. V, 10, 5)
(Leps. Aus. 12, 33)
nā, V.  nāā. — metatesi invece della forma  ān, cogli stessi significati.


(Birch)
nāàu (Rit. 15,32 e var.), Var. di nā.
to descend, descending;
(Brugsch) erscheinen;
(Lefébure) venir;
(Pierret) voyageur.


nāàu (Rit. 32,3), Var. di  nā.

(Leps. Ausw. 12, 9)
nāā, affatto equivalente ad  ān (V.); dipingere con variegati colori, colorire, variegare; ornare, abbellire (la pittura per mezzo di variegati colori), adornare; smaltare in variegati colori.
— Brillare, esser splendido, risplendere pel colorito.
נאוה essor bello נאור risplendere.
— Sost.: ornamento, abbellimento; splendore o lucentezza di colore, colore,  (Num. 11,7; Lexit. 13, 55); colore screziato; smalto (An. V. 12, 9; 3, 3; 5, 6). — Ordine, dignità, merito (An. V, 10, 6); — anche equiv. al copto NEI (M, +), determinativo. — V. ān-t.
— Agg.: screziato, variegato (P. Harr. I. 33), abbellito, ornato.
— Si osservi l'espressione:
 nāā-àb (opp. ḥt), abbellire il cuore; di cuore abbellito, adornato; — equivalente al copto NA-QHT, misericors, misereri; V. sotto nā.
, s-nāā (P. Prisse. IX, 7), forma causativa di nāā, collo stesso significato verbale attivo, ed affine con T-CANE, T-CANA, T-CANO, ornare; concinnatus; ordo, ornatus, decor; T-CANHT, decentes.

(Leps. Ausw. 12, 9; 36, 38), plur. del precd., specialmente nel senso di: colori variegati, smalti.

(Rit. 149, 42)
nāī, nā-īt
V. nā.

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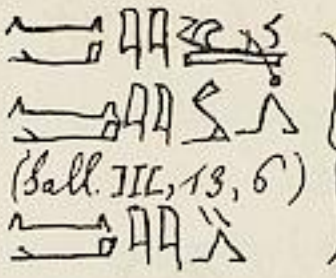
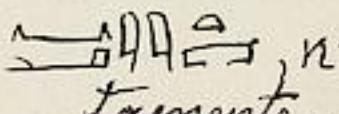
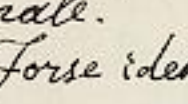
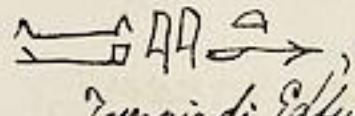
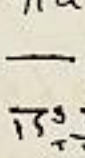
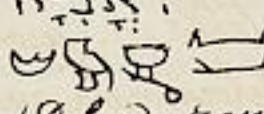
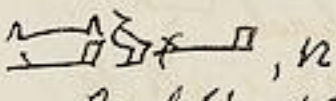
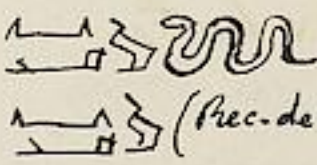
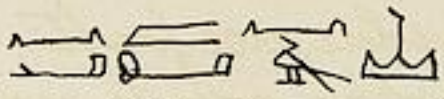
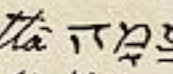

nāī, V. nā.
(Ball. III, 13, 6)

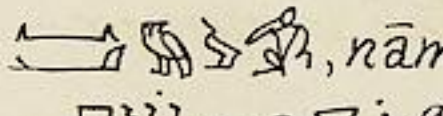
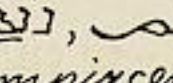
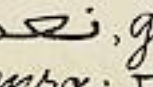
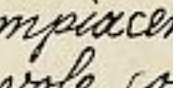

, nā-īt (Salt. II), appartamento, luogo ove erano riposti gli oggetti più preziosi della casa. — Il luogo dove si riuniva il tribunale.
— Forse identico a 

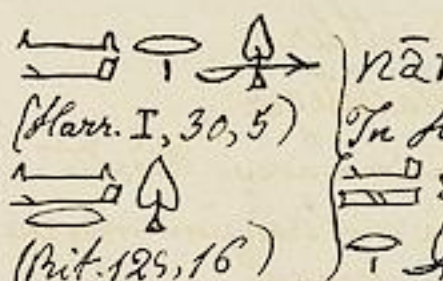
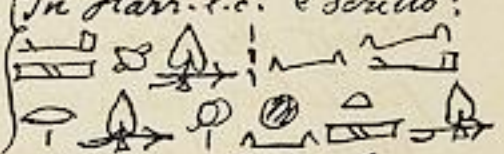

, nā-īt (D. H. J. 44, 5; Tempio di Edfu, Nav. M. d'H. pl. VII, N. 16), g. f., una parte od un arnese od attrezzo speciale della nave egizia; cavicchio? piccola caviglia? — Confr. ΝΑΕΙΩ, ΠΕΙΟ, (Τ), πάσσαλος, paxillus.
— O forse la nave stessa,  .

hem nā-īt (D. l. c.), rematore, timoniere della nave (di Osiride), titolo sacerdotale.

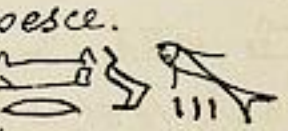

, nāu (P. Harr. I, 12, b, 5), Birch (Z. 1873, 38) trad.: matasse, gomitoli.

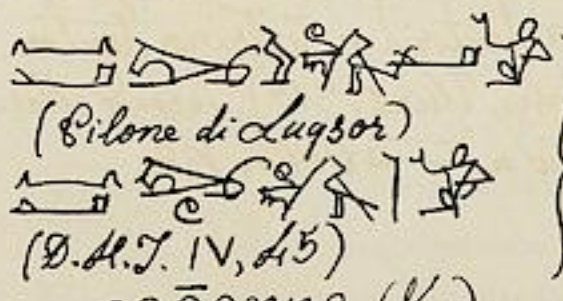

nāu, V. nā.
(Fasc. Ubnas, 301)
(Rec. de trav. III, 220)


, nāmana, la città  nella tribù di Giuda, o l'altra omonima menzionata in Giobbe 2, 11, d'ignota posizione.


, nāmu (An. I, 23, 5),  ,  , grazia, favore, compiacenza;  esser piacevole, compiacente, amabile, dolce, grato.
— Corrisp. al franc.: s'il vous plait.


nār (Birch) persea.
(Harr. I, 30, 5)
(Brit. 125, 16)
In Harr. l. c. è scritto: 
ās'-u n nār tep χentes', la quale espressione, secondo Brugsch, designa due specie di acacia impiegate nella costruzione delle navi.

nār, nome di una specie di pesce.
Plur. 
nāru.
(tomba di Baqqarah)


nāruna, varianti di
(Filone di Luqsor)
(D. H. J. IV, 45)
naāarna (V.).

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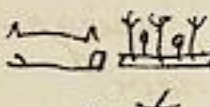
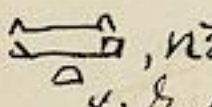
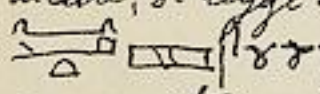
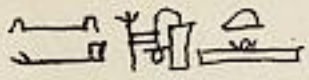
(Brit. 162, 2) (Var.)
nās', potere, aver facoltà; esser potente, possente; aver forza, valere. — Sost.: forza, vigore, gagliardia, energia, potere, possanza, valore, robustezza; potestà, autorità. — Aggett.: potente, vigoroso, gagliardo.

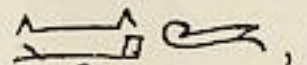
nʿnʿy, nʿnʿy (?), posse- — עז, עזז, עֻזּ, עֻזָּה, potenza, forza; maestà, gloria; avv.: potentemente; עֻזִּי, עֻזִּיז, potente, forte, maestoso, glorioso. — Confr. anche נְשִׂיא duce, principe, da נשׂא levare, alzare (il braccio).

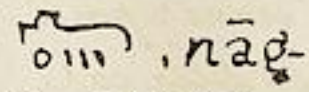
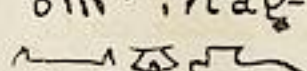
— (Birch, Brit. l. c.) settler; (Brugsch, ib.) Mächtiger; Pierret, che dapprima aveva tradotto protecteur, nella sua traduzione integrale del Brit. tradusse invoquer.

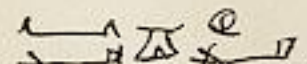

, nās'a (Burton, Excerpta, pl. 43), secondo Brugsch, var. del prec..

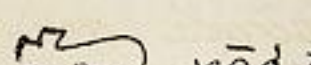

, nāt (Tomb di Saqqar.; Düm. Resul. 8; Z. 1881, 55). A Saqqarah, al di sopra di una donna che torce fili o cordicelle, si legge:

, nāt s'es-u n seper, torce (?) fili di canapa. Confr. NAT, textorium, textrina, textor. 2) — (Inscr. Unas, 314), secondo Maspero, equiv. a nā.

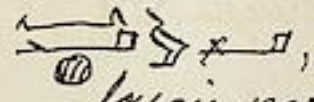

nā-t, sost. di nā.

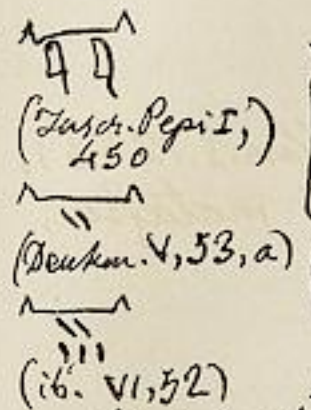

, nāt (Dend. Mar.). V. ntā.


, nāq-.  , nāqu } (E.), sostantivo corrispondente al verbo seg..


, nāqu, (E.) in pulverem conterere.
λωχϙ, contundere, frangere, conterere, confringere.


, nāq-t-u, V. nāq.


, nāxu (Harr. I, 12, b, 5), fascio, mazzo, fastello, ecc., secondo cui è misurata una determinata quantità di mḥ-t.


(Tusr. Pepi I, 450) (Deutsm. V, 53, a) (ib. VI, 52)
nī, ni, varianti dell'articolo plurale , nā, i, gli, le (4. Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 121). Il 2° ed il 3° appartengono ad iscrizioni etiopiche, il 1° è della V dinastia.

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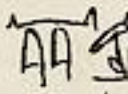
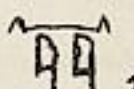
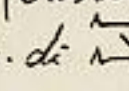
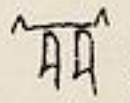
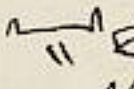
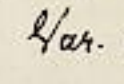
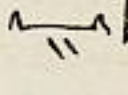
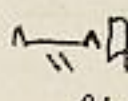
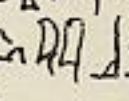
 , nī, (E), imitazione del grido, del vagito di un bimbo appena nato. — Ma anche equiv. a NAI, NEEI; miserere, impietosirsi, aver pietà, compassione. Cop. ⲛⲓ, ⲛⲓⲓ, ⲛⲓⲓⲛⲓ, lamento, guai, grido o canto di lamento, nenia.

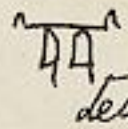
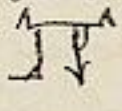
 , nī (Tus. Pepi I, 193), versare; Var. di  nini.

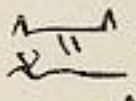
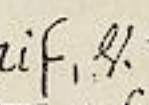
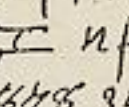
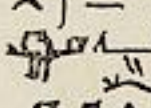
 , nī (Z. 1869, 6), nome di un dio.

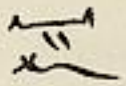
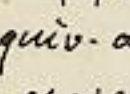
 , ni (Denkm. VI, 118, l. 11), Var. di  nnu.

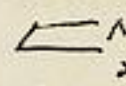
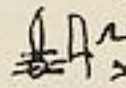
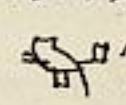
 , nii, ⲛⲓⲓ, Ninive.

 , niiuben (E.). Var. di  nnību.

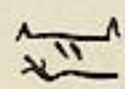
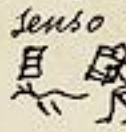
 , nīb (Cav. Stat., p. 15), Var. delle b. e. invece di  nb.

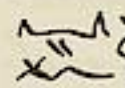
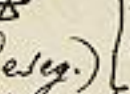
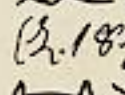
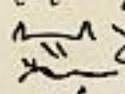
 , nif, Var.  nf e  nfi.
2) — (Z. 1878, 35) Var. del seg.  , mā-nif, equiv. al seg.

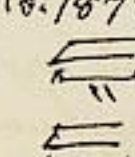
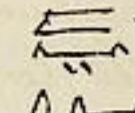
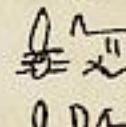
 nif (Z. 1878, 35), pronome equiv. a  , nf. — Onde le espressioni:

 , m-nif
 , mà-nif
 , mā-nif

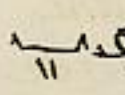
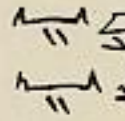
come queste cose già; come, siccome, nello stesso modo che, similmente che.

 , nif-u, equiv. al prec. in senso dispregiativo, e plurale di  pfi (V.).

 nifau, Var. di  nif.
 (Z. 1876, 36 seg.)
 (ib. 1878, 35)
Onde le espressioni seguenti:

 m-nifau
 mà-nifau
 mā-nifau

equivalenti a m-nif, mà-nif, mā-nif, V. sotto il pred. nif.

 nimā, ⲛⲓⲙ, quis?, quae?, quid?, chi?, che?, che cosa?, quale?
 nimāter, quisnam?, quinam?,

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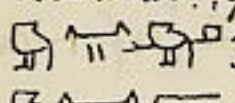
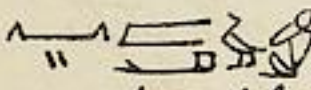
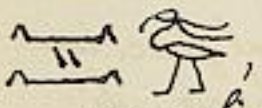
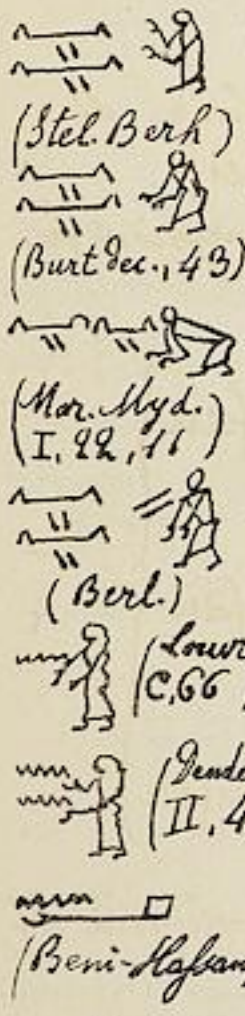
chi mai? quale mai?

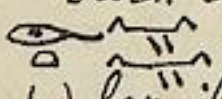
 m-nimā, forma rinforzata di nimā, collo stesso significato.

 , nimāu (Sall. III, 11), Var. del prec.

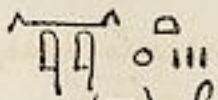
 , nin (Dict. geog. 1363, XX), nome di un uccello simile alla gru.

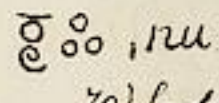
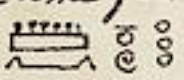
 nini. Il significato fondamentale è: versare a qualcuno acqua sulle mani (per es. a tavola, come si usa ancora oggidì presso gli Ebrei e in Oriente), e con questo servizio provare a qualcuno il proprio rispetto (Confr. Gen. 18, 4). — Quindi: Accogliere qualcuno con rispetto, aver rispetto verso qualcuno, presentare i suoi rispetti a qualcuno. — Venerare, rispettare alcuno, come un servitore il proprio padrone — (Masp. Gen. Ep., 98) propr.: s'incliner en avançant les bras et laissant retomber les mains en signe de prière.

— Sost.: rispetto, onore, ecc.

 , àr nini (Stel. K, 9 Leida), far il segno di rispetto.

— Brugsch dà anche il significato temere alcuno, e confr. con NWINI stupefactio.

 , nīt (E, 53, 13), NWIT NOEIN (π), farina.

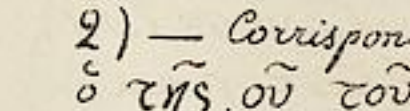
 , nu (Dend.), Von Lemm (Ritualbuch, 70) lo dà come forma abbreviata ed equivalente di  mnu.

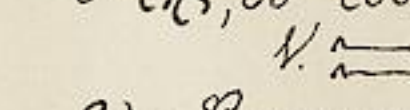
nu, Il segno si trova freq. nelle b. e. come var. alfabetica della lettera n.

2) — Corrisponde al greco ὁ τοῦ ὁ τῆς, οὗ τοῦ, ῆ.

V. nn.

3) — Prep. os. equiv. ad , n, soprattutto quando il nome precedente è al plurale:

 (Inscr. di Kara), verificatori del re.

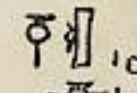
 (P. D'Orb.), utensili del lavoro.

4) — Il segno è anche verbo equiv. a nnu.

5) — Dopo un numero forma il numero ordinale: , quarto:

— femm nu-t.

6) — Equiv. al seg..

 nu, nane, erane (M.), var nor (Z.B.) Bonus, bona.

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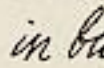
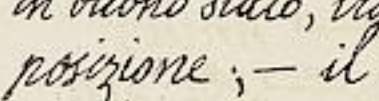
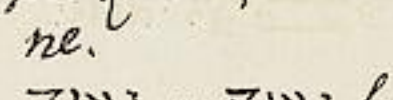
bonum; esser buono, eccellente; essere in buono stato, trovarsi in buona disposizione; — il buono stato; bene.

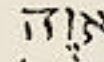
 m., f., bello, decoroso, decente.

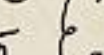
 , m-nu, bene, perfettamente, très-bien, in perfetto stato, au mieux; — perfetto, conveniente.

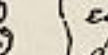
 ,

 ,

formole con cui un superiore raccomandava ad un suo subordinato di eseguire ciò che egli gli ordinava; significano: convenevolmente, perfettamente, interamente ed eccellentemente. Queste due formole non si usano quasi che nello stile epistolare.

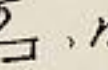
 m-nui equivalente al predetto .

nu, derivato da nu, all. t, ed equiv. a  nennu (V.).

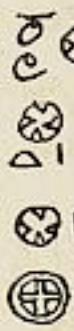
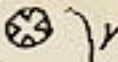
La fertilità dell'Egitto dipendeva dalla crescenza del Nilo  r nu-f, alla sua ora, al suo tempo opportuno.

Confr. NAR (P.M.), NER (B.), TTI, hora, tempus, momentum, epoca.

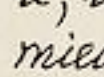
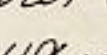
, nu. 1) — il patrimonio, il bene, das Gut.

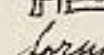
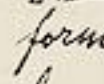
 , nu tef, il bene paterno, il patrimonio ereditato dal padre.

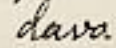
2) — Equiv. a xnnu.

 nu, affine con na-t,  na-it (V.); signif.: luogo abitato, città, terra, luogo, paese, regione abitata.

g. f.

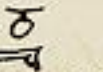
Equiv. a  ,  , posseßione, dimora, stanza, abitazione, sede, domicilio.

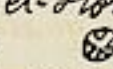
Confr. anche  abitazione, abitacolo;  , contrada, regione, provincia.

 , afsir 'iru, città.

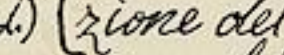
, neter-nu, V. sotto ntr.

(Stel. Horemheb)

,  (Berl.)

,  (comuni)

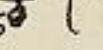
nu, il cielo, contrada celeste, direzione del cielo, regione del mondo.

 r-qem-nu (D. 27. II, 15, 5) fino all'infinito spazio del cielo.

— Birch (Trans. VIII, 154) traduce: ether.

(Tasor. Unas, 200)

 (Z. 1881, 2. II, col. 10)

, 

(continua)

nu (oppure nun), g. m., NORN (P.M.) TT, NON, abyssus, profundum, abyssus inferior, l'abisso. 2) — un'acqua grande, profonda, l'Oceano,

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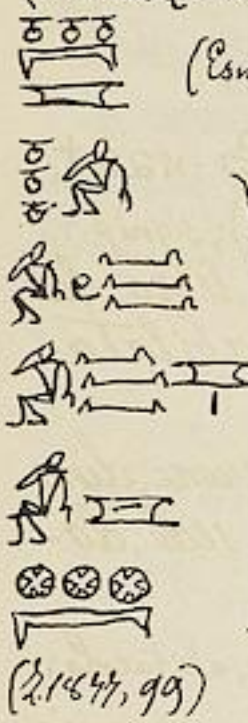
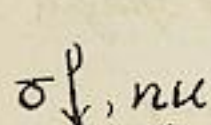
(continuazione)



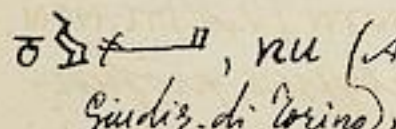
(Esneh) (Z. 1877, 99)

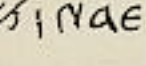
il mare (Edfu, Costo del Nilo).
3) L'inondazione del Nilo dopo una piena completa (Obelisco Barberini).
4) — (Z. 1877, 94), la materia primordiale.
5) — (Leps. Über die Götter der vier Elemente; — Trans. 1877, 295), uno dei quattro elementi, l'elemento acqua. Gli altri tre elementi sono ḥeḥu, keḳui e ḳerḥ.

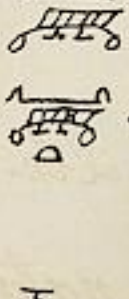
nu, equiv. al prec.; all. 5: uno dei quattro elementi divinizzati, divinità maschio; il Dio delle acque, titolo di Ptah.

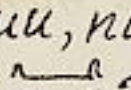
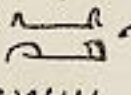
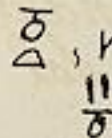
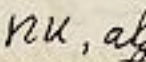


nu (Z. 1863, 106 e 107), (Lepsius) parte della porta egizia, pessulus cardinis; ΝΑΕΙΩ, plur. ΝΕΙΩ, paxillus.

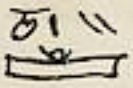


nu (Ann. VI, 24, 4; 25, 2; P. Giudiz. di Torino), g. m., designa un grado o impiegato speciale; curator, procurator (Brugsch).
Negli atti dell'accennato processo, sembra designi piuttosto: giudice dell'esame, giudice istruttore, giudice inquisitore.
V.  nnuī.
Confr. anche àbu.

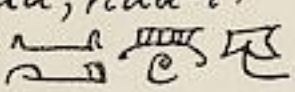


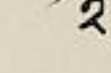
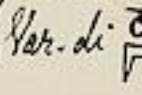
nu, Varr. di  na e di  n-u; articolo definito plurale, i, gli, le.

nu-à, nori, i miei, le mie.
2) — (Z. l. c.) verbo ausiliare impersonale, 3ª pers. plur.
3) — (Z. 1878, 84) equiv. ad  , àu, forme verbali.

nu (Mariette, T. III, pl. 49, f; pl. 16, c; Masp. Z. 1878, 85), fanciullo, enfant.
2) — nu-à (Masp. Z. 1878, 86; Pichl, Z. 1885, 84 e seg.), equivalente a nuk, io.
3) — nu-à, i miei, le mie (V. art. prec., all. 1).



nui, Var. di nu.

(Tomba delle piramidi) (Rec. I, 43, 4)
nuu, nuu-t.
V. 
nnuu.

nu-t, femm. di nu, all. 5.
 , la quarta, quarta.
2) — (Inscr. Unas, 244), Var. di  nut

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, nu-t, V. nu.

nu-t, equiv. a nu.
, nutusex
ūr-t (L. 1069, 1074), la grande sala del cielo, nome dell'Ipostile del tempio di Dendera.
2) — Equiv. al seg. (V.).

nu-t, la dea Nut, la dea celeste, la dea del cielo, la dea degli spazi celesti; il cielo considerato come divinità femminile (V. il prec.).
Nella Grammatica di Champollion si trovano citate anche i gruppi equivalenti
nu-t neter-t, la dea Nut opp. la divina Nut.
2) — (Champollion I, 21) il 4° gruppo è fatto equiv. a nūr (V. il seg.).

, nu-t (op. nun-t), l'elemento acqua, divinizzato femmina, forma femminile di nu.

nu-ti, deriv. da nu, significa: abitante, abitatore di un luogo, di una terra, di una città, di un paese, ecc.; cittadino.
(D. K. T. 95)
(Brug. Mathèr. pl. 7)
(Dend.)

, nuḥ
, nuḥu plur.
(Inscr. Uadi, 210)
Var. di nennuḥ, nennuḥu.

, nuḥu (Chab.), neq, nome, excutere, quassatio, scuotere, scossa, scotimento.
נוּד vacillare, agitarsi; הֵנִיד muovere, agitare, scuotere; הוּנַד essere mosso, agitato, scosso.

, nuḥbu, in connessione con nḥb (V.), designa un bue caricato col giogo, attaccato sotto il giogo.

nuk, pronome personale assoluto della 1ª pers. sing., soggetto, io:
forma equiv. di .
ànuk.
(Stel. Harris, 7)

, nuk-uà (Louvre C, 95), Var. del prec.

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, nūa, nome dell'istrumento adoperato per l'operazione mistica e simbolica dell' ȧp-ro (apertura della bocca).
V. nnnu.

, nūa } (E.) herba
, nūan } quaedam.

, nūar (Denkm. IV, 74, b), forma equiv. di nūar, corda, fune (della fiocina, del rampone).

, nūr (op. nu-ūr) (Tascr. Pepi I, 166), Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 192) trad.: essere in rispettoso timore?.

neb (Dict. geòg. 326) (Dend.) } neb, fiamma, fuoco
V. nbȧ-t.

, neb (R. Rhind, 13, 2),
V. nbd.

bolo prevalga il significato primitivo dell'eb. נדף, onde נִידָף menare, agitare, muovere, נְפַת sbattimento.

, neb (Rec. IV, 25, 150), (E.) calamus.
Nel l. c. si parla di
una stuoia di qeś-n-neb (Confr. καννεβιω, γλυκοκάλαμος; canna da zucchero?).

neb (Dict., Z. 1872, 34), piuolo, cavicchio, caviglia, palo; specialmente il piuolo di legno che si conficcava in terra col maglio semes, nella cerimonia ūaūa della posa della pietra fondamentale. — Se questo cavicchio era avvolta la corda ś'eś.
— De Rougé traduce pertica.
Confr. NABI, NABI (M.), lancea, Libro.
— Sembra a Brugsch che in questo vocabolo prevalga il significato primitivo dell'eb. נדף, onde נִידָף menare, agitare, muovere, נְפַת sbattimento.

, (Tascr. Pepi I)

neb, 1) — esser tutto, essere la totalità; ogni, tutto, tutta, tutti, tutte, qualunque, qualsiasi, chiunque (preceduto da un verbo). E parlando di cose, significa anche: del tutto consistente in-, interamente composto di...
Confr. NIBEN (M.), NIBI (P.B.), omnis, omnes, omnia.
Plur.: ,

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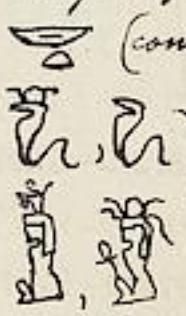
(Repi I, 130); si notino gli stessi gruppi pel plurale:

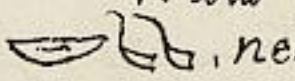
(Dend.), (Mar. Dend. IV, 31) } neb-u, tutti, tutte.

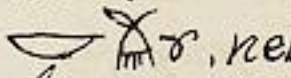
2) — Signore, padrone, possessore, proprietario:

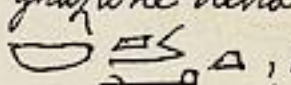

(comune) (Z. 1872, 32 e 35) } neb-t, forma femminile.

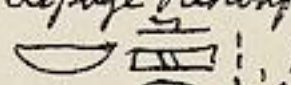
NHB (in compos. NEB), dominus,

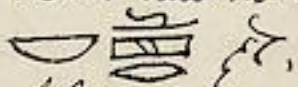
neb-àmex, titolo del defunto; (Brugsch) signore del merito; (Chab.) signore della devozione; significa fedele, devoto; v. sotto àmx.

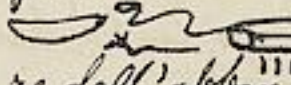

neb-āb-ui, signore delle corna, equiv. a בַּעַל קְרָנַיִם, cornuto.

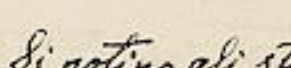

neb-āper (D. K. I. 53, 6), la signora della cortina, designazione della dea Hathor.


neb-mā-t, veritiero, vero, giusto (v. sotto mā, l'interpretazione data a questo gruppo da Lepage Renouf).

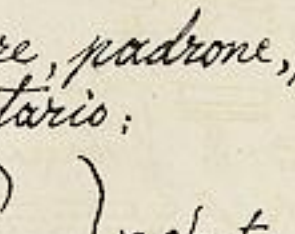

neb-des'er (Z. 1872, 6), signore del rossore, cioè rosso; nome di uno dei sette dèi zàs.

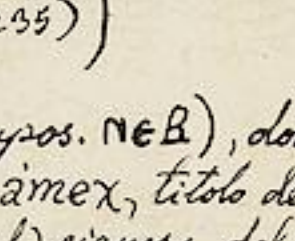

neb-des'er, signor del sangue, sanguinolente, sanguinoso.


neb-zef, signore dell'abbondanza, ricco, opulente.


neb-renpi-u, signore degli anni, signif.: vecchio, annosus, agé.

neb-ānx-uza-seneb, signore vita-sanità-forza, designa il Faraone.


neb-n-ūasem, neb-n-bàk, neb-n-ner } (Lepage Petit Extrait 40 e 41) nomi di tre diverse collane egizie, le due ultime in forma di ala spiegata di sparviero e di avoltoio.

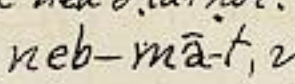

neb-ānx, signore della vita, significa propriamente l'effigie, l'immagine di un morto, presa durante la vita. Ma comunemente designa:

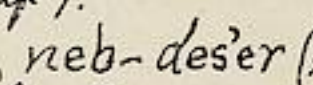
a) il coperchio del sarcofago o della cassa mummiforme, di pietra o di legno (cedro, acacia o sicomoro);

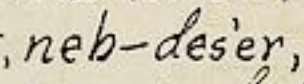
b) il sarcofago o la cassa medesima, il cofano funerario;

c) la mummia;

d) — In generale, per figura rettorica, il morto, il defunto; la morte.


neb-t-pe, la signora della casa, la padrona di casa, la moglie legittima, la donna maritata; — moglie, sposa.


neb-t hī, signora dell'uomo (vir), cioè donna che ha il marito vivente; in oppos. a vedova.


neb-t hā, il proprietario

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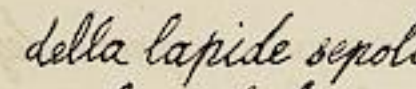
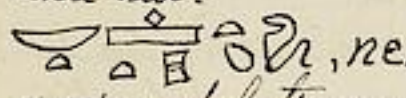
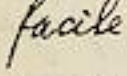
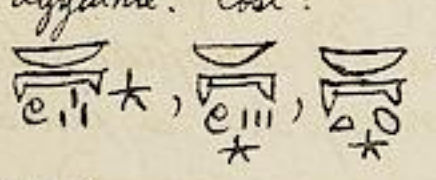
della lapide sepolcrale, colui al quale si riferisce la lapide.

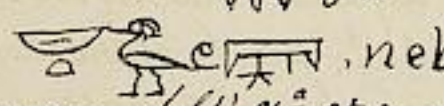
 , neb-t unnu-t (Rit. 15,4), signora dell'ora, nome di una dea.

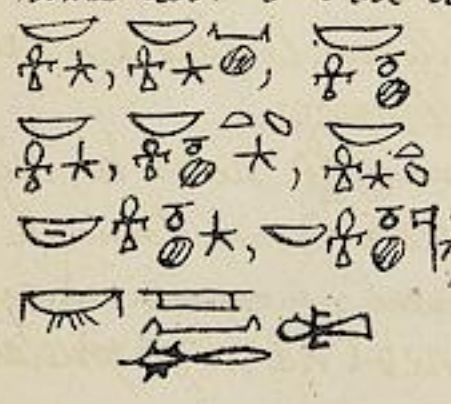
 , neb-t-ḥotep-t, signora del tramonto o del riposo, nome di una dea.

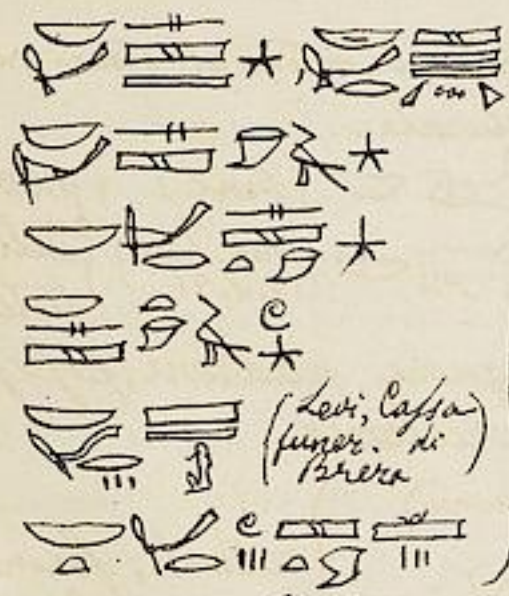
— In molte delle precedenti espressioni è facile riconoscere che il vero valore di  non è dominio o padronanza, ma designazione di un attributo distintivo o qualificativo, equivalente all'ebr. בַּעַל nelle espressioni come: בַּעַל קְרָנַיִם signor delle corna, cioè cornuto, בַּעַל שְׂעָר signor del pelo, cioè peloso, ecc.

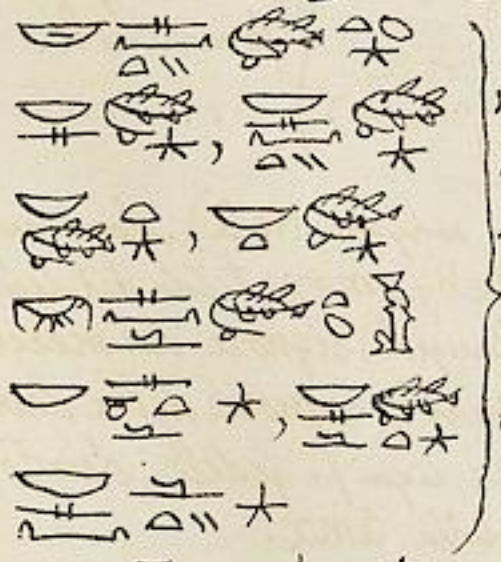
— , e varianti, servono, specialmente nelle iscrizioni della b.e., a designare le diverse ore del giorno e della notte, secondo le diverse specificazioni aggiunte. Così:

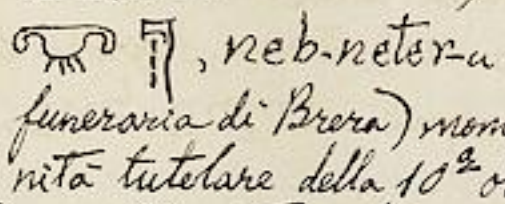
 neb-pe e neb-tehen (Dendera e Philae; Z. 1865, 6), nome della 1ª ora della notte.

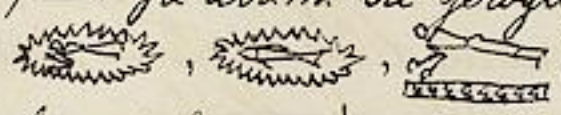
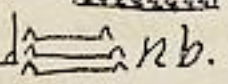
 , nebt-χu (raro), nome dell'8ª ora della notte.

 neb-ānχ, nome della 5ª ora della notte.

 neb-ser-ses'ta (opp. sèta), nome della 6ª ora della notte.

 neb-senti, neb-set, neb-sendi, neb-sed, nome della 9ª ora della notte.

 , neb-neter-u (Levi, Cassa funeraria di Brera) nome della divinità tutelare della 10ª ora della notte.

3) — Gli ultimi tre geroglifici:  , sono anche equival. a  nb.

4) — I geroglifici e sono più comunem. equiv. al seg.:

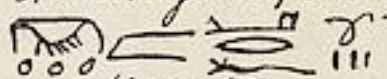
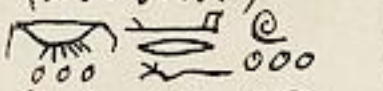
neb opp. nub, oro. — Orecchino o collana d'oro; decorazione della collana d'oro (E. De Rougé, Tomb. d'Ahmès). NOBB, aurum, aureus nummus, aureae

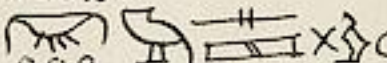
laminae (al plur.).

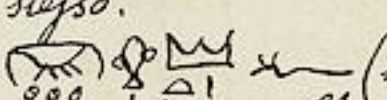
דְּבָד, דְּבַד, collana, collare.

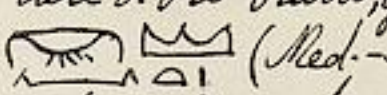
, neb-ḥez, letter. oro bianco; oro argenteo, designa l'electrum, una lega metallica di composizione ignota, di pregio e valore inferiore all'oro ma superiore all'argento (P. Harr. I, 13, 5).

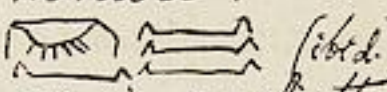
, nub-set-f. (Brugsch) Minengold, oro di miniera.

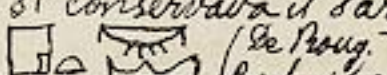

(D. H. T. 34)

(Denkm. III, 114)
} l'oro in borse, le quali contenevano grani e pepite sbarazzate dalla ganga, od anche pagliette ricavate dal lavacro.

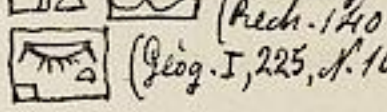
 (D. H. T. 49, b, 3), l'oro in anelli, sopratutto pel peso di metalli preziosi e specialmente dell'oro stesso.

 (D. H. T. I, 30: D. H. T. II, 47), l'oro colla sua ganga; minerale d'oro bruto, gregio (Leps. Metall).

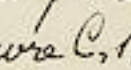
 (Med.-Abu, Tempio di Ramesse III) oro di roccia, di montagna, oro tratto dai filoni delle miniere.

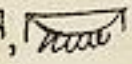
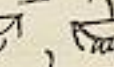
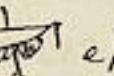
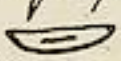
 (ibid.), oro d'acqua, oro in pagliette o granelli, che si trovano nelle sabbie dei fiumi.

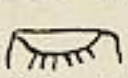
} pe-nub, pe-n-nub, camera del tesoro dell'oro.
2) — camera d'oro, nome della camera della tomba, ove si conservava il sarcofago. (V. sotto ).

(Ge Roug. Rech. 140)

(Géog. I, 225, N. 1052)
} ḥat-nub, casa dell'oro,

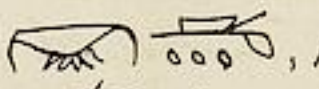
designa la regione montuosa, onde si estraevano le pietre ed i marmi per i monumenti funerarii.

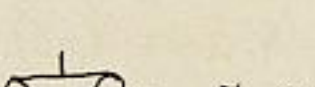
2) — , in Louvre C, 152, è tradotto da Pierret (Etudes): orefice o fonditore. V.  nb.

3) — ,  ,  e  , si trovano frequent. nelle b. o. come equival. a  nb, all. 1.

— Il segno  (e varr.) rappresenta secondo alcuni una collana, secondo altri un sacco dal quale cola l'acqua che lava i grani d'oro.

} nub (Dict. géo. 315), Varianti delle basse epoche invece del precedente.

 , neb (Dict. géo. 1203), letter.: oro cereale o cereale d'oro. — Forse var. fonetica di np.

 , neb, signif. fond.: render fluido col fuoco, liquefare (metalli, vetro, ecc.) col fuoco; fondere.

— Formare per mezzo di fusione (statue, gioielli, monili, ecc.), modellare, comporre — E quindi:

— equiv. al seg.

— Fonditore, orefice, gioielliere.

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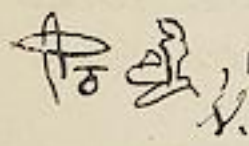
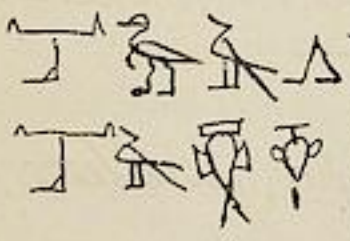
neb (D.-T. e R. 760, d, col. 1), formare, costruire, edificare, fabbricare, comporre. — Detto anche della formazione dell'uomo.
In semitico abbiamo la forma inversa equiv. ebr. בנה, arab. بنى, fabbricare, edificare, costruire; anche nel senso di formare un uomo, onde בן figlio.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

neb, nuotare, passare a nuoto, galleggiare.
NEEBE, NHHBE, natare; NEBI, NHBI, natare, navigare.
2) — Gli ultimi geroglifici delle basse epoche si trovano anche frequentemente come varianti fonetiche del segno nb, ed anche come varianti ideografiche dello stesso geroglifico (K. Z. 1864, 65).

be.

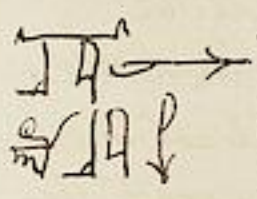


, neb (Dendera, Mariette), K. nbti.

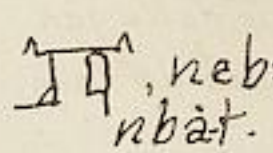


neba (E.); confr. לבב, لبّ, volgersi, voltarsi; volgere, voltare, rivoltare.
— Onde è derivato לב cuore, volontà, scelta, valore che sembra avere il secondo gruppo geroglifico.

, neba-t (Abyd. Mar. 51, col. 13), var. del seg.

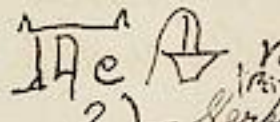


nebà (Mar., Dend. e Karn.). K. nb.

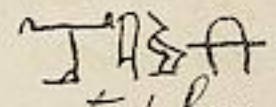


, nebà (Dend.), K. , nbà-t.

nebàu, Varianti di nb.



, nebàu (Rit. 125, 21). K. nbà-t.
2) — Verbo equiv. al prec. nel suo senso fondamentale: fondere, formare fondendo.



, nebàu (Rit. 153, 6) Birch trad. box. — (Brugsch) intrecciatura, lavoro intrecciato; — sedia, sopratutto la sedia su cui si usava sedere negli antichi tempi sugli asini; sedia gestatoria. Confr. EPBIT sella gestatoria, sella cameli. — Pierret non

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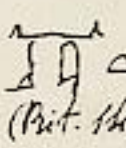
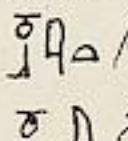
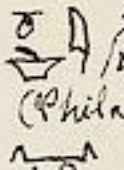
traduce questo passo del Rituale.
Noi tradurremmo piuttosto stuoia.

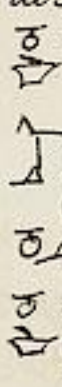

(Rit. 149, 55)

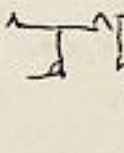

(Philae)

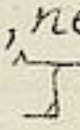

(Dasicr. de l'Eg. V, 41)

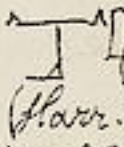
nebà-t, fiamma, fuoco che fa fondere i metalli; fuoco che divora, che consuma. — Fuoco, fiamma, in generale.

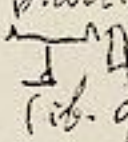
לָהַב infiammare fiamma;
לְהָבָה, לְהֶבֶת (costr. לַהֲבַת, לַהֲבַת), לַהַב, fiamma;
לַפִּיד tizzone, vampa.
Confr. anche l'arab. لَهِبَ, aver sete, arder di sete.

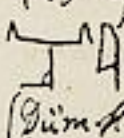

(b.c.; Dend. e Philae; Z. 1865, 6), nome dell'11ª ora del giorno.


, neb-àt (E.)
v. neb.

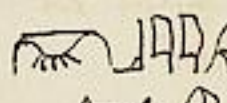
, nebī (Z. 1870, 155).
v.  nb.

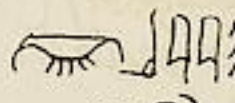
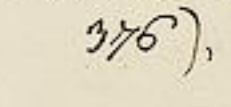

(Harr. I, b, 8)

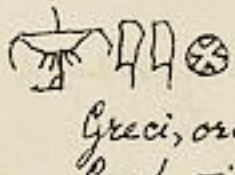

(ib. 9, 5)

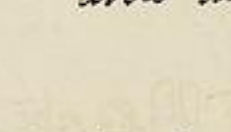

(Pap. A. J. II, 40, a, 24)

nebī, guardare, scampare, preservare, proteggere, difendere, riparare. — Esser protettore, difensore, amico. — Appoggio, sostegno; — custodia, guardia (Dum. l.c.).
Da queste forme, secondo Brugsch, è derivato nb, signore, padrone, propr. il difensore, il protettore.
2) — (Rec. I, 30, 12; Brugsch Wörterb.), portare in sedia o sgabelletto di equitazione (Confr. nbàw), portare come in grembo — E quindi sost. equiv. al predetto nbàu: sedia, ecc. — e poi in generale appoggio, sostegno.


, nebī, derivato da nbàu, signif.: fondere, formare fondendo.


, nebī (Champ. Grand 376), v.  nb.


, nebī, la città Ombos dei Greci, ora Koum-Ombon.
Confr. נֹב, נֹבָה, città levitica nella tribù di Beniamino; נֹב città nella terra di Moab e località nella tribù di Giuda; נְבָיוֹת Nabatei, Ismaeliti dell'Arabia Petrea; נְוָיוֹת, נָוֹת, altro luogo ignoto.


, nebī (Dict. géo. 328, 1021), leopardo o pantera,
ANEBI catulus vel simile animal.
לָבִיא, leone.

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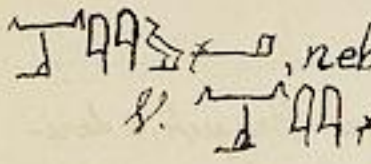
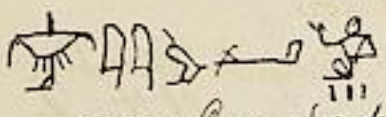
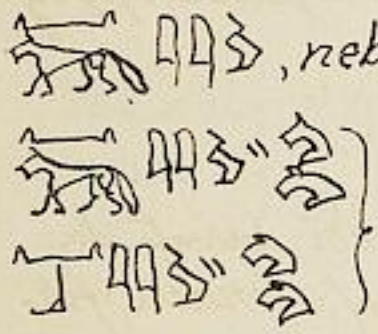
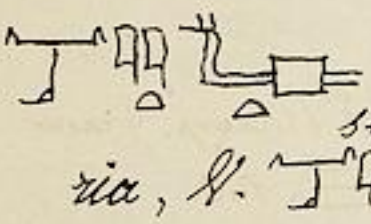
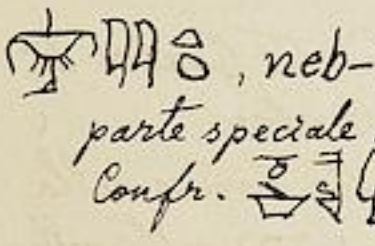
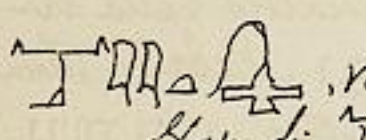
 , nebīu (Rec. I, 30, 12), f. nbī.

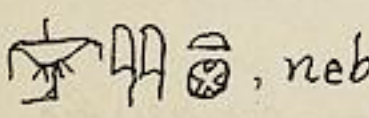
 , nebī-u (Sall. II; Maspero, Jour. épist. 50), deriv. da nb (f.); fonditore, gettatore, modellatore, orefice; ed i plur. corrisp..

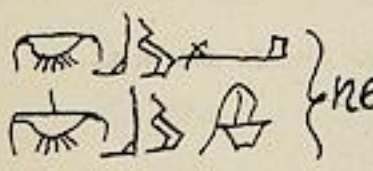
 , nebīu (Dict. geog. 328. 1021), f. nbī.

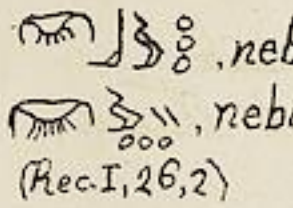
 , neb-īt (Luqsor), sella o sedia gestatoria, f. nbàu.

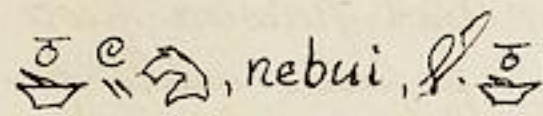
 , neb-īt (P. Med. 5, 2, Brug.), parte speciale di una pianta. Confr. nb.

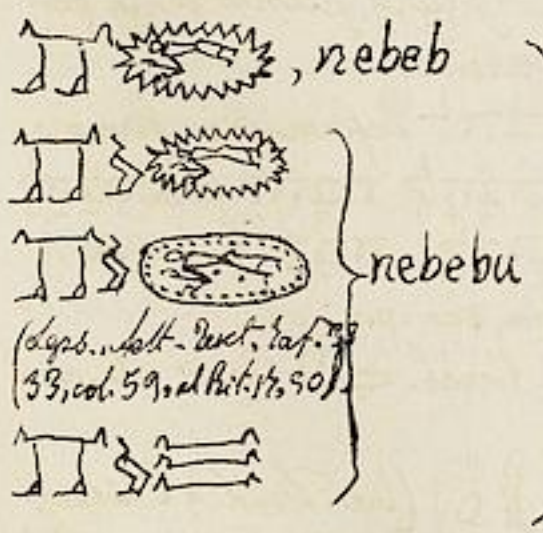
 , neb-īt (Dend.). Var. di nbà-t.

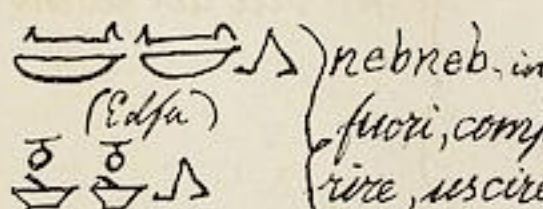
 , neb-īt. f. nbī.

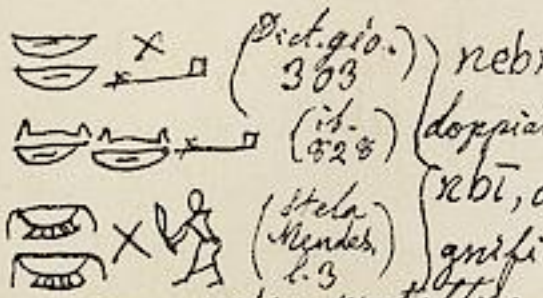
 nebu. f. nb.

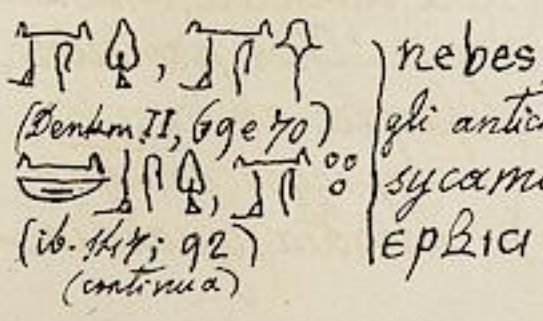
 nebu, nebui (Rec. I, 26, 2) } f. nb

 nebui, f. nbī.

 nebeb, nebebu } f. nb

 nebneb. in generale: venir fuori, comparire, apparire, uscire, spruzzare fuori, spicciare; detto anche del Nilo (Edfu) — e quindi anche inondare.

 nebneb, forma raddoppiata di nbī, cogli stessi significati; — anche come sost.: protettore, difensore.

 nebes, l'albero che gli antichi chiamavano sycaminus. ЄРВІСІ, cannabis.

(continua)

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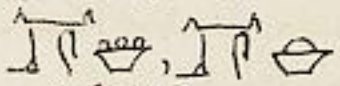
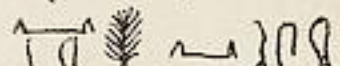
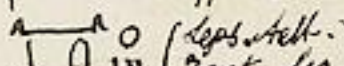
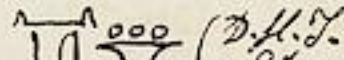
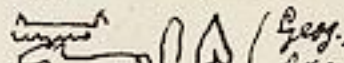
(continuazione)


(ib. 87)

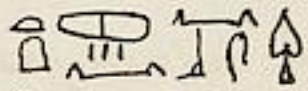

(Pietra delle offerte, Berl.)

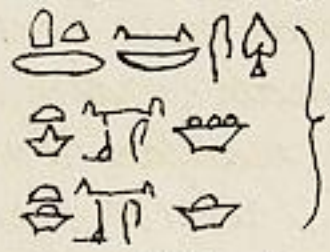

(Leps. Aelt. Rest., 40)


(D. el. J. 35)


(Leps. I, n. 580)

— Alcuni egittologi traducono palma, ma Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 103) condanna questa interpretazione. In ebr. abbiamo נָטַע nocciuolo. I frutti di quest'albero erano chiamati coi seguenti nomi:

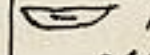

ta-u n nebes


ta-nebes

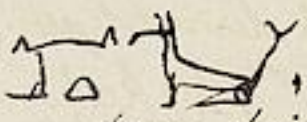
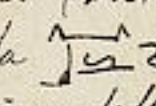
t-nebes

letter.: pane o prodotto dell'albero nebes.

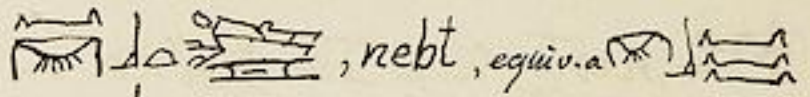
(Z-1872, 34, 35)

neb-t, femminino di  nb, all. 2.

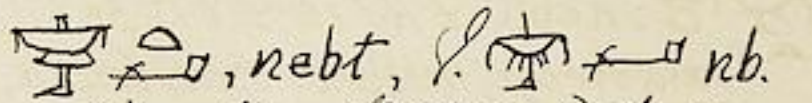
— Il gruppo si trova freq. anche equiv. al maschile nb.

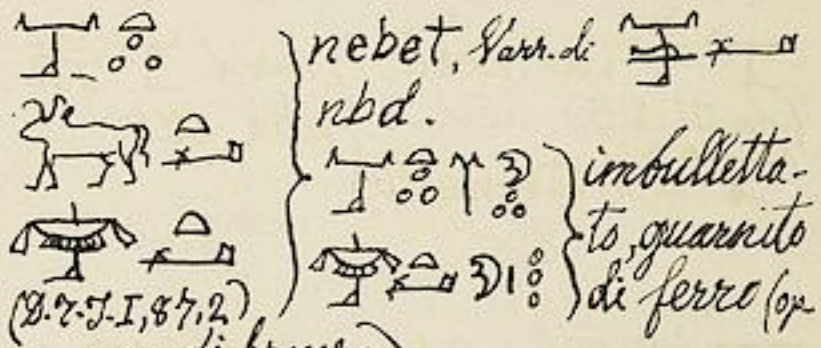

nebet (Dict. géo. 1353), forma derivata da  nbd; speciale designazione dell'egizio κροκόδειλος, Set, il genio malefico.

neb-t, nbàt, ubi exemplum.

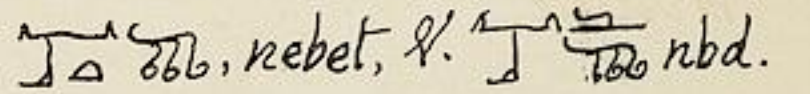

nebt, equiv. a nb.

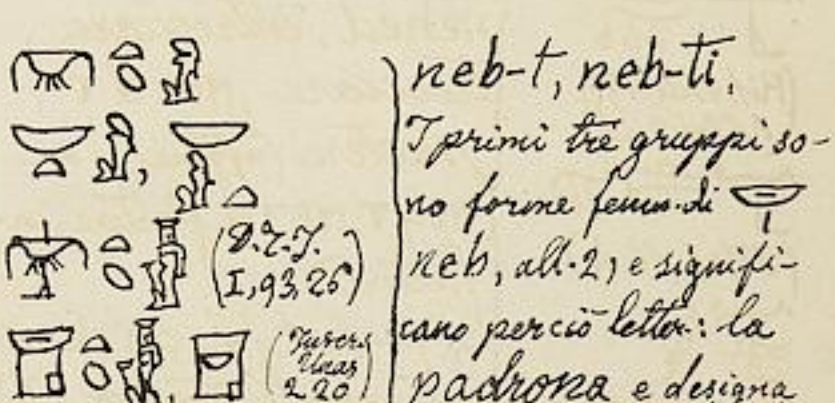
— Brugsch (Wörterb.) lo fa equiv. al seg.


2) — (b.e., Z. f. S. I, 87, 2), Var. del seg.


nebet, Var. di nbd.

imbullettato, guarnito di ferro (o pure di bronzo)


nebet, nbd.


neb-t, neb-ti.

I primi tre gruppi sono forme femm. di neb, all. 2) e significano perciò letter.: la padrona e designa la signora, la donna, la sposa, la moglie.

2) — Tutti poi designano la dea Nephthi, la dea che in compagnia di Iside veglia sul defunto e ne protegge specialmente la testa (Rit. 100; 151; 169, 41).

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, nebti, Var. di nbt e di nbd; il dio Set.

, nebti (D.K.T.100; D.Z.T.II,35,6), vaso, brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale, fiasco, bottiglia.

, nebti (An.III,3.3)
, nebtu
} Var. di nbd, all.2.

, neb-t-r-ter (P.di Berl.I, l.142), nome di dea: la signora universale.

nebed, intrecciare, trecciare, NOBT, plectere (affine con NEQT, NETQ, flectere, inflectere).
2) — Sost., g.f., ciò che è intrecciato, treccia, chioma, parrucca, ciocca, riccio; acconciatura, toilette.
— (Birch, al Rit. l.c.) snare, laccio, rete.

עָבַת, עָבֵת, contorcere, intrecciare, onde עֲבוֹת, עֲבֹת, fune, fune intrecciata; lavoro intrecciato.

letter.: portatore di ricci, designa un giovane principe reale, coi noti ricci ai due lati della testa. — Designa anche una specie di dignità, che fu dagli Egiziani preso ad imprestito da popoli stranieri.
nebd s'enti (P'Orb.11,4), ciocca di capelli.
3) — In senso morale, equiv. al seg., ed in questo senso traduce Pierret il gruppo del Rit., l.c.: le deuil.

nebed, deriv. dal prec.; intrecciar male, pensare al male; ordire, tramare, meditare il male.
— lo scellerato, il ribaldo, l'orditore di male.
עוה operare perversamente, iniquamente;
עָוֶה perverso, iniquo, malfattore.
— (Rit.21,2) (Birch) to frale; (Lefébure) facheux; (Pierr.) comploteur (il Pierret legge n-bd, contre les comploteurs).
— (Rit.39,11) (Birch) hateful; (Pierr.) funeste.

nebed, deriv. dal prec., designa l'egizio kakodemone, il dio Set.

, nebed, derivato da nbd, signif. proper. lavoro intrecciato; cioè stuoia, NEBT, storea.

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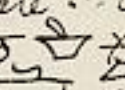
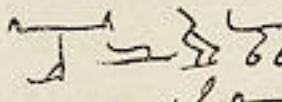
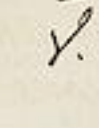
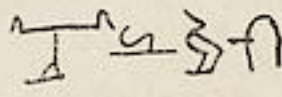
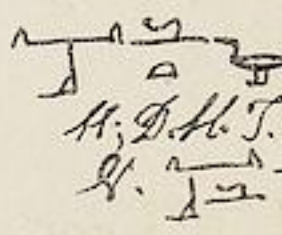
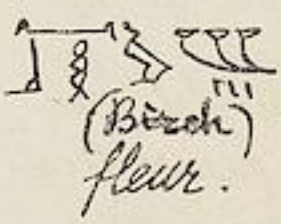
nebed, 1) – propr.: intrecciare insieme (con fr. nbd). 2) – Saldare insieme, fermare, afsodare, consolidare (con chiodi, uncini, ecc.). 3) – Martellare, ferrare; munire o guarnire di ferro, imbullettare, detto sopratutto delle piastre o lamine di metallo che erano martellate e imbullettate. – Onde l'espressione:  (Harn.) guarnito o imbullettate di ferro (o di bronzo).

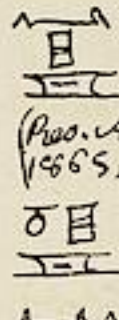
 , nebdu (Denkm. III, 5), v.  nbd.

 , nebdu, v. nbd.

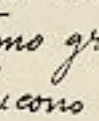
 , nebedt (Rit. 39, 11; D. H. T. 35, 6 e 7), v. nbd.

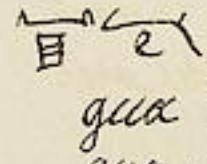
 , nebeḥu (Rit. 71, 6), (Birch) the flower; (Rierr.) la fleur.

neb-ḥet, la dea Nephti. v. nbt.

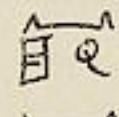

(Pap. Arch. 1865, 196) (id.) (Geogr. I, n. 1189) (Rit. 110, 13) nep, 1) – נוף. stillare, gocciare, spruzzare, aspergere. 2) – Ricolmar d'acqua, innaffiare, inondare, irrigare, bagnare, adacquare. – L'inondazione che si spande sulla terra; innaffiamento, irrigazione, ecc.

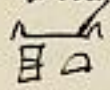
Confr. דִּיר adacquare, irrigare; דָּרִיר irrigato, adacquato, innaffiato; – דְּבִיבִים pioggia, pioggie.

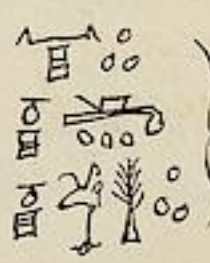
– Birch e Pierret riferiscono l'ultimo gruppo a  np (?) e traducono seminare.

 , nep, g. f. (Rit. 39, 7), lingua o bocca. Birch traduce lingua; Pierret non traduce la frase che contiene questo vocabolo.

Nel l. c. nep è in parallelismo con dp (?).

 nep (Stela Matteron.); vocabolo frequente nelle iscriz. delle b. e. e forse var. del prec.

– Brugsch (probabilmente riferendolo a  npt) trad.: nemico, avversario.

 nep, la semenza, semente; specialmente delle biade: i grani delle biade. – Onde: il grano, le

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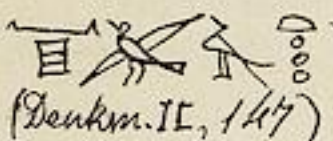
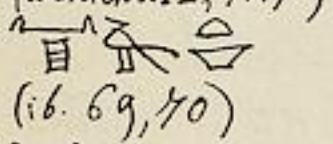
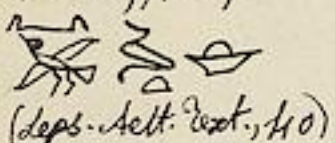
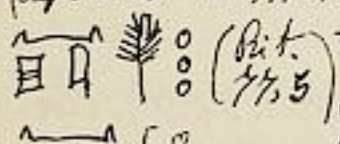
biade: עבור frumento, grano. — Con molta verosimiglianza in connessione con נוב fruttare, esser vegeto, crescere, produrre; נובב far crescere, נוב provento, frutto; — נבע, نبع, نبط, scaturire, germinare, crescere.

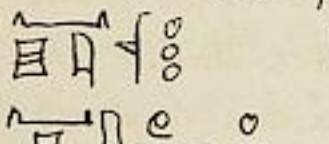
2) — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 8), grano, granello in genere.

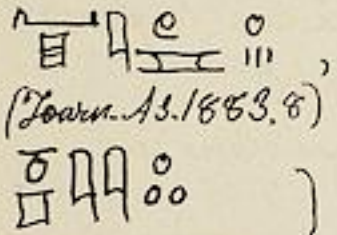

(Denkm. II, 147) antiq. nepa-t


(ib. 69, 70)

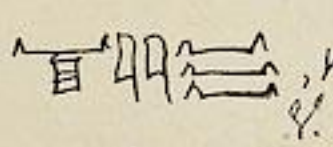
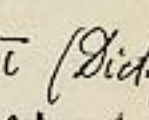

(Leps. Aelt. Text., 140)

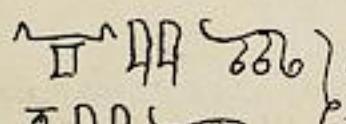

(Rit. 77, 5) nepà

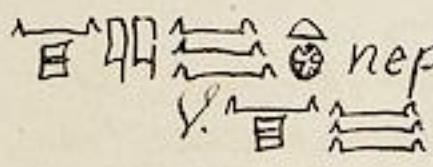

, nepau (Journ. As. 1883, 8)

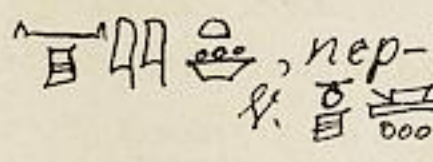

nepī (D. Baurk. pl. 3)

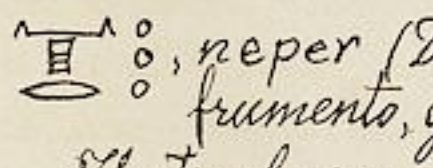
Varianti del prec.

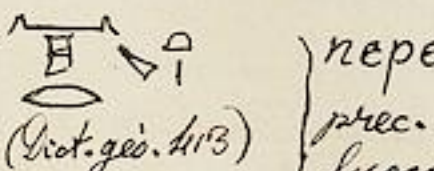

, nepī (Dict. géo. 336). v.  np, nel l.c. nel senso dell'all. 2.


nepī (Dūm. Result. 18), i ricci, i ricci di capelli, la ciocca di capelli.

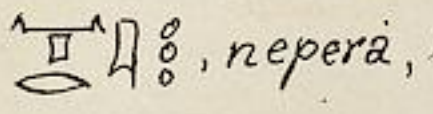
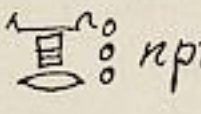

nepī-t, v. np-t.

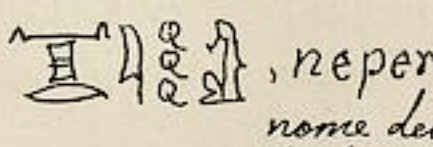

, nep-īt (Bon. 2, C, col. 40), v. np.

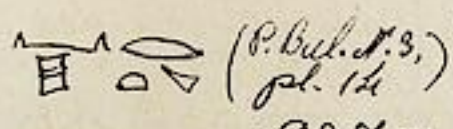

, neper (Descr. V, 40), עבור frumento, grano. Identico al prec. ed equiv. od affine a nfrī.


(Dict. géo. 113) neper, in connes. col prec., pare significhi: il luogo dove si semina- no o dove si conserva- no le biade; quindi: campo o granaio. (Sarc. 112, 3, dell.)

— Più in generale: la pianura, la superficie piana del terreno.


, neperà, var. di  npr.


, neperà, deriv. dal prec., nome del dio, personificazione delle biade.


(P. Bul. I. 3, pl. 12) (D. d. T. I, 46, 3) neper-t, v. npr.

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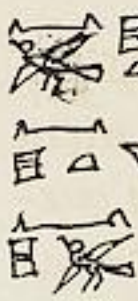
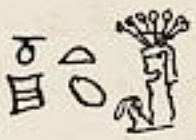
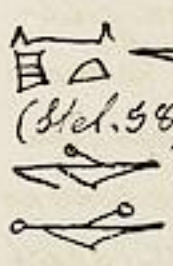

(Denkm. II, 92)

(ib. 98)

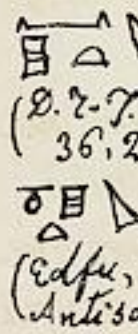
(D.H.T. I, 35)

nep-t, v. np.

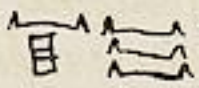
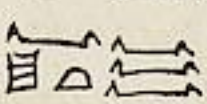
 , nep-t (Denkm. IV, 57, b), la dea Nept, la dea personificazione delle biade (v. il prec.).

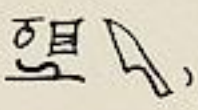

(Mel. 58, Bul.)
(Meidum)

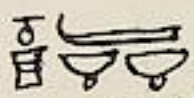
nept, ? Si trova in titoli di defunti.

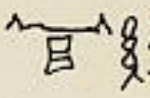

(D.z.T. I, 36, 22)
(Edfu, Antisala)

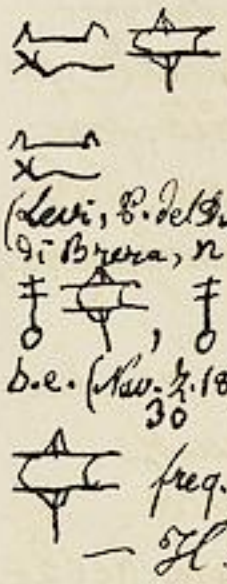
nepet, forare, pungere, puntare, traforare, perforare, trafiggere, trapassare.

 , nep-t
 , nepet-t
(Isaia 19, 13; Gerem. 44, 1), la città Napata.

 , neped (Philae), var. di npt.

 , nepeh (D.K.I. 115, 15), tetta, poppa, mammella delle bestie, la peccia, le pis, der Euter.

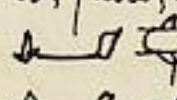
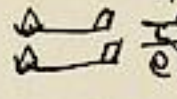
 , nepeh-u, (E.) inguina. — v. il prec..

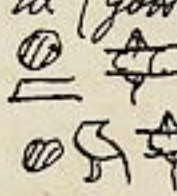
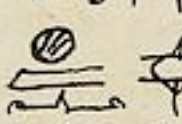

(Levi, R. del Duca di Brera, n
b.e. (Ass. 1877, 30)
freq.

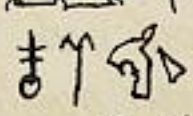
nef, spirare, far vento, soffiare; soffiare addosso, su, contro.... — Respirare. — Sost.: vento, brezza, il soffiar del vento; — alito, alena, fiato, respiro, respirazione. — Il soffio della vita, la vita.

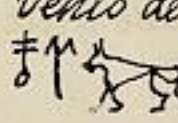
NEQ, NIQE (T.), NIQI (M.), NIBI (B.), flare, afflare, sufflare, spirare; spiritus, flatus, halitus, inspiratio.

נָפַח, נָפְחָה, נָפַח, flavit, afflavit, sufflavit; flando dispersit, disjecit, efflavit (animam, vitam); אָנַף spiravit, spiritum e naribus efflavit; onde אַף (duale אַפַּיִם), אַנְפָּא, אַנָּף, naso, narici; — נָפַשׁ respirare, onde נֶפֶשׁ alito, fiato, anima.



du nef, dudu nef-u (Z. 1874, 65; 1878, 46), dare, accordare, concedere il respiro, per significare: dare la libertà, porre in libertà (Goodw.), accordare la vita.


xem-nef, ḫamniqi, difficultas spirandi, asthma. Plur.  !

 , nef-m-ḥer (Z. 1877, 30), vento del Sud, che viene dal Sud.

 , nef-m-àb, (ib.) vento

dell'Est, che viene dall'Est.
— è anche equiv. a nf.

nef, deriv. dal prec.; signif.: navigare, far vela, dar le vele al vento; fare il navigatore, il marinaio, il barcaiuolo; esercitar la navigazione, la nautica.
— Navigante, marinaio, nocchiere, navicellaio, barcaiuolo.
— Navigazione, nautica.
NEQ (M.), NEEQ (P.), nauta; NEEBE, NHHBE (P.), NEBI. NHBI (M.), nauta, natare, navigare, navigatio.
Confr. sanscr. nâvâ; ant. pers. nâvi; greco ναῦς, νηός; lat. navis; it. nave; franc nef.
In ebr. abbiamo עבר viaggiare per mare (בַּיָּם), navigare, onde עֲבָרָה barca.

, nef (Philae), nome di piante nubiane.

, nef
(E. 99, 20 e seg.)
nefa
(An. I, 4, ult.)
(Z. 1872, 33)
(Bd. T. 60, 2, sin.)
, nefai
(Z. 1876, 34 e seg.)
(continua)

(Z. 1876, 34 e 36 e segg.), forme plurali di pefi e varr.; haec, queste cose quà, questi quà, questi, queste; questo quà, ciò.

(Continuazione)
nefai
(Rit. 89, 4)
(Pleyt. Ét. p. 39)
nefau
(Chab. Mél.)
(Abyd. Mar.)
, nefaui
(Rit. 89, 2)
e , nifau mà nen, questo quà come quello là; questo di quà come quello di là.
— I gruppi accompagnati dal determinativo sono forma plurali di pfi, e quindi hanno lo stesso significato degli altri gruppi, con un misto però di disprezzo; — e servono a designare le bande tifoniche (Defét.), le schiere dei genii malefici.
— Si notino le seguenti espressioni sinonime:
, mà-nefa
, mà-nefaui
, mà-nif
e , mà-nifau
, m-nif
e , m-nifau
, mā-nif
, mā-nif
come questi quà, come queste cose quà; — come, siccome, nello stesso modo che, similmente che.

, nefa-t (Z. 1872, 33), nome di una specie di pane o focaccia.

nef-āmī, v. sotto āmī.

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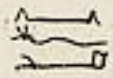
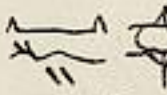
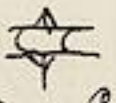
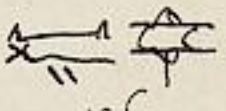
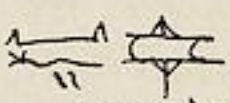
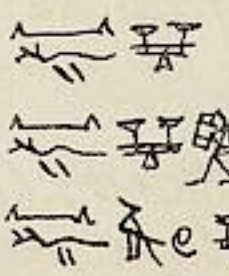
 , nefā (P. di Berl. I, l. 3), Goodw. (Z. 1872, 30, 32 e 33) traduce ipoteticamente: esser ansioso, pazzamente desideroso, to be eager, to be madly desirous (ⲗⲁⲃⲉ, ⲗⲓⲃⲓ); opp.: to stagger perplexity. — Ma questa traduzione, non appoggiata da prove, è ritenuta molto dubbia dagli altri egittologi. — Chabas pel primo propose le idee: confusione, errore. — Quindi Maspero, nella sua traduzione del Pap. di Berl. I (Mél. d'Arch. II, 70, Storia di Sinuhe), trad.: s'égarer, se perdre; errer ou courir çà et là, errer au hasard; litter.: confondre, embrouiller ses pas.

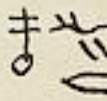
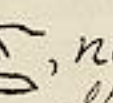
 , nefi, v.  nf;
2) — Equiv. al seg.

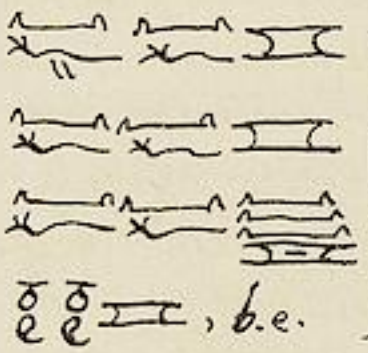
 , nefi, v. nf.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

 . nefi (Rit. 99, 23), navigante, marinaio, veliero, navicellaio, barcaiuolo, nocchiero.

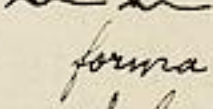
 } nefi (Z. 1872, 33; 1846, 36), v. nf.
— Pel 2° gruppo, v. al medesimo articolo

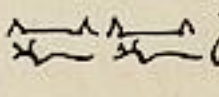
(Osservazione sui gruppi equivalenti che hanno il determinativo .

 , nefir (Tempio di Hibe), Var. di  nfr.

 } nefinef, nefnef (diste del Nilo, Edfu e Dendera), bagnare, umettare, innaffiare, inumidire, ammollare; — inondare; — inondazione.
, b.e.

— Secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 70), deriv. dal seg.; signif. letter.: l'acqua vagabonda, l'acqua che corre in tutte le direzioni

 , nefnef (P. di Berl. I, 4), forma raddoppiata di nfā, od almeno con questo verbo in connessione. Perciò Goodw. (Z. 1872, 33) lo confronta con ⲗⲁⲃⲉ, ⲗⲟⲃⲉ, ⲗⲓⲃⲉ, insanire, inordinatus, e traduce: pazzia, irregolarità, disordine, stravaganza. Questa traduzione però, non avvalorata da alcuna prova, è molto dubbia.
— Masp. (Mél. l. c. prec.) lo fa equiv. al predetto nfā (v.); esser vagabondo, correre od errare quà e là a caso, correre in ogni direzione.

 , nefnef (Z. 1867, 45),

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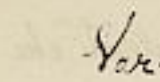
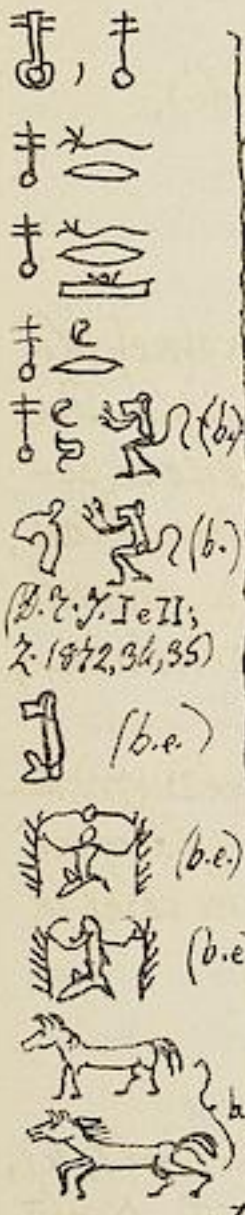
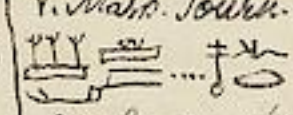
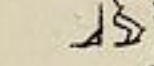
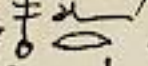
Var. di 

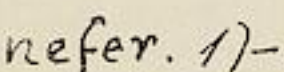


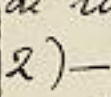
nefer. 1) — Il segno rappresenta e designa una specie di liuto.

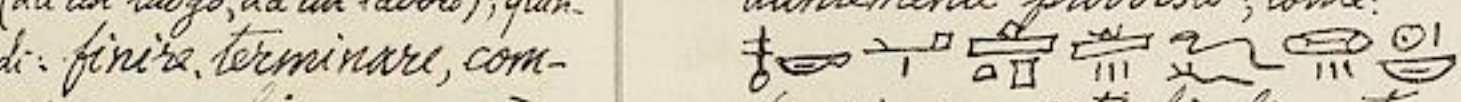
2) — Il significato fondamentale e primitivo è: uscire (da un luogo, da un lavoro); quindi: finire, terminare, compire, parfaire, mener à bonne fin; pervenire, giungere, arrivare al fine; finire con, perficere; pervenire, giungere a ( ). V. Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 24).  (Giog. I, N. 309), Zav. VII; ib. N. 302; ib. 355), cominciante con... e finiente con... espressione che significa da.... sino a....

3) — In generale: essere compito, perfetto, completo, bello, buono, eccellente, fausto, felice. Nel senso di fausto è l'epiteto di una o di più parti (ciascuna di quattro ore) di alcuni giorni del calendario egizio (V. P. Sall. IV; Masp. Journ. As. 1878, 342, nota; l'osservazione all'art. hrw). — Il sost. corrisp.: bellezza, bontà, eccellenza, perfezione; bene, felicità, piacere. — Però come nome astratto, ha più frequentemente la forma  ,  , , , bu-nefer, b-nefer (V. sotto be e bu).

Confr. NOQPE, NOBPE (B.), NOQPI (M.), T, utilitas, prodesse; NOTQE (B.), NOTQI (M.) bonus; ⲛⲓⲙⲛⲉϥ bello, decoroso, decente.

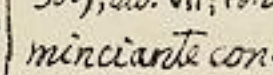
 .ẖq xer nefer (Louvre, Stat. A, 92; Pier. Ét. I 28), entrant selon son bon plaisir.

 , nefer-dod (Louvre C, 218; Pier. l. c.), felice di mano, abbondantemente provvisto; come:

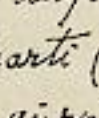


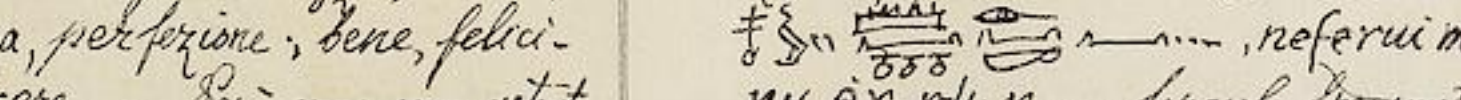
tu sei provvisto di alimenti e di viveri ogni giorno.

nefer-ḥer-ȧb, piacere, beneplacito; esser compiacente, piacere, aggradire, gradire, appagare (Prisse 7, 1: Leyd. Ausw. 12, 1), V. nfr.

 (Sin. V, 27, 3), possa la tua salute esser perfetta; formola di saluto alla fine di una lettera.

(Chab. Trans. I, 179), parola buona, cioè dottrina, massima morale.

 m-nefer, r-nefer: bene, perfettamente, felicemente; — in preminenza, in pregio, in perfezione, equiv. a m mnx, r-nzm.

 , neferui mennu ȧr-rḳ-n ...., formola frequente che significa: magnifico (eccellente) è il monumento che tu hai dedicato al (dio....).

 nefer-ȧb (Sall. II, 1, 10; 3, 4) lett.: il buon cuore, la disposizione

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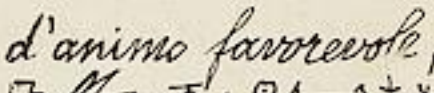
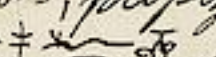
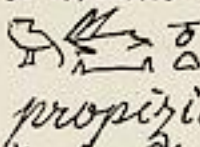
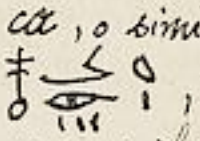
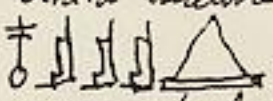
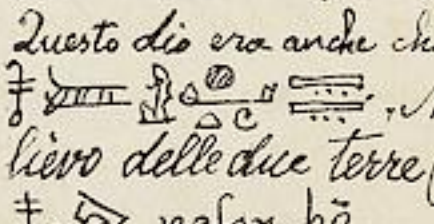
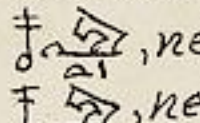
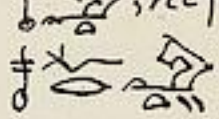
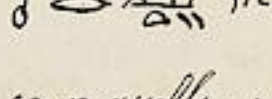
d'animo favorevole, propizia:  , nell'ora propizia (Confr.  nfr-t  , nefer-ma (G.2.S. 87,10), cantare, suonare, far musica, o simile.

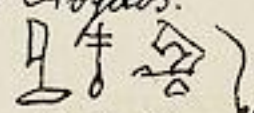
 , nefer-ma-u (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera), nome della divinità tutelare dell'11ª ora del giorno.

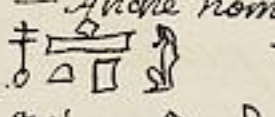
 , nefer-se-u, nome della piramide di Unas, ultimo re della V dinastia

nefer-tem, Nofretum, una delle divinità della triade di Menfi al tempo dei Ramessidi. — Le altre due divinità di questa triade erano Ptah ed Hexet.

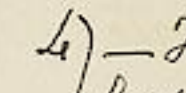
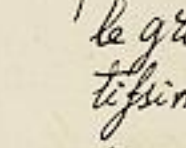
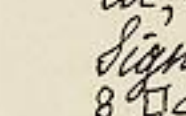
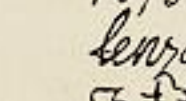
Questo dio era anche chiamato:  , Nefertum, il sollievo delle due terre (cioè dell'Egitto).

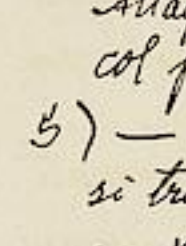
 , nefer-ḥā
 , nefer-ḥāt
 , nefer-ḥāti
} nome di una specie particolare di corona o diadema, come quella per es. che portava Osiride di Abydos.

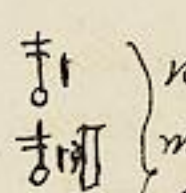
 àr nefer-ḥāt (Louvre, C, 9d), custode o guardiano del diadema, titolo frequente, anche nell'antico impero. — Anche nome di uno dei sette dèi Lari.

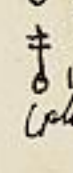
 nefer-ḥotep, uno dei molti nomi di Osiride.

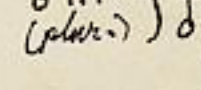
2) — Col determinativo , è frequente nome proprio d'uomo, trascritto ΝΕΦΕΡΩΘ, ΝΕΦΩΘ dagli scrittori greci.

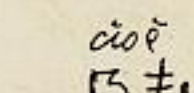
4) — Il plurale  nefer-u, le bontà, le grazie, le perfezioni, ecc., è frequentissimamente usato come identico al seguente , come nelle espressioni:  , nefer-u-k, le tue grazie, cioè: 'u, corrispondente all'italiano Lei, la Signoria Vostra, Vostra Eccellenza.  , ḥept nefer-u-f (K. 1873, 30), abbraccia la sua eccellenza, cioè lo abbraccia.  , m-nefer-u... (De Rougé, Attaq., 10), grâce à..., grazie a..., col favore di...

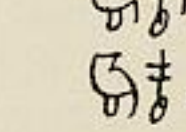
5) — Il segno , forse colla lettura nf, si trova anche equiv. a  nefer, op. nef. V. sotto nf.

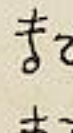
6) — Pei due ultimi, V. anche  nfr.

 nefer, usato come sostegno pronominale (V. il prec. all. 4), significa propr. persona, corpo.

 nefer-k (K. 1873, 30 e 31), la tua persona, cioè tu.

 m-nefer..., equivalente a (V. il prec., all'all. 4.

 , nefer op. nef, V. nf.

(G.H.T. II, 35, c, V. 8)  (ib.; G.H.T. 103, a, 7) } nefer, letter.: abito bello; abito festivo, veste di gala, di parata.

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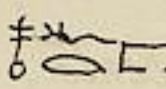
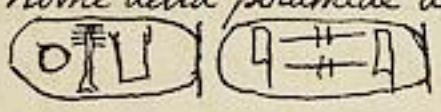
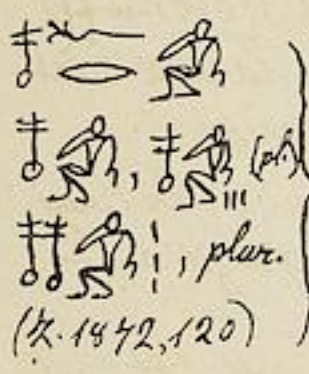
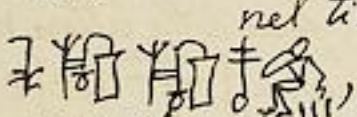
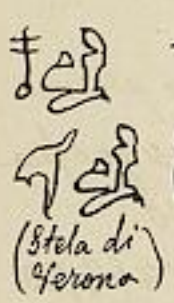
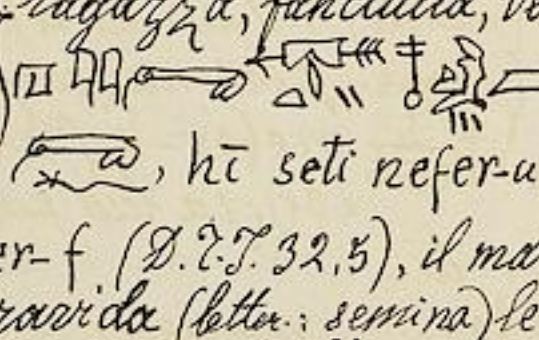
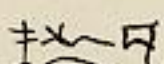
 , nefer, (Brug.) la porta.

, nefer, la bella piramide, nome della piramide del faraone  della V dinastia.

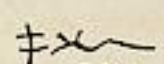

nefer, puer, giovane, garzone. — Detto anche dei soldati del corpo di truppe chiamato legione dei giovani, come nel titolo:  , basilicogrammate e scriba della legione dei giovani.

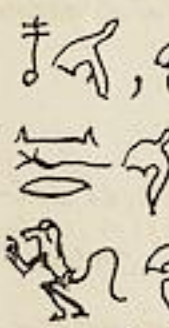
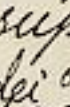

(Stela di Verona)
nefer, puella, donzella, ragazza, fanciulla, vergine.  , hī seti nefer-u m nefer-f (D.E.T. 32,5), il marito ingravida (letter.: semina) le vergini col suo phallus; titolo del dio Xem, il Pan egizio.

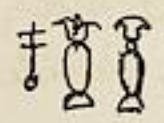
(b.e.)
nefer, il giovane cavallo, il puledro. 2) — giovenco, vitello. 3) — Nelle b.e. l'ultimo segno è puramente variante sillabica di nfr.

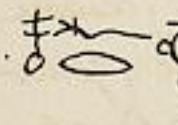
 , nefer (-neter), il dio buono opp. la bontà di dio, nome speciale di Osiride.

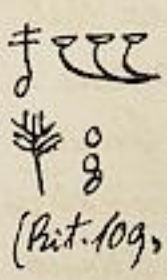
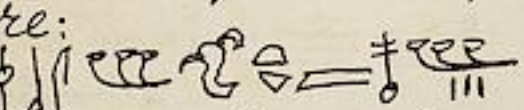
, nefer, l'eccellente, designa il phallus, il membro virile. V. es. all'art. nfr.

 , nefer (P. Mag. 8,5), il fuoco benefico, benigno, dolce; cioè il fuoco splendente e riscaldante.


nefer, g. f., la bella corona, il bel diadema, designazione della corona superiore o bianca () dei Faraoni; la corona dell'Alto Egitto

 , nefer (D.H.T. II, 56), colonna.

 , nefer, op. nefer-àb, v. sotto nfr.


(Rit. 109,10)
nefer, la pianta o il fiore:  utbes xu-t m-nefer-u, verdeggia il campo di piante (op. fiori).

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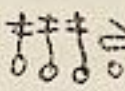
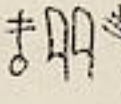
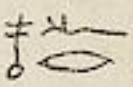
2) — Equiv. od affine a npr (V.). Confr. ⲛⲁϥⲣⲓ (M.), τ, granum, acinus, ῥιῶξ. — עִבְרִי grano.
3) — (Brugsch) il significato più comune è: gambo, stelo, fusto; spiga, arista.

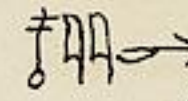
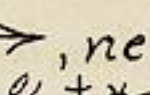
 nefer-u, V. nfr.

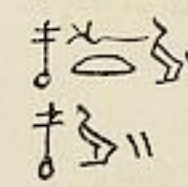
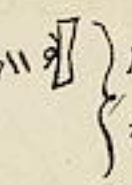
 nefer-u (op. nefer-u-pe), g. m. (Chab. Mél. 1873, 202), sala delle perfezioni, designa la sala principale di un ipogeo; la tomba od una sua parte speciale e distinta.
2) — Nome di una delle sale della tomba reale di Tebe, di cui il Museo di Torino ha la pianta originale. Questa sala è anche chiamata , il tesoro della sala delle perfezioni.

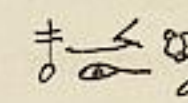
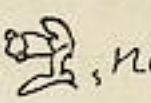
, nefer-u (P. K. T. 64), V. nfr.

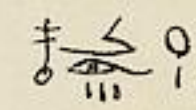
, neferī (Rit. 109, 9), Var. del prec.

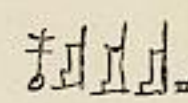
 neferī, equiv. a nfr, specialmente come aggettivo.

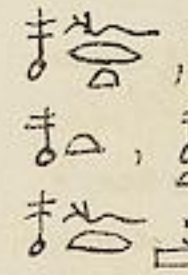
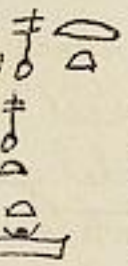
 , neferī (Rit. 15, 29), V.  nfr-t.
— (Birch) the ropes;
(Brugsch) die Säule (V. nfr);
(Lefeb.) le gouvernail (V. nfr-t);
(Pierr.) la lance.

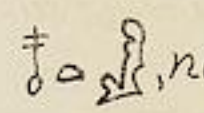
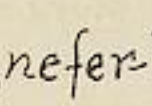
 neferui, V.  nfr, specialm. come sost.

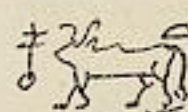
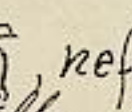
 , nefer-ma, V. sotto  nfr.

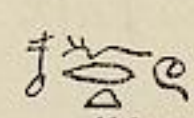
 , nefer-ma-u, V. ibid.

 , nefer-se-u, V. ib.

 nefer-t, 1) sost. equivv. a  nfr.
(2) — femm. dell'aggettivo corrisp. al prec. sost.

 , nefer-t, V.  nfr.

 , nefer-t, la giovenca, la vitella, la giovine vacca.
V.  nfr.

 , nefer-t (Bon. 11, c), corda, fune, per legare e per attaccare.

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עֲבוֹת, עֲבוֹת, corda, fune, laccio, ritorte.

, nefer-t, v. nfr.

, nefer-t, v. nfr.

, nefer-t (Brugsch, 3 Festkal. X,16), il timone della nave.
, àr-nefer-t, il timoniere, il pilota.

, nefer-t, la colonna.
2) — v. nfrī.
3) — Equiv. al prec.

, nefer-t
, nefer-t-ma
nome e nome della divinità tutelare di questa ora. Nell'iscrizione della tomba di Bekenranf, presso Beggarah, è detto esplicitamente:
, l'ora undecima del giorno, nefert è il suo nome.

nefer-tem, v. sotto nfr.

, nefer-ḥā
, nefer-ḥāt
, nefer-ḥāti
v. sotto nfr.

nefer-ḥotep, v. ibid.

, nef-t (Chab. Voy. 87), il ventaglio. Derivato da nf (v.).

(P. Prisse, 7, 11)
nem: significato fondamentale: assottigliare, scemare, diminuire, impiccolire, raccorciare; — scemarsi, diminuirsi, decrescere; — essere o divenir piccolo, debole, infermo, miserabile, misero, infelice, calamitoso, meschino. — E questi stessi aggettivi, ed i sost. corrispond.: piccolezza, debolezza, infermità, miseria, infelicità, calamità, disgrazia.
2) — non riuscire, mancare (Peis. 117).
3) — Screditare, avvilire, villaneggiare, vilipendere, oltraggiare, insultare, ingiuriare, deprezzare, parlar male di (Prisse 7,11), calunniare; bestemmiare.

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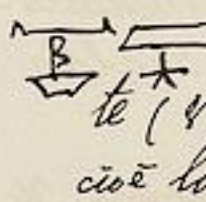
Brugsch confr. con λωλλ (M.) marcescere, animo deficere, tabescere.
Confr. עמל molestare, affaticare, onde עָמֵל affaticato, infelice, miserabile, misero, molesto: עָמָל fatica, molestia, dolore, travaglio; — עמל I marcire.

(Rit. 164, 13)

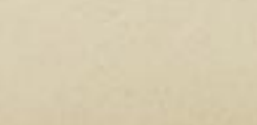
nem, nano, pigmeo, storpio. — Diventar storpio; — lo stato di aver la forma di un nano, di uno storpio.

, nem (Leps. Ausw. 16, 6, l. 16), propr. impicciolir gli occhi (v. nm, all. 1), chiuder per metà gli occhi, semichiuder gli occhi, aver gli occhi semichiusi, sonnecchiare, dormicchiare. dormir di un sonno leggero, vegliare dormicchiando. — Esser sonnolento, essere assopito.

נום, assonnare, dormire, sonnecchiare, sonniferare; תְּנוּמָה sonno leggiero, sopore, il sonnecchiare, dormiveglia.

 , nem, la stella sonnecchiante (v. il prec.), la stella che riposa; cioè la stella fissa — in opposizione alla stella mobile cioè al pianeta.

, nem, scorrere, girare, passare, attraversare; — stendersi, allungarsi su, distendersi su (P. 2. T. 34, 9); — correre, percorrere; affrettarsi (verso..., ⌐...) (P. Vienna 29, l. 6, 3 e seg.); andare, muoversi con impeto, tragittare; camminare.
— sost.: passaggio, cammino, tragitto (Stel. C. 3, Louvre), corsa;
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 167, all'inscr. di Sepi I, 176, 235, 237) avenue, viale.
— (Chab.) passo, piede, v. nm-t.
2) — Equiv. al seg.
3) — Portare innanzi; andare innanzi, progredire, riuscire, in oppos. a nm, non riuscire, mancare.

 , nem (Inscr. Sepi I, 44), v. del prec., nel senso speciale di: navigare; navigare su..., galleggiare su.... (un lago, un fiume, costrutto coll'accusativo) (Inscr. Sepi I, 306).

, nem (Inscr. Sepi I, 46), lago.

, nem, v. il più frequente
nm-t

, nem (coll'art. femminile), deriv. dal prec.: il tribunale, il luogo dove seggono i magistrati

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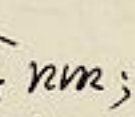
incaricati di giudicare, ed i carnefici incaricati di tormentare e martoriare; — i carnefici stessi; — i giudici od assessori del tribunale.

nem (L. 1866,80), spremere, pigiare (uva, ulive, ecc.); pigiatura; — strettoio, torchio. — Colui che spreme, che pigia.

2) — la cantina per il vino e per la birra.

3) — In connes. con  nm; opprimere, stringere, spremere, nel senso di torturare, tormentare, martirizzare, martoriare, crucciare, — e quindi

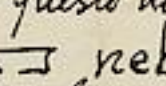
4) — (Mar. Dend. I, 77) equivalente al seg.

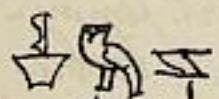
5) — V. sotto mẖz.

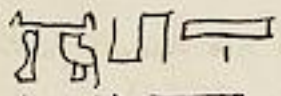
(Mar. Dend. I, 50; 72, a)

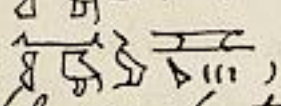
(Diim. Resultf. 26, 12)

nem, deriv. dal prec.; nome di certi demoni tormentatori nel mondo infernale.

2 — Il dio Nem, il dio del laboratorio del tempio. Confr. Mar. Dend. I, 52, b, dove questo dio porta il titolo  neb ȧs-t, signore del laboratorio.

 , nem (Rec. I, 72, 3), Brugsch traduce: la cantina.

— V.  nm.

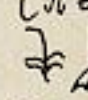
— Plur.  , nmu. collo stesso significato.

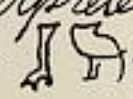
, nem (Sarc. Florentab, Kenn.), pare sia una forma abbreviata di nmms-t.

nem, signif. fond.: aggiungere, reiterare, rinnovare. — Onde: ripetere, fare o soffrire un'altra volta qualche cosa; ri..... — Sost.: volta, fiata; — avv.: un'altra volta, di nuovo.

2) — dire ancora una volta, dire un'altra volta, ridire, ripetere, riferire, riportare; — ed anche:

3) — dire qualche cosa in un'altra maniera, esprimere altrimenti una stessa cosa; — onde: tradurre, interpretare, spiegare, rendere. — parlare, discorrere, recitare, ragionare, esporre. — Sost.: interprete, commentatore, parlatore, oratore, araldo (Stel. C. 1, Louvre, Masp.).

 , suten nem (C, 26, Louvre), regio interprete od oratore.

V.  nm.

4) — Agg.: secondo, quasi aggiunto — secondo nel senso di luogotenente, supplente, vicario.

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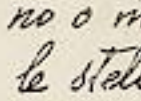
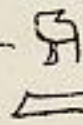
5) — Designa anche il periodico ritorno o moto del sole, della luna e delle stelle; in connes.s con  nm (Brugsch, Z. 1871, 44).

— Brugsch riferisce a ⲟⲩⲱⲟⲙ, ⲟⲩⲁⲟⲙ (Z.), ⲟⲩⲱⲟⲉⲙ (B. M.), addere, iterare; respondere, interpretari; iterum, re... (in compss.); ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲟⲙ (Z.) iterum.

Confr. parlare, dire; oracolo, detto; — , plur. , volta.

—  m-nem

m-nemui

m-nem-sep (P. L. V. 15, 23)

m-nem-dod (tomb. d'Ahmès)

di nuovo, nuovamente, per la seconda volta, una seconda volta, un'altra volta, iterum.

nem-ānx, rivivere, vivere un'altra volta, vivere una seconda volta. — La seconda vita. — Colui che rivive, che vive una seconda volta, che gode di una seconda vita; titolo del defunto. — Ed anche nel titolo di Ptaḥ:

nem-ānx n ptḥ, l'altra vita di Ptaḥ, la seconda vita di Ptaḥ (Serapeum).

2) — Equiv. al seg..

(liste del Nilo)

(P. L. V. II. 36, e, b)

(P. Rhind, 9, 3)

nem-ānx, quella che rivive, designa il periodico ritorno dell'inondazione del Nilo.

nem-ẖed, parlare di nuovo, parlare un'altra volta, soggiungere: (Stel. Boutres't), di nuovo egli parlò a Sua Maestà.

, nem-seper (Rec. I, 22, 11), avvicinarsi di nuovo, riavvicinarsi, ritornare.

, nem ḥeb-sed (Silsilis; Rec. I, 82, 5 e 6), seconda festa delle Panegirie, in opposiz. alla prima festa.

(P. Mayer)

(Z. 1873, 39)

(ib.)

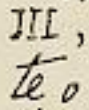
nem-mesu, letter.: il rinato, il nato una seconda volta. Goodw. (Z. l. c.) crede che questo gruppo significhi semplicemente il re.

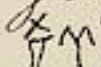
— È anche il titolo di Horo.

(Leg.) suten-nem, regio interprete o luogotenente; — onde

. suten-nem-tep (Denkm. III, 29, 2 titolo), il primo interprete o luogotenente del re.

nem-sen, la seconda volta.

 , nem-sèn (Dict. geog. 1395, A), designa una dimensione dello spazio, e surroga usx, larghezza.

 nem-sèn (Stel. Mendes; Dict. géo. 1022), ripetere il moto circolare, per es. per esprimere la gioia.

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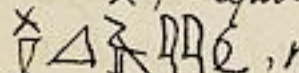
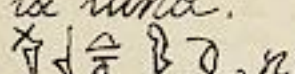
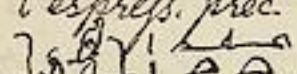
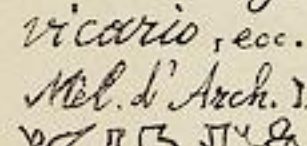
2) – Equiv. al prec.

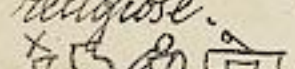
 , nem-qaī (Dend. Mar. IV, 77) letter. che fa periodicamente ritornare la figura, designa la luna.

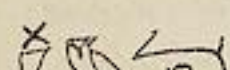
 , nem-qedten (Dend., Camere di Osiride), significa lo stesso che l'espress. prec.

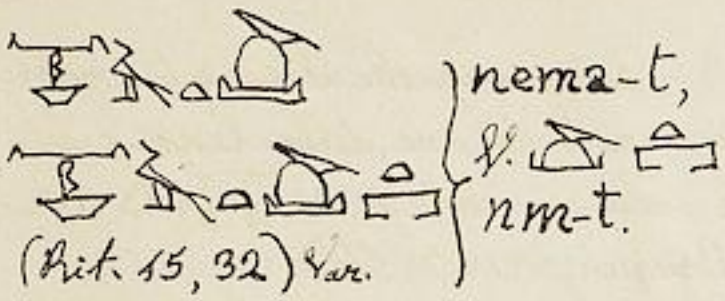
 . (Osiride) il re dei re, non v'è il suo secondo.

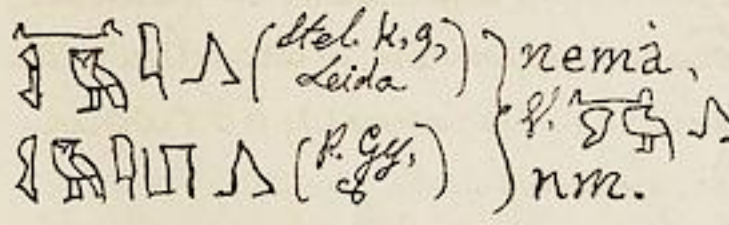
nem, equiv. al prec., all. 2, 3 e 4.
— Specialmente come sost. il 4° ed il 5°: interprete, recitatore, ripetitore, reiteratore; colui che riferisce, che riporta. — Funzionario, luogotenente, supplente, vicario, ecc. — magistrato (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 75).

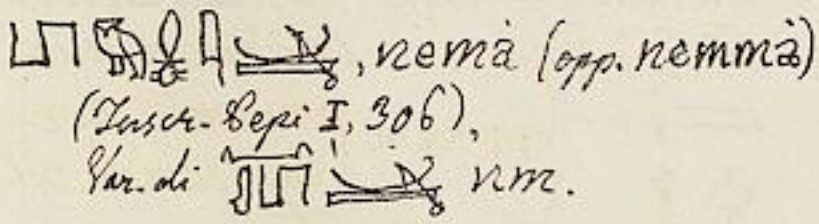
 (P. di Bologna), (Chab.) il reiteratore delle panegirie, l'uomo pio, l'uomo che celebra regolarmente le feste religiose.

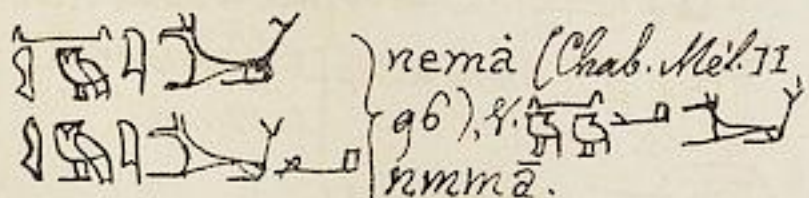
 , nem-sa (P. di Berl. I, t. 124), Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 143) letter.: rispondere dopo, donner la dernière replique, avoir le dernier mot (dans une discussion).

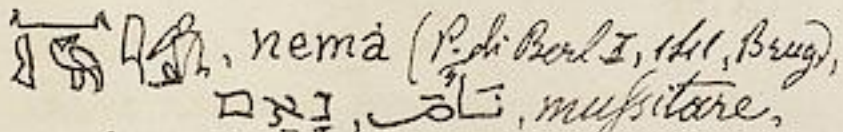
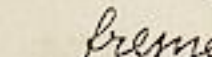
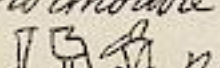
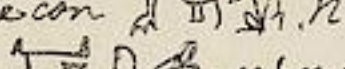
 , nem (D. E. T. 40, 5), derivato dal prec., signif. la lingua.

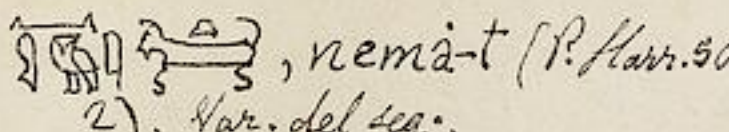

nema-t, f. , nm-t.
(Rit. 15, 32) Var.

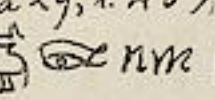

nemà, f. , nm.
(Stel. K, 9, Leida; P. GG, 8)

 , nemà (opp. nemmà) (Inscr. Sepi I, 306), Var. di nm.


nemà (Chab. Mél. II, 96), f. , nmmà.
— Chab. (l.c.) identifica con λωμε (?), consumi, teri.

 , nemà (P. di Berl. I, 141, Brug),  , mussitare, fremere, μύω; mormorare.
— Probab. affine con  nm.
— Maspero legge  nzmà (?).

 , nemà-t (P. Harr. 500, 5, 2), Var. del seg.

nemà (Abyd., Mar.; P. Vienna 29, l. 16), equivale  nm (?),

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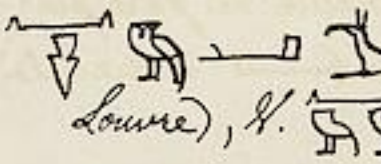
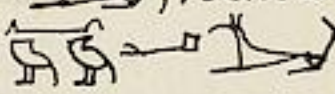
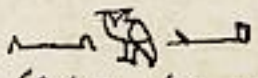
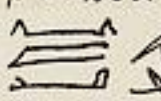
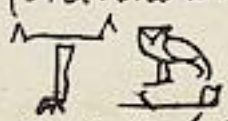
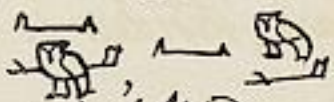
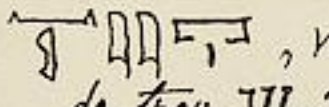
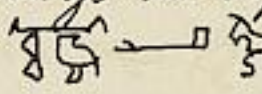
נום, نام, sonnecchiare, assonnare, sonnifèrare, ecc...; riposare; — i sost. corrisp.: sonno, sonno leggiero, sopore, dormiveglia; — requie.
2) — Riposare, giacere riposando o riposare giacendo, giacere disteso, esser disteso.
3) — Quegli che giace, che giace disteso, che riposa, cioè tanto il dormiente quanto il morto.
4) — Letto, letto di riposo, letto funebre.

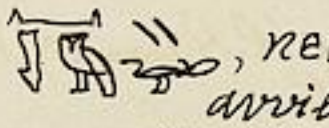
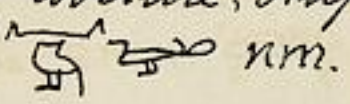

(Louvre), v. 

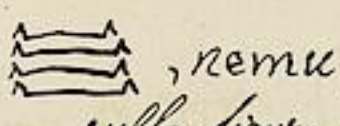
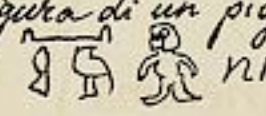

(P. di Berl. A. 23, 4)

(Stel. Metternich.)

(Tomb. Horhotepu l. 431

(ib. l. 427)

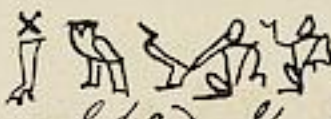
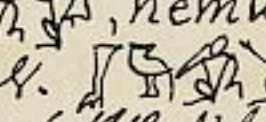
Confr. רום essere alto, innalzato, onde רוֹמֵם fare e innalzare, erigere; הֵרִים erigere, alzare; רָמָה altura, luogo alto.

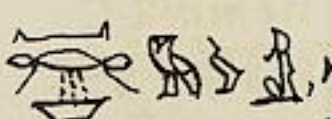
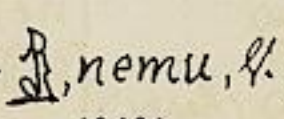
(Abyd., Tomba di Ramesse II)
nemāu, Varr. del prec..

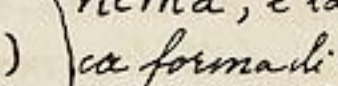
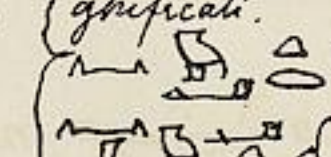
 , nemī, A. Baillet (Rec. de trav. III, 35) trad.: camera da letto, luogo di riposo; in connes. con  nemā.

 , nemi (Pierr. J. d. L. II, 31), avvilire, vilipendere, ecc.
v.  nm.

 , nemu (Champ. Mon., 81 bis), sulla figura di un pigmeo), strana var. di  nm.

 , nemu (P. di Berl. I, l. 42). v.  nm.
— Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 45) trad.: magistrato.

 , nemu, v.  nm.

nemā, è la più antica forma di  nimā, cogli stessi significati.

(Tomba Horhotepu l. c.), Varr. di nimā-tr (v. sotto nimā e sotto tr).

nemā, (Brugsch) distendere, coprire di fabbricati; (Maspero): alzare, erigere una muraglia (Genr. ép. 17, 33, 92): — fabbricare, edificare, murare.

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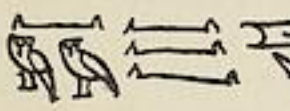
nemu, forme plurali di nm, collo stesso significato.

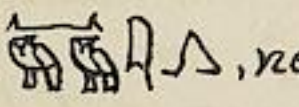
nemu, nemui, Var. di nm. m-nemui, v. sotto il pred. nm.

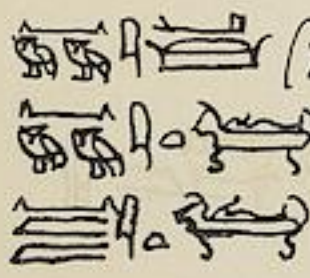

nemem (Harr.). v. nm.

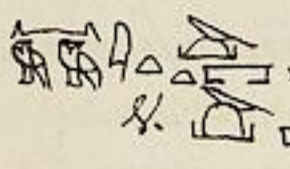
nemem (Var. al Rit. 125,6), v. nm.

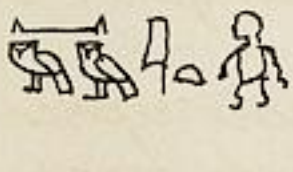
nemem (P. Vienna 29, l. 16), letto. v. nmā, all. l.

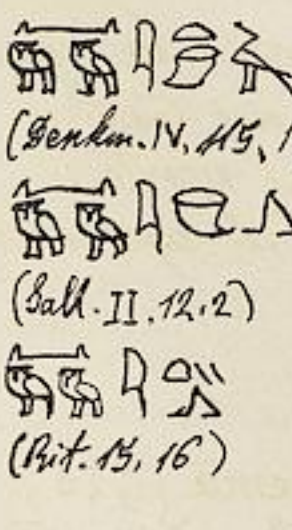
nemem (Pleyt. P. p. 158), nemmà. v. nm.

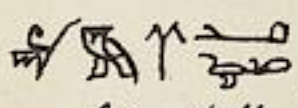

nemmà, v. nm.


(Stel. Berl.) (Rec. IV, 40) nemmàā, nemmà-t, v. nmà-t.

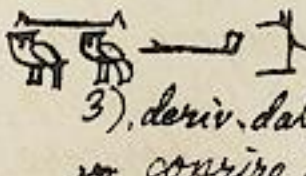

nemmà-t (Rit. 17, 68), v. nm-t.


nemmà-t (Pleyt. Et. 165), v. nm.


(Genèse IV, 115, 17) (Ball. II, 12, 2) (Rit. 13, 16) nemmàta, nemmàti, Varianti di nm. (Pel 2° gruppo io ho registrato la lettura di Brugsch; però il determinativo mi pare piuttosto ← invece di).


nemmā (P. T. 10, 2), Var. delle b. e. invece di nemā, detto di un morto e di un dormiente.

nemmā, in connessione col prec. nmā; signif. fondam.: stendere, allungare, stender sopra, coprire di... — Fondare, porre le fondamenta (Harr. I, 25, 12). — Onde — Equiv. a nmā.


nemmā (B. A. T. 61, 3), deriv. dal prec. e detto in senso cattivo. coprire, ricoprire, esser coperto di..., cioè essere sottomesso, assoggettato ad

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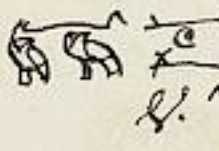
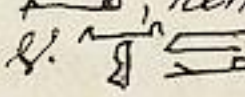
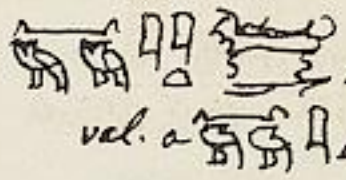
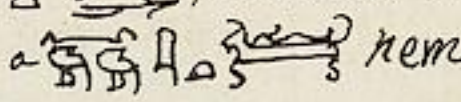
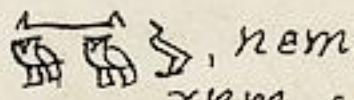
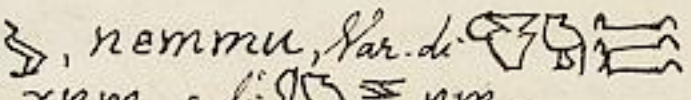
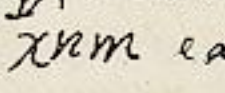
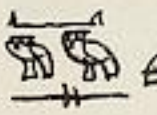
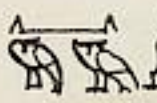
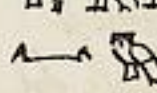
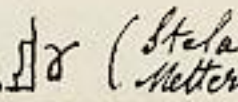
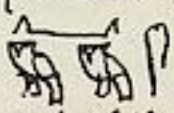
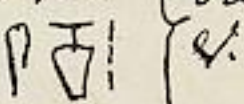
una persona o cosa; sottomettere, assoggettare; — soggiacere, soccombere.

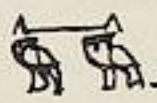
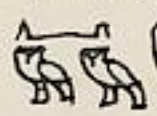
 , nemmāu,
f.  nmā.

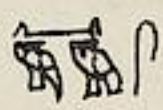
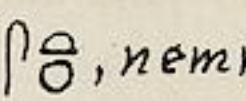
 , nemem-it, sost. equival. a  nemmāt.

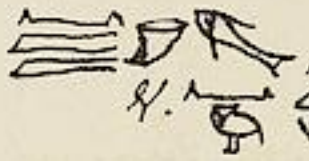
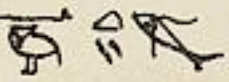
 , nemmu, Var. di 
xnm e di  nm.

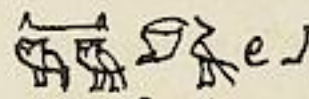
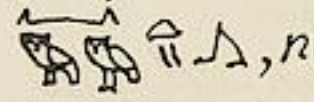
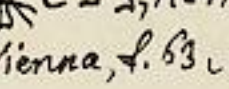
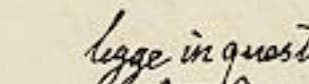
 (Rit. 78,15)
 (Stela Mettern.)

nemmes, f.  nms.

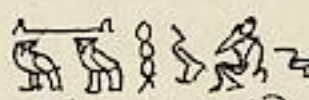
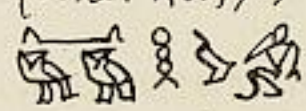
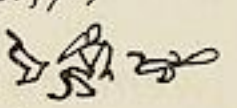
(B.H.T. 57,2)

plur. (Harr. I; 29,8)
nemmes, boccale di metallo per bere; mezzina, brocca per l'acqua.
f.  nms.

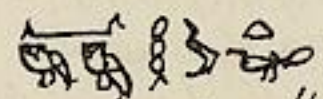
 (Harr.-I; 28,12)
(D.Z.T.I; 76,1)
 (Herrack, Lament. J. et de Nephth. pl.5)
nemmes-t, Varr. del prec.

 , nemmes-t (Masp. Trans. As., 1878, 105) trad.: anello di una catena
— f.  nms.

 , nementa,
f.  nmti.

 (P. 29 d. Vienna, l. 63 e seg.)

Varianti di  nm.
— Non dimm (Ritual Bruch, 23)
legge in questi gruppi nm invece di  nmm.

 (An. IV, 10, 7)

nemenhu, elser piccolo, povero, meschino, misero, miserabile, infelice, vile, basso, abbietto.
2) — I sost. corrispondenti: piccolezza, povertà, meschinità, miseria, infelicità, viltà, bassezza, abbiezione.
— In oppos. a  usr.
3) — Esprime anche le idee di disgusto, respingimento, avversione.
4) — (Chab.) la classe infima della popolazione, la plebe indigente, bisognosa, i poveri, i miseri.
— Designa il termine inferiore della serie delle professioni; il mozzo di stalla (Sall. I).

 , nemenhu-t, sost. equ. al prec. all. 2 e 3.

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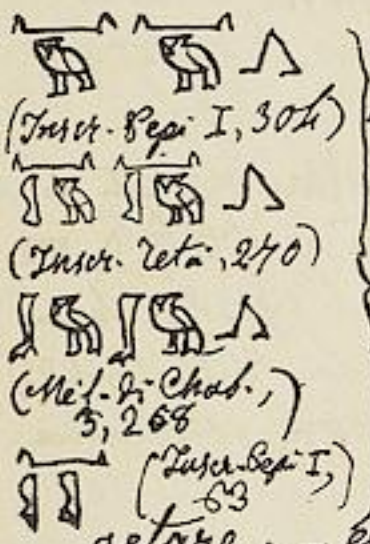
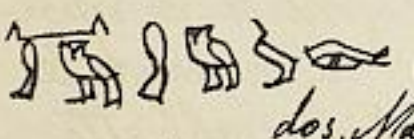
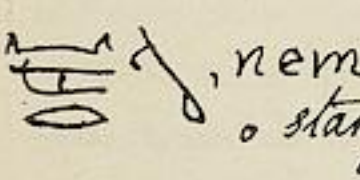
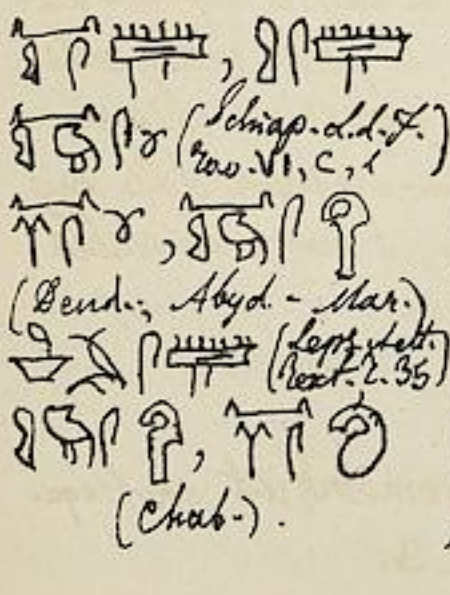
a, nemenḥ-ut (P. T. I, 63, 64), femm. dell'aggettivo nmnḥu.


(Inscr. Sepi I, 304) (Inscr. Leta, 270) (Mél. d. Chab., 5, 268) (Turu-Sepi I, 63)

nemnem, forma raddop. di nm; avanzare, avanzarsi; portare o venire avanti. — Goodw. (Mél. l.c.): to growth, to floret, fiorire, crescere, vegetare; — estensione, accrescimento, aumento, sviluppo, progresso.


, nemnemu (Abydos, Mar.), forma raddoppiata di nm, cogli stessi significati.

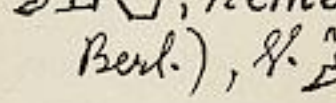

, nemer timone; barra o stanga del timone.

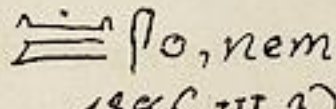

(Schiap. d. d. S. Tav. VI, C, 1) (Bersh., Abyd. - Mar.) (Lepsius, Denkm. Text z. Bl. 35) (Chab.)

nemes, ogni stoffa che è distesa sopra qualche cosa per difesa e protezione. 2) — (Schiap., d. d. S., p. 139, 147), fascia che si accostava alla bocca e agli occhi del defunto nella cerimonia mistica à p-ro dei funerali. 3) — Specialmente: il fazzoletto da capo (simile al kufijeh degli arabi moderni.

4) — Ma anche parte di vestimenta, mantello, copertura qualunque, cappuccio, che in Leps. (Aelt. Text. Taf. 35) è figurato come il disegno quì sopra. 5) — Nel Brit. 748, 13, pare sia forma verbale corrisp. ai precedenti sostantivi e significhi ammantellare, incappucciare, coprire; ammantellato, incappucciato, coperto: (Birch) attired.

, nemes, Brugsch dà questo vocabolo come la forma radicale del caus. s-nms (q.v.), collo stesso o con un simile significato, cioè: provvedere, munire, fornire, ecc.


, nemes (a.; Lista delle offerte, Berl.), pl. nms-t.


, nemes (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 1886, III, 3) chiarire, esser chiaro, schiarire, illuminare. — Confr. la traduz. data da Masp. del voc. nmms-t, che è probab. una variante di questo nms.

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(Stela Bianchi) (El Kab) (De Roug. S. H. 178, 3) nemesmes (o forse piuttosto enmesmes, derivato da msms accompagnato dal prefisso [var. di ?]), significa: spandersi, traboccare in quantità, traboccare; ridondare; aver abbondanza, ridondanza; essere in abbondanza.
— Sost.: abbondanza, ridondanza, superfluità, superfluo.

, nemes-t (Kara.), v. nms.

(Inscr. Sepi I, 334) (Xenophon. II, 69, 70, 87, 146) (Lepsius Aelt. Text.) (Géogr. III, 99) (Lepsius l.c. 43) nemes-t, brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale di terra; vaso di terra cotta. ϱοομεc (2.), hydria.
— In Lepsius l.c. designa una grande pignatta o pentola di questa forma .

, nem-t (-qa?) (Inscr. Sepi I, 353), nome di una stella particolare; forse lettor.: lago (v. nm)

del toro?

(Rit. 125, 29; 17, 68) (P. Rhind, 5, 1) nem-t, il luogo della distruzione, il luogo del supplizio, il palco feretrale, il patibolo; (Birch) the block; (De Roug.) le billot; (Chab.) l'égorgeoir.
2) — La mannaia.
3) — Verbo: rovinare, perdere, annientare, annichilare, distruggere; immolare; — col. isostant. corrisp.: rovina, perdizione, annientamento, annichilazione, distruzione, immolazione. Quindi frequentemente si trova invece di questo nem-t l'espressione: , ā-t nem-t (P. Rhind l.c. e freq.) luogo della distruzione, dell'annientamento. ecc. —
per-m-nem-t (Rit. 129, 29), nome di uno dei quarantadue giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride nel mondo sotterraneo; lett.: uscente dal luogo del supplizio.

(P. R. I, 35, 7) (v. 35, 2) nem-t, equiv. a nm, specialm. come sostant. — Chab. trad.: passo, piede; il camminare; onde r-nem-t-u, ad pedes, ad gressus, secondo Chab. signif. la prep. verso....

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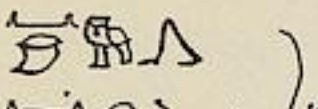
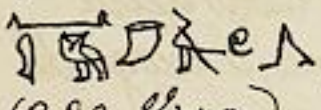
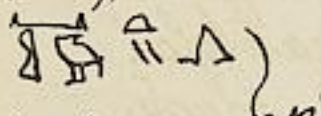
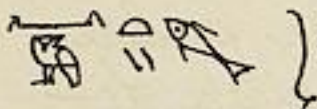
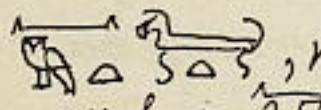

nemta
(P. 55 di Berl.)

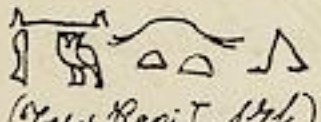

, nemtau
(P. 29, Vienna)

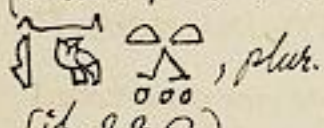

nemti
(P.S.T. I, 46, 7)

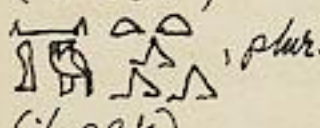
Varr. del prec.

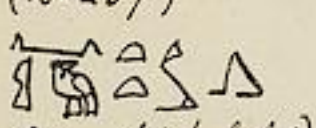

nemti (Dict. géo. 344), un pesce particolare.

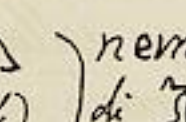
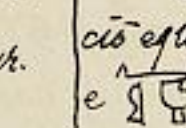
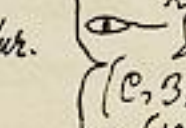
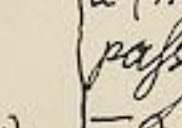

, nemt-t (Karn.), sost. equival. a nmà-t.

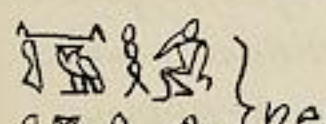
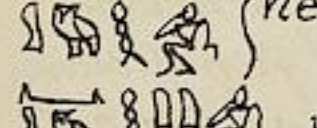

(Inscr. Pepi I, 174)

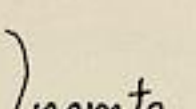
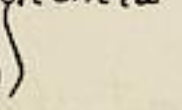
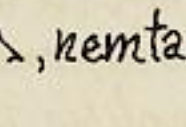
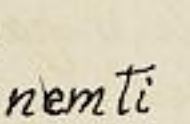

, plur.
(ib. 236)

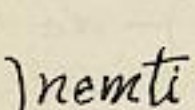
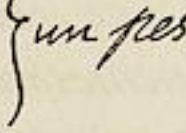

, plur.
(ib. 234)

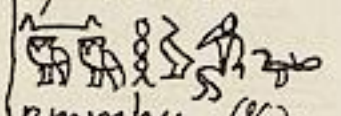

(Nav. dit. du Sobeil) resto, p. 58 ba.

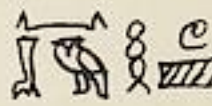
nem-tt, sostantivo di  nm, e perciò equiv. a  nm-t e  nm-ti, (V.).  (P. ... --) (C, 3, Louvre), ár nem-ttu (m....), fare i (loro) passaggi (su....). — L'ultimo è tradotto da Naville (l.c.): la gamba.

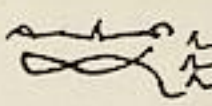

nemh

, nemhī
(D.E.T. II, 41; Rec. I, 30, l. 13), v. il seg.

(con uno dei determinativi 




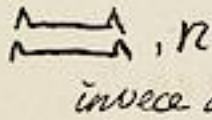
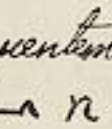


) nemhu

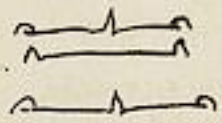
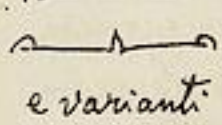
equivalenti a  nmmhu (V.); miserabile, misero, meschino, infelice, ecc..... ḫnn.

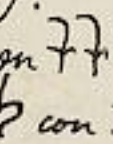

, nemhu


, nemḫ-t

Ebers (P. 1880, 56) trad.: serpentino.


, nen, 1) — frequentemente usato invece della prep.  n (P. 1868, 46).
2) — Pronome equiv. a nn.
3) — negativa equiv. al seg. (P. Mayer, A; P. 1873, 16); freq..



e varianti

nen, v. sotto àn.
Brugsch, nel Supplemento del suo Dizionario, cita molti esempi per provare che il geroglifico ha il fonetico nn, e non semplicemente n, come asserisce Lepage Renouf (P. 1868, 46).
— Onde anche affine con  nn, come l'ebr. נֵר con נִר.

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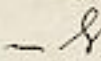
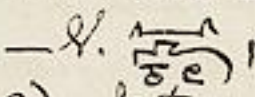
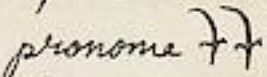
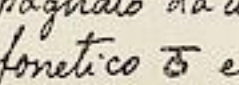
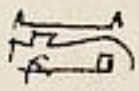
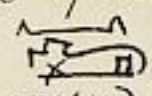
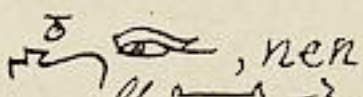
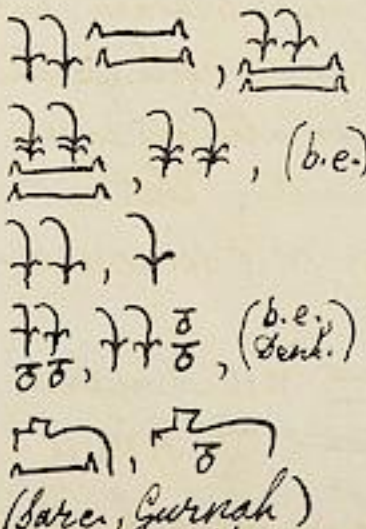
, nen (o semplicemente n), rappresenta il manico dello stumento , che è una specie di ascia o pialletto torto.
— V. sotto  .
— V.  , nnnu.
2) — Si trova anche come variante del pronome  , nn.
3) — e in generale come segno puramente sillabico nn, frequentemente accompagnato da un seguente complemento fonetico e qualche rara volta  ; quest'ultimo però quasi sempre precede il segno invece di seguirlo. Noi leggeremo dunque nen op. nn i tre gruppi , e . Quanto al gruppo , che è il più frequente, noi lo leggeremo sempre nennu oppure nnnu.

 , nen, NOEIN, commovere, agitare; muovere, agitare; spingere o far andare quà e là; scuotere, ebranler.
נוּעַ muovere, agitare, scuotere; passivo נָעוּעַ essere scosso, נְעִיעָה scuotimento; נָעַר, scuotere, crollare, essere scosso, נְעַר scuotere, נָעַר essere battuto, essere scosso.
2) — Maneggiare, regolare, governare, lavorare, coltivare, preparare, acconciare, operare, porre in buono stato, riparare; — lavorar puntuale, occuparsi utilmente; — lavorare, far lavoro; — occuparsi di, aver cura di, — disporre o far suo prò di una cosa. — V. Chab. Voy. 272; Mél. II, 205).
נָנַע occuparsi, עִנְיָן occupazione; נָנַח conseguire, finire, perfezionare, compire.
Frequentissima l'espressione:  (Dict. geog. 697, 938, 1360, XVIII) preparare le viscere (per l'imbalsamazione).
3) — Punto, limite, meta, termine. Confr. il prec. נָנַח.
4) — (Chab. Mél. 1873. II, 57), pigliare, prendere, afferrare.
5) — Anche con riferimento allo spingere e ammazzare gli animali selvatici alla caccia; — cacciare; caccia; — cacciatore.

, nen (Mar. Abyd. I, 40, a), deriv. dal prec., all. 5, il cacciatore.

 , nen (Dend.), V. nnnu.


nen, articolo definito e pronome dimostrativo plur.: i, gli, le, questi, quelli, queste, quelle (Confr. na, nan), nai, nei, illi, illae, illi qui, illae quae; נֵנָּה, נֵנָּה, quelle, queste, esse; cald. אִנִּין quelli, אִנִּין quelle.

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2) — Questo, ciò, questa cosa, queste cose.

mà-nen, m-nennu (Rit. 24,4; Leb. 24,5), her-nennu (De Roug. Stela Boutriest. 150) — come questo, item, comme cela, desgleichen; egualmente, egualmente che, nella stessa maniera; (Birch) as, like; (Brugsch) ebenso, de même; (Pierr.) à l'imitation de.

her-sa-nen (P. d'Orb. 8,8; 9,1; 10,4; 11,8), m-sa-nen (Ibid. 2,8), sa-nen (Leb. 1,4) — dopo ciò, dopo queste cose, hernach.

m-nen-neb, r-nen-t-neb — in ogni modo.

3) — La stessa cosa, altrettanto, egualmente, autant, the same; come, siccome (Rit. 17,26);

, khot fece lo stesso colle sue proprie dita.

4) — Equiv. al seg., specialmente nelle basse epoche. — Brugsch dichiara che questo senso si trova anche nelle epoche più antiche, ed il passo citato quì sopra del Rit. è da lui tradotto: Khotk schafft den Typus mit seinen eigenen Fingern.

5) — Var. di nn. Confr. il vocab. nnuu. nel senso attribuitogli da Brugsch e da Maspero.

nen (Goodw. Z. 1867, 92 e seg.; De Roug., Ét. sur une Stèle, 150 e seg.), esser simile, rassomigliare, rassomiglianza, rassomigliante. — Quindi:
- ritratto, statua, figura che rassomiglia; forma, tipo, ra. typus.

Confr. anche na tamquam, sicut.

nen, legare attorno, avvolgere: vestire, rivestire, ornare.
— Sost.: fettuccia, nastro, legaccio, legame; abito, vestito, veste.
— Pierret trad. il gruppo del Rit.: un insigne.

Brugsch confr. con ⲛⲟⲩⲧ (P.) vestis, vestitus; ⲛⲟⲩⲧ (M.) fimbria, margo, ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ (P.) tenia vel simile muliebre ornamentum capitis.

2) — Nascondere, celare, velare.

nen, tralasciare, desistere da un'operosità od attività; cessare di far qualche cosa; prender riposo, riposare; riaversi, rimettersi; sedere per riposare, stare inattivo, rilassarsi, oziare, stare inoperoso.

(P. C. S. 79,27; Descr. V, 124; J. de Roug. Inscr. 52, 1; P. Mor. di Bul.; sost.)

NON relaxatio, ANONI,

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vitam molem et luxuriosam ducere.
2) — Far riposare in seguito a stanchezza; esser stanco, esausto, affaticato, bisognoso di riposo.
— In senso medic.: essere esaurito, fiacco, consumato. — Stern (E) traduce stupefactio, NUINI; ma Brugsch dichiara quest'interpretazione inammessibile.
𓇋𓂝𓏏 stancarsi, affaticarsi, soggiacere, soccombere.
3) — I sost. corrisp.: inoperosità, sciaperatezza, sciopero, inattività, rilassatezza, negligenza, riposo, ozio, sità, inazione, stanchezza, ecc.
4) — (Rit. 7,2) Colui che è inoperoso, che si riposa, che è immobile, designa il morto, che è condannato ad inazione, inattività ed immobilità eterne nella sua tomba.
— Maspero e Chabas traducono: être un débris; débris.
— V. il seg.
5) — (E. 99,20 e seg.; alioque) pronome equiv. a 𓇋𓂝𓏏.

𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏏, nen, equiv. al prec., all. 𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏏𓀀𓀀𓀀 nenīu (R. di Oul. I, t. 195) } forme plurali: — Secondo Maspero
𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏏𓀀𓀀𓀀𓀀𓀀𓀀 nenu-tta }
(Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), questo plurale designa le persone, ordinariamente donne, che si vedono in alcune pitture sepolcrali, accosciate alla porta di una tomba.
— Secondo Lefébure (Le Mythe Osir., 69), equiv. anche a 𓀀𓀀𓂝𓏏 mḥī.

𓇋𓇋𓏏, nen (P. T. I, 10,3 e 4), il tempo del riposo (N. 𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏏 nn), l'ora del giorno, nella quale l'uomo si riposa del lavoro e si ristora; la sera, il vespro.
— Anche la notte, 𓇋𓂝𓏏, 𓂝𓏏 (cstr. 𓂝𓏏).

𓂝𓏏, nen, V. 𓂝𓏏 nini.

𓂝𓏏, nen (Inscr. Leta, 229), ora.
V. 𓂝𓏏 nnnu.
— Forse equiv. al seg.

𓂝𓏏, nen? (Dend.; L. 1865,6), nome della prima ora del giorno; letteralm.: la raggiante (V. il seg.).
— V. sotto ubn.

𓂝𓏏, nen? (L. 1872, 36), raggiare, raggiante, nell'espressione:
𓂝𓏏, nen(?)-nub-t, la raggiante aurea, nome di Hathor nelle epoche tolomaiche.
— V. sotto ubn.

𓂝𓏏 nen, V. 𓂝𓏏 nnnu.

𓇋𓇋, nen (op. nennu) (Inscr. Unas,

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289), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 209), Var. di nu.

nen (Rit. 145,16), un vaso particolare, soprattutto vaso contenente un unguento, un vaso d'unguento.
NOTTAYE [(Brugsch)] vas latum, κυψέλη
2) — L'unguento stesso in generale, od un unguento speciale.

nen, il cubito, V. sotto rmn.
2) — Segno puramente sillabico equiv. a , , ; per lo più preceduto dal complemento fonetico indicatore .

nenàu, Variante di nn.
(Rit. 50, 2) (E.)

nenī, equiv. al prec., spec. come sost.
(An. VI, 2, 3; I, 20, 5)
(Dict. géog. 696)
(Dend.)
Nel senso dell'all. 4, plur. V. nn.

nenū (Rit. 149, 39), Var. di nn.

nenī, (P. 187, 94) la forza, la energia primitiva o primordiale.
2) — equiv. a nn, cubito.

nenī, Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 14) trad.: graines, grani, granelli.

nenī, V. nnū.

nenī (T. de Roug. Edf. 46, 27), l'acqua dell'inondazione che riposa (confr. nn) dopo la piena; la più alta piena, l'inondazione.
— Il Nilo, come lo chiamano gli Arabi ancora oggidì.
— V. nnnu.

neniī, Νινευή, Νινευὶ, Νινος, Ninive, il paese di Ninive.

nenīu, plurale di nn (V.).
Secondo Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), questo vocabolo designa le persone, ordinariamente donne, che si vedono in alcune pitture sepolcrali, accosciate alla porta di una tomba.

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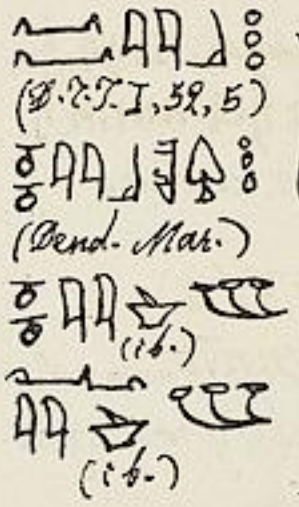
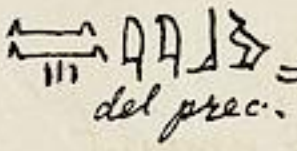
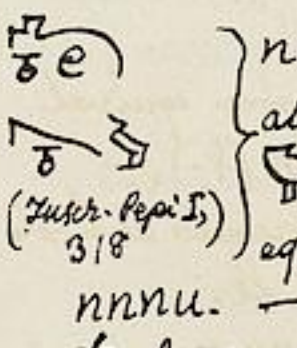

(P.S.S. I, 52, 5)
(Bend. Mar.)
(ib.)
(ib.)

nenīb, una specie di albero, la cui gomma o resina era impiegata in profumerie, unguenti, balsami, ed in molte maniere in medicina. — La gomma o resina medesima.

Confr. תְּבְנָה, لُبْنَى, styrax, pioppo bianco; NAM arbor similis tamarisco; NOM (?), myrica salsuginosa vel alba; NAMNOI cinnamomum.


, nenību, variante del prec.

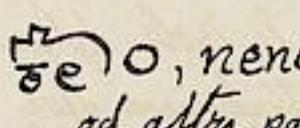

(Zuscr. Pepi I, 318)

nenu, Var. di nn, all. 1 e 2.

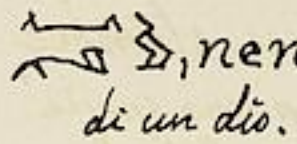
(l.c.) m-nenu, equivalente a m-nnnu. — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 155) trad. ecco!

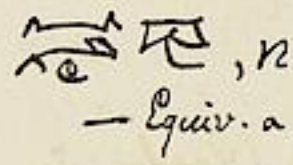
2) — (Brugsch) Var. di nn= nu.

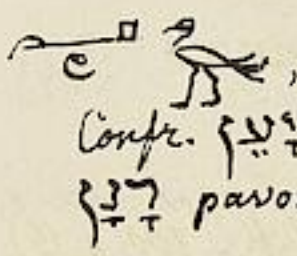
, nenu (Denkm. II, 6) Var. di nn.


, nenu (P.S.S. 87, 3), l'anello od altra parte di forma rotonda della serratura di una porta.

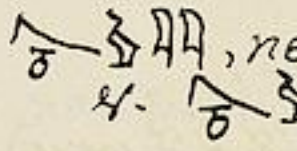
2) — (NI) λεον, inaures, armillae (manuum).

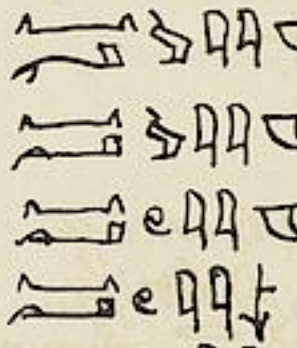

, nenu (L. 1675, 147), nome di un dio.

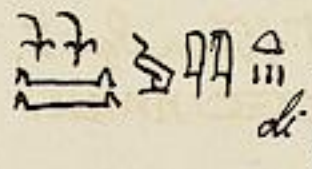

, nenu, una specie di ibex. — Equiv. a nnuu.

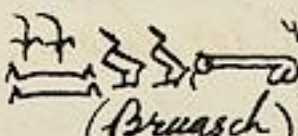

, nenu, (E) lo struzzo.

Confr. , , allocco o struzzo; pavone o struzzo.


, nenuī (Zuscr. Pepi I, 391), cf. nnu.


nenuī, g.m. (D'Orbin. 5, 5, 9; 6, 2, 4), arma, ferro, spada, coltello.


nenu-īt-u, plurale di nn (V.).


, nenuu (Rit. 125, 4), (Brugsch) die Mannes losen, quelle che sono senza marito, cioè le vedove; (Masp.) la vedova. — (Birch) persons; (Reinisch) die Untergebenen; (Pierr.) mes proches.

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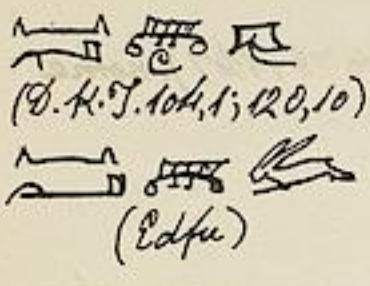
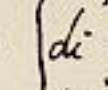
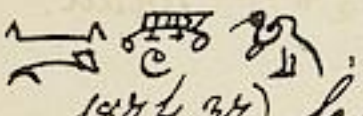
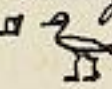
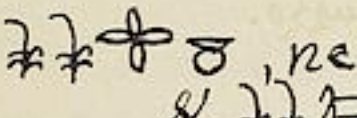
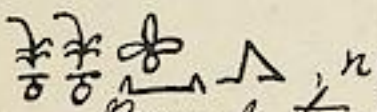
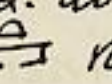
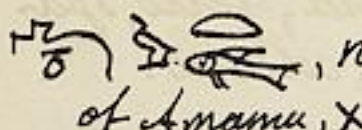
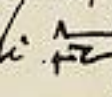

(D.K.T. 104,1; 120,10)

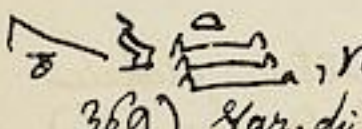
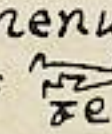
(Edfu)
nenuu, stambecco, opp. una specie di ibex, V.  nàa (L. 1880,12).

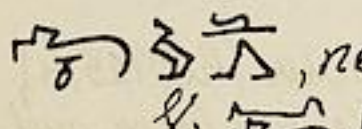
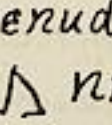

, nenuu (Goodm. L. 1874,34), lo struzzo.
V.  nnu.

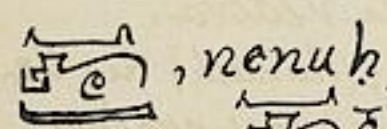
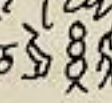

, nenun (D.K.T. 100, b, 15),
V. nn.

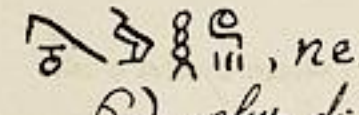
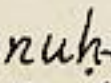

, nenun (D.K.T. 101,10), Brugsch trad. abitare e lo confr. con  naà-t.

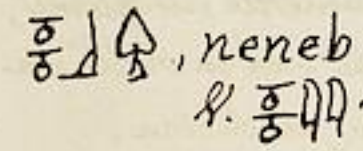
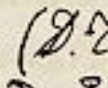

, nenur, (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 3ª, 9) terrify.
— È una var. di  nnnur.

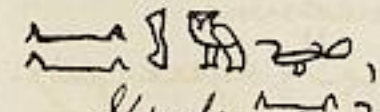
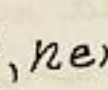

, nenu-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 369) Var. di  nnnu.

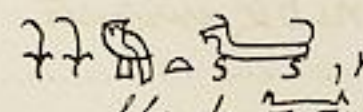
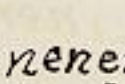

, nenud (C, 107, Louvre),
V.  nnd.

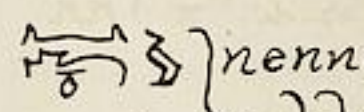
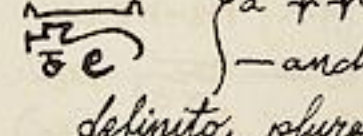
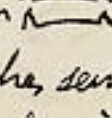
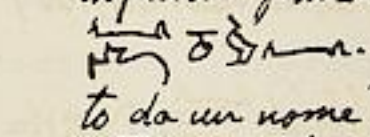
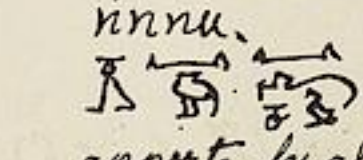
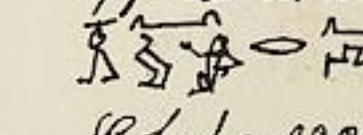
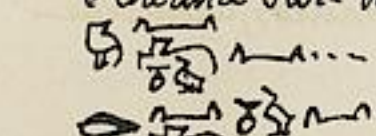

, nenuh (Edfu), Variante di  nnnuh.


, nenuh-u (Denkm. II, 99, b, 6), plur. di  nnnuh.


, neneb (D.Z.T. I, 64, 2),
V.  nnīb.


, nenem (P. Prisse, 7, 11).
Var. di  nnm (V.); nel l.c. nel senso di bestemmiare, parlar male, ingiuriare, calunniare, ecc.


, nenem-t,
Var. di  nnmà-t.



} nennu, pronome equival. a  nn (V.), — anche semplicemente articolo definito, plurale, i, gli, le.

, nennu n.... (seguito da un nome) (Rit. 106, 3) ha lo stesso precedente significato del semplice nnnu.

, (Rievr.) qui apporte les aliments.

(P. Londra 9909; P. Sotimes, Parigi), io sono arrivato verso le isole. (Naville dice che la stessa traduzione deve farsi della prop. precedente che non è che una var. della seconda; cosicchè

} significano ambedue: verso le.... .

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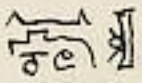
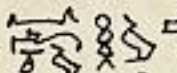
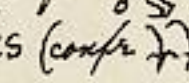
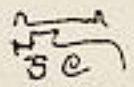
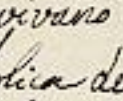
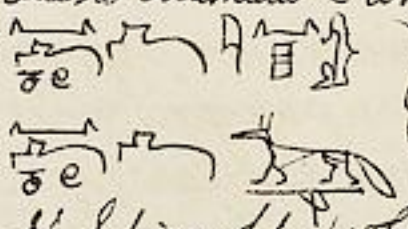
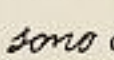
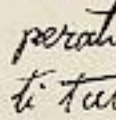
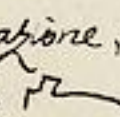
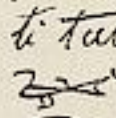
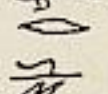
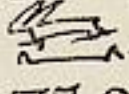
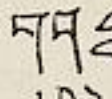
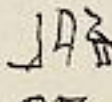
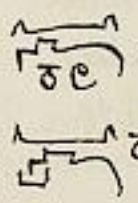
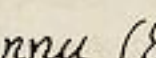
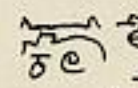
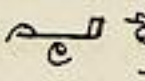
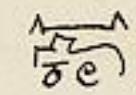
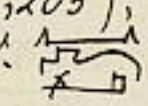
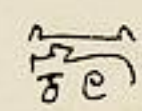
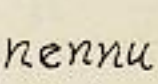
 , nennu (Rit. 98,5), Var. del pronome plur. precedente.
— (Birch) the ropes (confr.  nnnuḫ-u), or forms (confr.  nn); (Pierr.) les cordages.

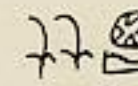
 , nennu, designa un ordigno o strumento di metallo (per lo più di ferro), di cui si servivano i sacerdoti nell'operazione simbolica dell'  è àpro, apertura della bocca del defunto (già imbalsamato e fasciato in figura di mummia), o della sua statua, prima di rinchiudere per sempre l'uno e l'altra nella camera sepolcrale.
Questo strumento è comunemente chiamato  nennu-àrp, strumento od ordigno di Anubi.
N. Schiap., Lib. dei Fun., p. 128 e seg.; dove sono citati i seguenti altri strumenti adoperati nella stessa operazione, ed aventi tutti la stessa forma  :
, ,
 (Var. ),
 ,  ,
 ,
 e  .

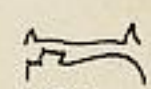
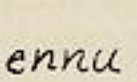
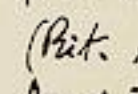
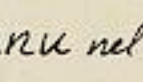
 nennu (Edfu), V.  nn.

 , nennu (Rit. 145,16; 149,30), Var. di  nnu.

 nennu (Chab. Voy. 272; Mél. II, 205), confr.  nn.

 nennu, g.f. (Horr. I, 48, 9), derivato dal prec. e perciò letter. l'acqua agitata dell'inondazione, la corrente dell'inondazione; oppure deriv. da  nn; l'acqua dell'inondazione che si riposa dopo la piena;
— La più alta piena, l'inondazione.
— Il Nilo, nel senso che danno a questa parola gli Arabi odierni.
— Steen., in Z. 1873, 130, trad.: oceano; — ed in (E.): lacus.

 , nennu op. nen? V. sotto nn.

 nennu, deriv. da  (Rit. 110, 2 ) nnu nel suo signif. fond. di: sprecare, consumare il tempo che scorre, passare il tempo in ...; quindi equiv. a  nu (V.): l'ora, l'ora precisa, il tempo, il tempo attuale, il tempo opportuno: l'ora conveniente, l'occasione; la durata, l'e-

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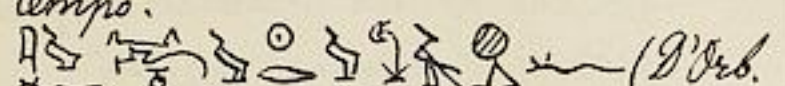
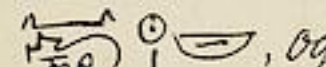
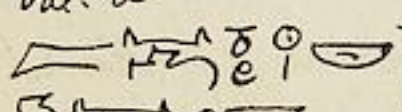
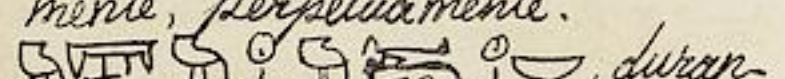
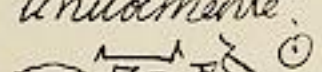
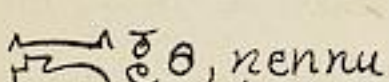
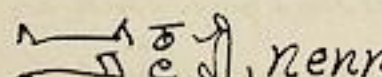
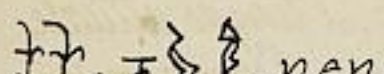
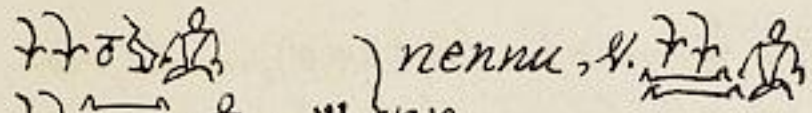
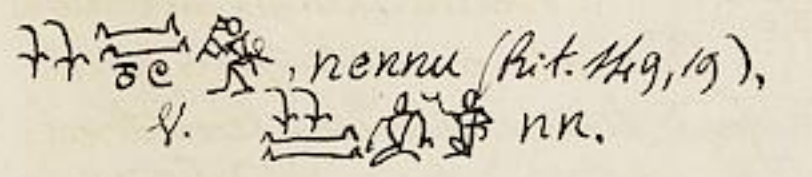
poca opportuna
נְעִתָּה tempo stabilito, tempo determinato, tempo.
 (P. Orb. 13,4). egli passò il tempo a cercarlo.
 , ogni tempo, ogni ora, cioè: sempre, continuamente, equival. a
 (P. Morale di Bul.) } in ogni ora, à toute heure, in ogni tempo, in tutti i tempi, sempre, continuamente, perpetuamente.
 , durante la notte, durante il giorno in ogni tempo = espressione equiv. alle precedenti, signif. cioè: sempre, continuamente.
 r-nennu-s (Rit. l.c.) alla sua ora, al suo tempo

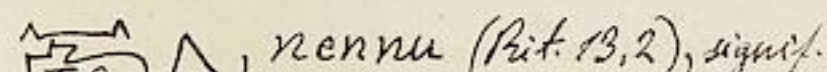
 , nennu, (E) pastillus. Confr. e , nnu.
— Brugsch dichiara però erronea questa traduzione, e che il determinativo è ⊙ e non ⊖, e che perciò questo gruppo è identico al prec.

 , nennu (Z. 1875, 147), nome di un dio.

 , nennu, nn.

 } nennu, nn.
(Rit. 93,1) plur. } Il 2° è tradotto da Chab.: débris humains.; da Lefeb.: défaillant; da Pierr.: immobilité.

 , nennu (Rit. 114,9), nn.

 , nennu (Rit. 13,2), signif. fond.: circolare, girare; muoversi in cerchio, in giro; volgersi, rivoltarsi; — volgere, rivoltare, girare.
2) — passeggiare, far passeggiare, condurre a passeggio.
3) — Condurre, portare, spingere, spingere avanti; cacciare avanti, incitare sia animali che uomini (Louvre C, 26)
4) — Equiv. a nnnuḥ.
5) — Equiv. a nn.
— Nel Rit. l.c ha il senso dell'all. 3, cioè significa condurre; però altri egittologi traducono diversamente:
(Birch e Pierr.) seguire;
(Brugsch) treiben;
(Wiedemann) schreiten.
Lepage Renouf lo ritiene una variante erronea invece di nnnu, e perciò traduce vedere, to see, come avea tradotto (Schauen) dapprima anche Brugsch.

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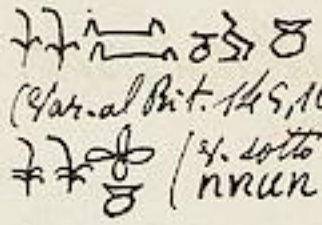
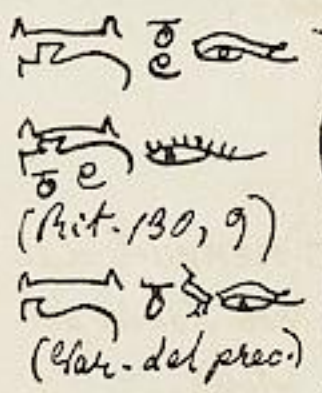
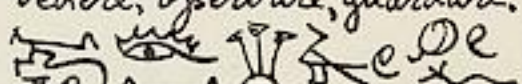
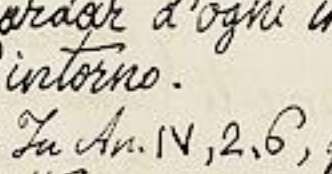
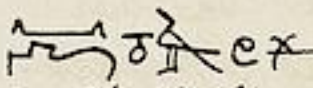

nennu,
(Var. al Rit. 145,16)
(v. sotto nnun)
v. nn.

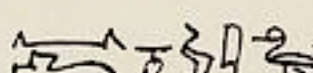
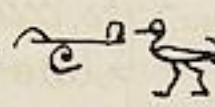

nennu, vedere, accorgersi di, osservare, guardare, considerare;
— badare a..., guardar dietro a... (... op. ...), (An. IV, 2,8);
(Rit. 130, 9)
(Var. del prec.)
— cercar collo sguardo.
— Visibile.

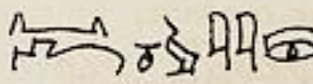
Nar (Z.M.), ner (B.), videre, visus, visio. — עין (costr. עֵין) occhio, vista; rabbin. עין mirare, considerare; ראה vedere, osservare, guardare.

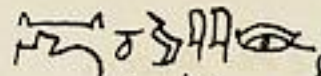

(Sall. III, 4), guardar indietro, di dietro; (Brug.) guardar d'ogni intorno, cercare d'intorno.

— In An. IV, 2,6, questo vocabolo è scritto (erroneamente) invece di  nn, cacciatore.

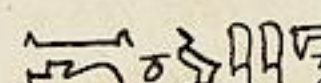

, nennuau (dato da Chab.), Var. di nnnu.

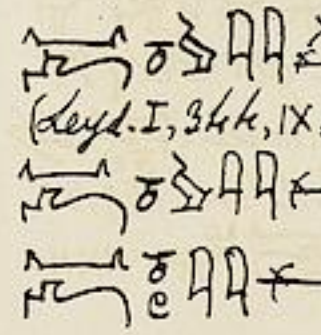

, nennuà, (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXX1, 8) specie di oca.
— È una var. di  nnu.


, nennuī, Var. di

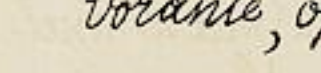

, nennuī (Chab.), derivato dal prec.; la sorvegliante, designa una donna incaricata di fare la spia dei funzionari egiziani.

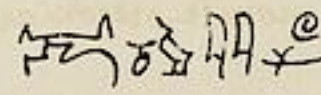
nennuī,
v.
nnnu.
(E.)
(Harr. I, 48,9)
(Rit. 142, 29 e 63; 154, 3; 165, sopra)


, nennuī.
v. nn.
— (Chab.) cerimonia religiosa che avea luogo la sera.


nennuī,
(Leyd. I, 344, IX, 2, 3)
Var. di nn.
2) — equiv. al seg.

, nennuī, sost. derivato dal prec.; conduttore, lavorante, operaio; — cacciatore.


(P. Leyd. I. 344, I X, 2 e 3), nennuīu, v. il prec.


, nennuīu (ibid.), Var.

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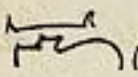
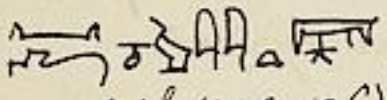
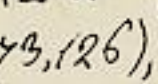
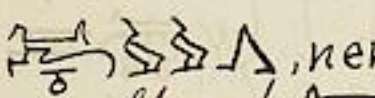
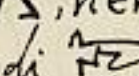
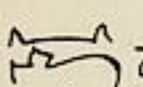
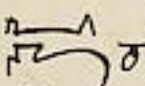
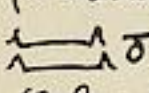
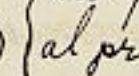
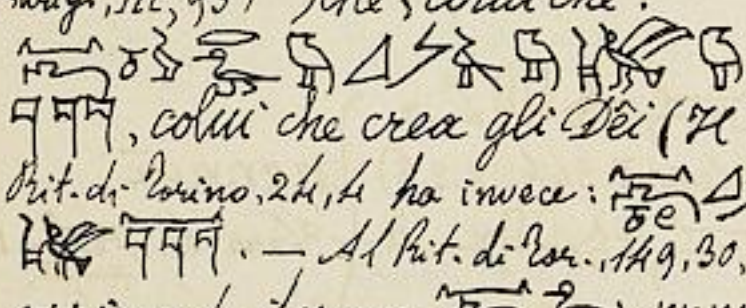
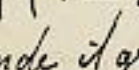
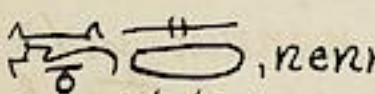
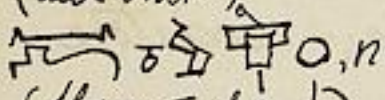
di  nn e del prec..

 , nennu-it (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126), v.  nnnu.

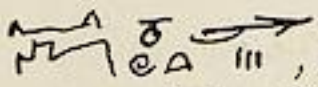
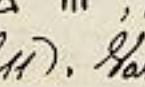
 , nennu (C, 26, Louvre), var. di  nnnu.

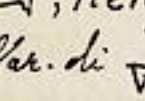
 (Rit. 24, 4; 149, 30; P. Londra 9900)
 (P. Londra 9900)
 (P. Parigi, III, 93)
nennur. Secondo Naville (Z. 1882, 166 e 167), questi gruppi sono forme equivalenti al pronome  nnnu, quello, quello che, colui che.

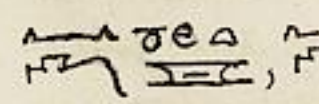
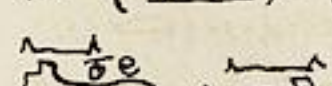
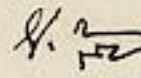
 , colui che crea gli Dèi (Rit. di Torino, 24, 4 ha invece: . — Al Rit. di Tor., 149, 30, corrisponde il gruppo  nnnu [v.]).

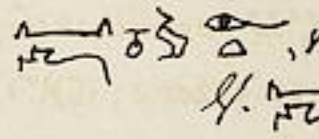
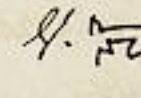
 , nennus (Rav. Stat.).
 , nennusa (Harr. I, 40, b)
nome di un peso in forma di anello, con cui erano pesati metalli, nobili e ignobili. — v. nnu.

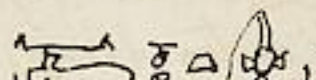
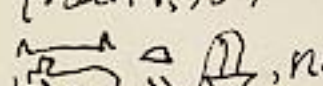
Confr. λεος (M.), rotulae, circuli, inaures, προχὶοχοι, affine con λεον (M.); דלי anello, pendente, monile, orecchino.

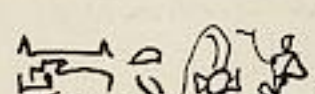
 , nennu-t (P. Leyd. I, 344, III, l. 11). Var. di  nu.

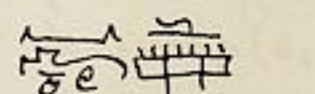
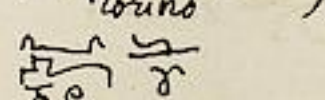
, nennu-t (Send.), var. di  nu.

 , ,  , nennu-t (Lista dei Nomi e del Nilo), v.  nnnu.

 , nennu-t (Rit. 124, 5), v.  nnnu.

 , nennu-t (Rec. IV, 16)
 , nennu-ti
cuocere (cibi, unguenti, balsami, ecc...). 2) — Equiv. al seg..

 , nennu-ti (Send. Mar.), deriv. dal prec.; il cuoco, il preparatore di unguenti; sopratutto il cuoco di un tempio.

 (Stat. di Pxilxensu, Torino)
 (Dict. geog. 364, 1224)
nennud, velare, coprire, celare, nascondere; λωσ, occultare, כוך coprire, nascondere, כוכת involgere, coprire. 2) — Sost., g-f, כוך, coperta, velo.

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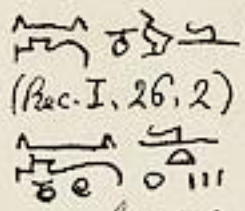
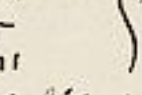
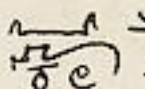
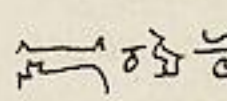
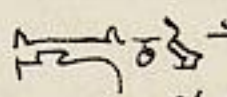

(Rec. I, 26, 2)

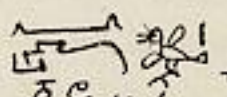
nennud, unguento o balsamo cotto (confr.  nnnut). Soprattutto detto dei balsami (per es. del Kyphi) dei templi.

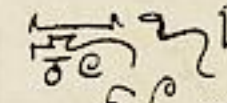

nennud (Rit. 93, 1)

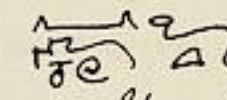
(E)
nennudu volgersi, storcersi, allontanarsi (da...), volgere il dorso (a..., ...); schivare (costr. pur qualchevolta con); separarsi da... ; essere allontanato, stornato, separato.
— (Birch) to escape; (Revr.) s'agiter.
— Confr. ebr. נוד, arab. ناد, vagare; נוּעַ muoversi, agitarsi; dileguarsi, fuggire; נֵד fuggitivo, errante, vagabondo; נוֹד fuga, vagamento; נוּד moto.

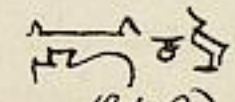

nennudu-sèpesu (E.), nome di una pianta ignota. Secondo Brugsch, probabilm. identico al copto λεψε, (π), sorbillum.


nennud-t, v. nnnud.


nennuza (Green, Tosc. di Medin-Abu, Ramesse III), storpiare, esser storpiato, identico significato di nadaza (v.)
— M. Chab. lo ritiene var. di ,
nnnud, nel senso di incitare, eccitare, נוּד, נוֹד, nutare, agitare, commovere, movere.


nennuzi (Bon. 6, C, col. 22), nome di un serpente mitologico del mondo sotterraneo. Forse deriv. dal prec. o da nnnud.


nennuz-t, (E.), Var. di nnnud.


nennuḥ (Bonom.; Rit. 135, 3), corda, fune, cordicella, cordame, canapo, gomena. Plur. (Rit. l.c.), (ib. 133, 5).
ΝΟϥ (M.), ΝΟΤϥ (S.) (ϕ, πε, τι), funis.
 (Levi, Casa muratori-forme di Bresa), la corda dell'alzaia nella barca. 2) — la corda agrimensoria, specialmente nei gruppi:

χε-n-nenḥ (Z. 1865, 96), ϣϵⲛⲛⲟϥ (M.) σχοῖνος, pertio terrae dimensa (σχοῖνα). Secondo Lepsius (Z. l. c.) questa misura, lo σχοῖνος, la corda agrimensoria, ha la lunghezza di
10 orgye = 40 braccia = Metri 21,21.
opp. 12 orgye = 48 braccia = M. 25,32.

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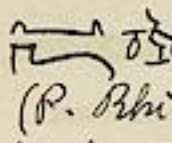
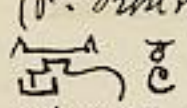
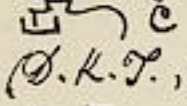
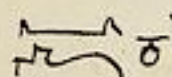
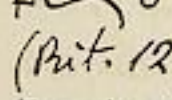
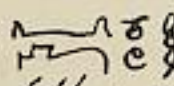
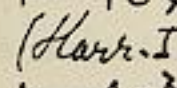




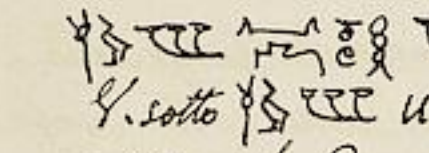
nennuḳ, *essere ubbriaco, ebbro, ubbriacarsi, inebbriarsi.*
(P. Rhind, 16)
(D.K.T., 95)
(Dend.)
(ib.)
2) — *In senso figurato: esser ebbro di gioia, di piacere.*

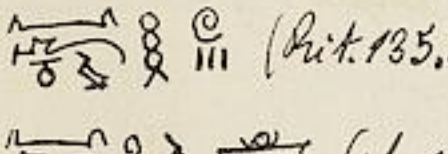
— ⲛⲓⲛⲉ *inebbriarsi*, ⲛⲓⲛⲉϩ *inebbriare, inebbriarsi*; ⲛⲓⲛⲉϩ, ⲛⲓⲛⲉϩ, *ebbrezza, ebbro.* ⲛⲟⲩ *saltare, insilire (specialm. di piacere, di gioia).*

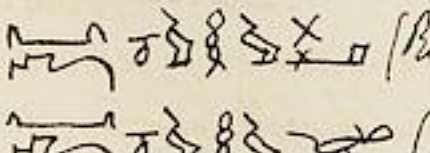
3) — (D.K.T. 109, col. 12) *nome di un vaso particolare.*

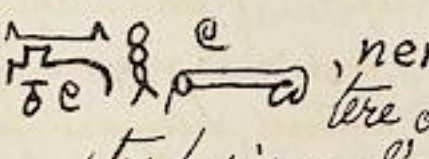


nennuḳ, *scuotere, dar scosse, dimenare, agitare; scotimento, agitazione.*
ⲛⲉϥ (Z.M.), ⲛⲟⲩϥⲉ, *excutere, quassatio*; ⲛⲉϥⲛⲟϥ (Z.) *agitari, concuti.*
ⲛⲓⲛⲉ e i deriv. (V. nn).
2) — (Rit. l.c.) equiv. a
nennuḫu,
3) — (Rit. 93,6) Rever. traduce il 2° gruppo: *essere incatenato, incatenare*; (Birch) *to twist, torcere, avvolgere, attorcigliare.*

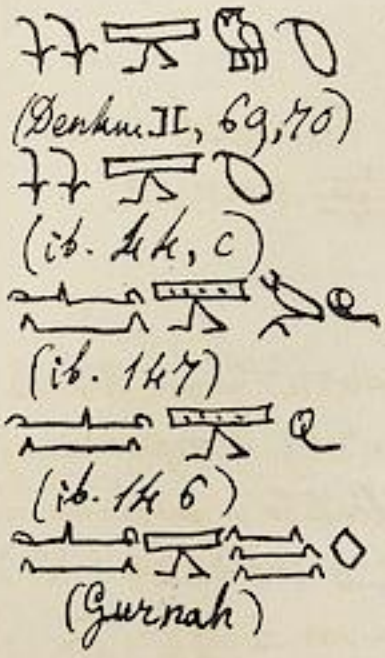


nennuḳ, *una specie di pianta che Brugsch confr. con* ⲗⲟⲟϥⲉ *bdellium.*
(Harr. I, 16, b)
(Pleyt. Pt. p. 168)
Il 1° si trova nell'espressione:


ut-nennuḳ, *V. sotto* ut *e Masp., gens. ép. p. 29, nota 6.*


nennuḳ-u, *plurali di* nnnuḳ.
(Rit. 135,3)
(ib. 133,5)


nennuḳu, *V.* nnnuḳ
(Rit. 93,6)
(Brugsch Dict.)


, nennuḳu, *commettere o praticare la masturbazione, l'onanismo, masturbarsi: — onanismo, masturbazione.*
2) — (Brugsch, da una var. al Rit. 125,25), *commettere o praticare la pederastia; pederastia, pederaste.*


nensem, ⲛⲟⲉⲓⲱⲙ (Z.), ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲙ (M.), ⲡ,ⲧⲓ, ⲥ ⲡⲗⲏⲛ, *la milza.*
In Denkm. II, 150, al di sopra di un uomo che spara il davanti di un bue scannato, si legge
(Denkm. II, 69, 70)
(ib. 44, c)
(ib. 147)
(ib. 146)
(Gurnah)

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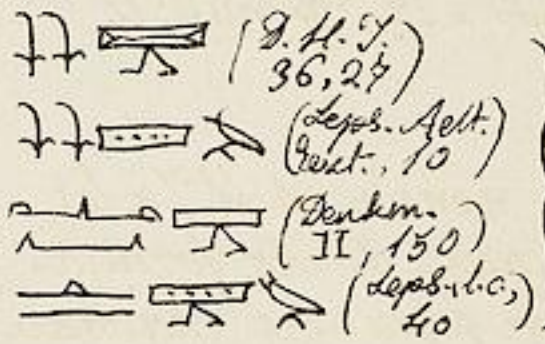
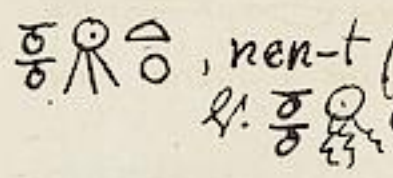
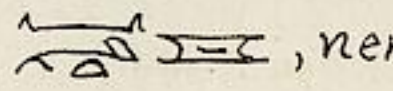
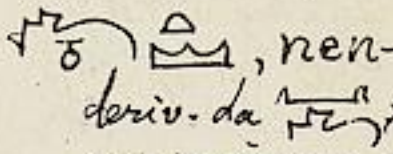
lo sventrar della milza.

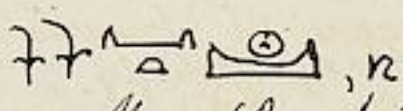

(P. II. T. 36, 24) (Lepsius, Aelt. Texte, 10) (Denkm. II, 150) (Lepsius l. c., 40) } nens'em, varianti del prec.

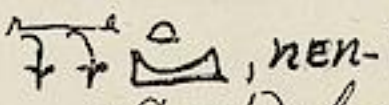

, nen-t (opp. ubn-t), v. nn (opp. ubn).

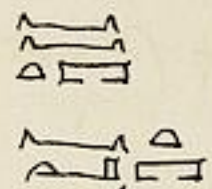
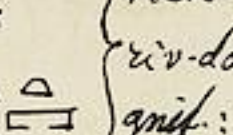

, nen-t, v. nnnu.

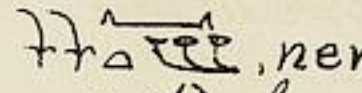
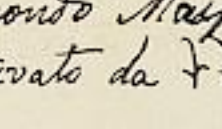
nen-t, v. nnnu-ti.

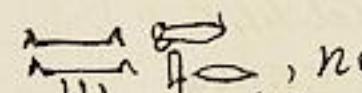

, nen-t (Mar. Abyd. I, 40, a), deriv. da nn (v.), designa una regione o un distretto da caccia.

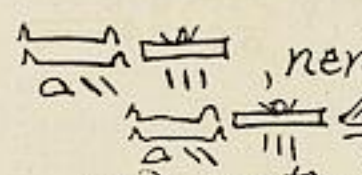
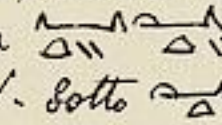

, nen-t (Inscr. Ubas, 239), Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 209) lo ritiene var. di nu.

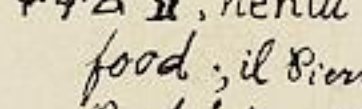

, nen-t (Z. 1881, Taf. II, col. 10, VI Dinast.), la dea Nen-t, femminile di nu.
2) — (Masp.), Var. del prec..

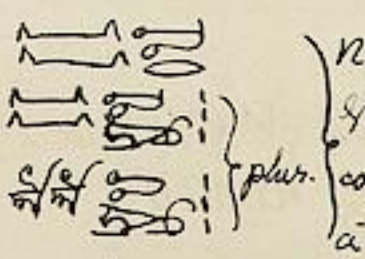

nen-t (B. M. T. 1, 13; 9), deriv. da  nn, significa: il luogo del riposo, la tomba.

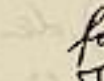

, nen-t (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 14), designa i legumi, di cui non si mangia che la parte nascosta sotto terra; in oppos. a tun. NOUNI (†), NOUNÉ (T), radix. Secondo Maspero, questo vocabolo è derivato da  nn.

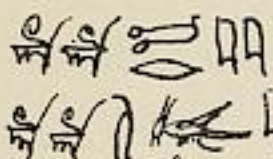

, nentàr (Tomb. di Rams. V) v. nntr.

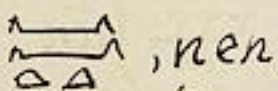
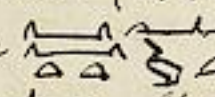
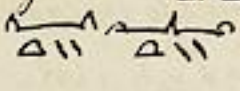
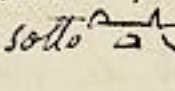

, nenti-u, nell'espressione (Z. 1876, 102) nenti-u—unenti-u, equivalente a  nti-ànti. V. sotto ànti, nti.

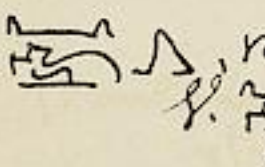
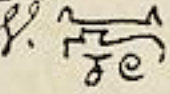

, nentu (Rit. 98, 7) (Birch) food; il Pierret non lo traduce. Probabilm. è una var. del pronome dimostrativo nn, quelle cose.

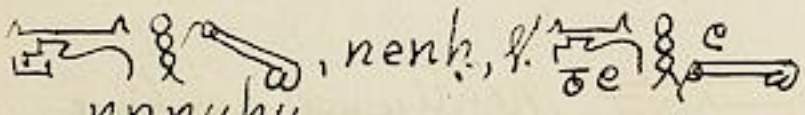

plur. nenter (Trans. VIII, 202), Varr. di ntr, che occorrono nei testi enigmatici di Bib. el Moluk. Lepage Ren. (Trans. l. c.) riferisce queste

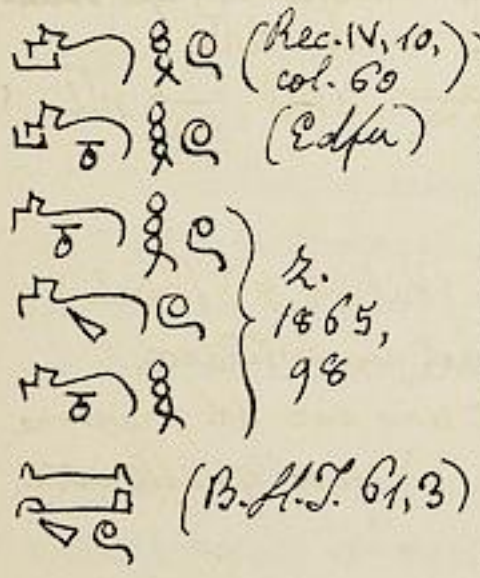
forme al copto NOUTE, NOUT (V. sotto  (ntr).

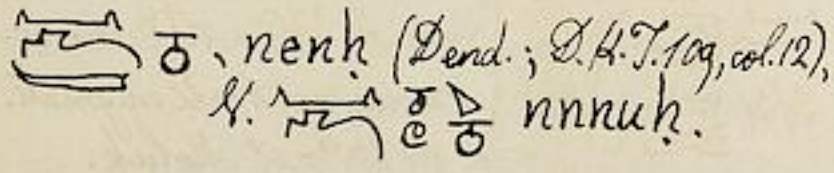
 nenter-it-u, varianti plur. del prec. (trans. l.c. prec.).

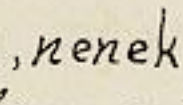
 , nentet (Z. 1876, 102) nell'espressione  equivalente a  , V. sotto  ànti.

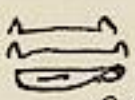
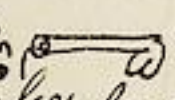
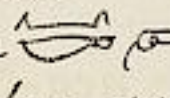
 , nend (Stel. 41, Bul.), V.  nnnud.

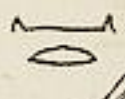
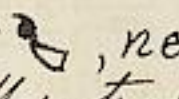
 , nenḥ, V. nnnuḥu.

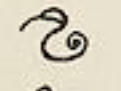
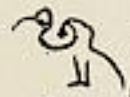
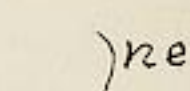
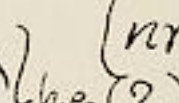
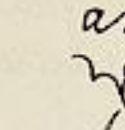
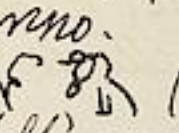
 nenḥ
(Rec. IV, 10, col. 69)
(Edfu)
Z. 1865, 98
V.
nnnuḥ.
(B.H.T. 61, 3)

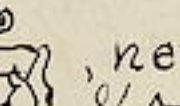
 , nenḥ (Dend.; D.H.T. 109, col. 12), V. nnnuḥ.

, nenek (P. Nebseni, 17, 1), rara forma equiv. a  nuk, io.

  , nenek (P. H.T. 8, 4), esser la causa di una fornicazione; far fornicare; cagionare, occasionare il coito.
Forma derivata da  nk, e probabilmente anche a questo equivalente.

 , ner (Inscr. Sepi I, 396), Masp. trad.: mandriano, pâtre. — Forse equiv. a  nr-u (oppure rt-u).

  b.e. ner, 1) equiv. a  nrâu, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — (forse a leggersi rnp) equiv. a  nr ꜥ. rnp, anno.
 (Z. 1871, 59), il principio dell'anno.
3) — (forse a leggersi rt) frequente nelle b.e. equiv. a nr-u (opp. rt-u).
4) — Var. di  nrâu, l'avoltoio.

, ner (D.K.T. 101, a, 4), V.  nrâu.
2) — Var. del prec., alt. 1.

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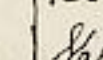
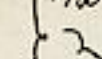
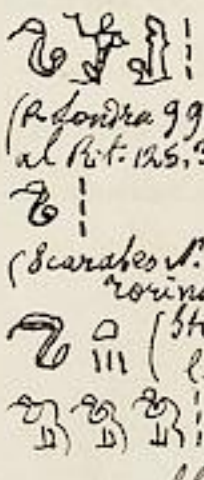
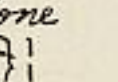
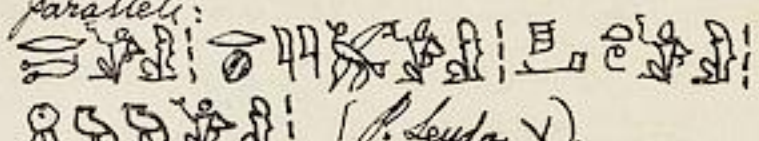
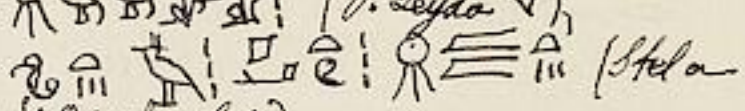
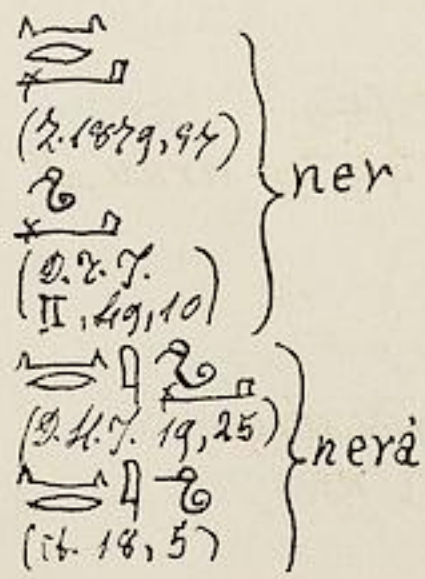
ner (Z. 1871,59), l'anno; Var. di  rnp (Ä.).  , àp-ner (oppure -rnp) il principio dell'anno.

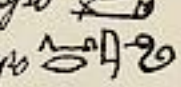
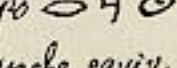

ner-u (opp. ret-u), b.e., Secondo Naville (Z. 1882, 169) varianti omofone ed equiv. di  ret-u, l'uomo, gli uomini. Si confrontino i due passi paralleli:  (P. Leyda V),  (Stela d'Osiride, l. 19);

. ret-u, rexī-u pàtu-u àmm-u, nomi delle quattro razze o classi di uomini.

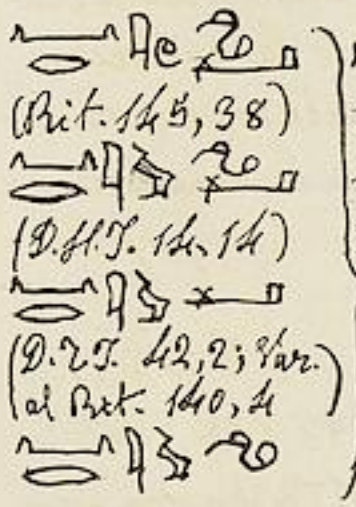
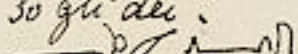
Confr. però il sanscr. nara, greco ἀνήρ, umbro ner, uomo, eroe.

— Confr. anche l'ebr. נַעַר giovine, fanciullo, servitore, fante.


ner: (Z. 1879,94), (D. Z. T. II, 49,10);
nerà: (D. H. T. 19,25), (ib. 18,5).

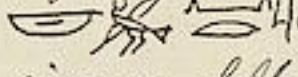
Varianti del seguente. — Naville (Z. 1882,186) dà il gruppo e il gruppo  come anche equiv. al pronome 

nnnur (Ä.).


neràu, esser virile, bravo, coraggioso, valoroso. — temuto, paventato (D. H. T. 18,5); venerato, rispettato. 2) — T sost. corrisp., g. m (D. H. T. 4,35; 14,14), virilità, bravura, coraggio, valore. — Rispetto, stima, considerazione, timore, tema, terrore, paura o venerazione; in generale il sentimento che la bravura, il valore, ecc. inspirano o possono inspirare. — Rispetto, venerazione ecc. verso gli dèi.  (D. H. T. 14,14), il signore della venerazione, colui che è pieno di venerazione, cioè che infonde, inspira molta venerazione, che impone rispetto e venerazione.

— Confr. יָרֵא temere, rispettare, יָרֵא incutere timore, spaventare; יִרְאָה timore, riverenza, venerazione, rispetto; נוֹרָא venerabile, temuto, terribile, tremendo.

3) — Vincere, superare, sormontare, trionfare di...; conservare la superiorità su (i nemici) (D. Z. T. 42,2); (Brugsch) übermannen; (Kerr.) inspirer la crainte (Bit. 145, 38); (Birch) to vanquish (ib.).

— La frase  del Bit. 140, 4 è tradotta da Birch: he

has placed victory; da Pierret: il rend redoutable; da Lefébure: il devient redoutable. Io credo si debba tradurre: colui che diede la vittoria.
4) — Capo, duce, principe, ⲛⲟⲩⲃⲏ (?.) dux, praefectus. — Certamente in derivazione e connessione dei significati precedenti.
5) — Nelle b.e. equiv. a nr.
6) — Naville (Z. 1882, 186) dà il gruppo nràu come anche equiv. al pronome nnnuv.

nerà̀u, l'avoltoio. — v. nnuu.
Confr. ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ, ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲓ (+ ⲉⲡⲓ), gryphus.
— Confr. il 2° col prec., all. 6.

, nerà̀u (D.Z.T. I, 48, 9), il maschio (animale).
2) — Var. di nràu, specialmente nel senso degli all. 1, 2 e 3.

, nerà̀u-t, v. nràu, all. 1.

, nerā (P. Neb-qed, Parigi). Naville (Z. 1882, 186) lo dà come erroneamente scritto invece di nr nel senso dell'all. 2.

, colui che riscalda i primi degli dèi.

, neri (Sarc. Petisis, Berl.)
(Stel. Uhotmes, Bul.)
(P. Leyda, V)
, neruī (D.H.T. 4, 35)
} neru
Var. di nerà̀u.
2) — Il 3° gruppo è dato dal Naville (Z. 1882, 186) come equivalente a nr, all. 2.

} nerᵘu (E. Stern legge , in luogo di , letto da Brugsch), v. nnuu.

, nernes (Z. 1874, 79), un negro.

, ner-t (D.Z.T. 95, 12), v. nr.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

} ner-t (E.), v. nràu, all. 1.

nes, 1) — equiv. al seg.
2) — Equiv. a ns.

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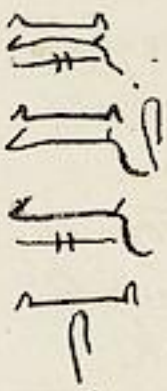
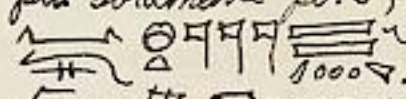
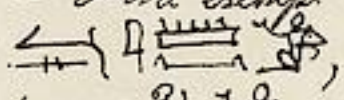
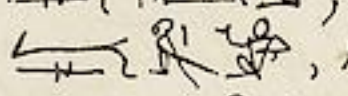
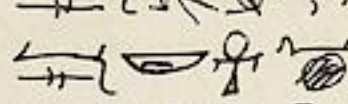


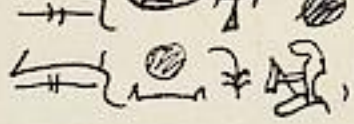
nes. Sillaba iniziale che entra frequentissimamente nei nomi di persona. Confr. il copto ca, syllaba praefixa quae artifices notat artem antiquam exercentes; tum metaphorice (Peyron). Trascritto nelle iscrizioni greche per lo più solamente per σ, come  nes-paut-ta-ui trascritto ΣΠΟΤΟΥΣ.

— Altri esempi:

 nes-àmen,

 nes-ḥor,

 nes-neb-ānx,

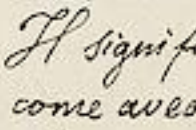
 nes-χensu,

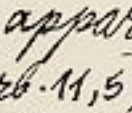
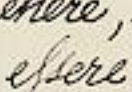
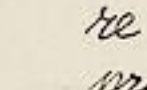
ecc, ecc.

Il significato di questo nes pare sia come avea già congetturato Champollion (Grammat. p. 131): être attaché à...., attaché à....; appartenere, spettare a.... (S. d'Orb. 11,5), essere proprietà di (Stel. Alessandro II, l. 8).

2) — Quindi: preposizione che indica la connessità, l'appartenenza, la prossimità, la vicinanza (Chab. Spol. 122); e signif.: relativamente a..., appartenente a..., essere di....; corrisp. all'ebr. ....ל־, ...ל־.

— Ed i sost. corrisp.: appartenenza, connessità, vicinanza, ecc.



Chab. (l.c.) legge ḥer-nes-s'ā e trad.: a guisa di un libro, come un libro. Ma io credo che  e  , nes, siano varr. di  e che la preposizione ḥer-nes abbia lo stesso significato della predetta semplice prep. nes, relativamente a ecc.

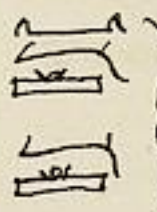
3) — נשׂק, لعق, لَعِقَ, λαc, porre in rapido movimento, specialm. la lingua nel leccare; e quindi: leccare, leccar su, leccar via; consumare, λec. conterere, elidere. λHC extremum.

Confr. נשׂף, assottigliare, consumare, dimagrare, נשׂוּף esser consunto, dimagrato, consumato; נשׂף, נשׂוּף, fem. נשׂפָה, macilente, magro, scarso; ed i sost. corrisp.: magrezza, consunzione; נשׂיפָה idem.

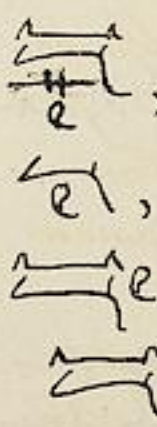
4) — la lingua, ebr. לָשׁוֹן, cald. לִשָׁן, assiro lis'anu, lis'an, copto λac (P. M., π1), grec. γλῶσσα.

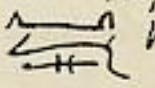
5) — (Z. 1870, 21) parola, favella, canto, ecc.: lo stesso significato hanno pure le precedenti voci לָשׁוֹן, לִשָׁן, lisanu, lis'an.

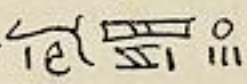
Sinonimo di



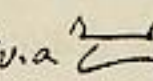
nes, equiv. al prec. all. 1, 2, 5.



nes, equivalente a  ns, all. 4.

 nes-s'e,

(E.) nomen seminis herboae, letter.: lingua di lago, lingua lacustre.

2) — Talora equiv. a  ns, all. 5.

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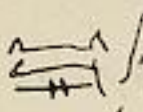
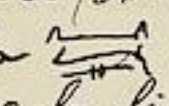
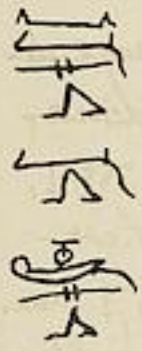
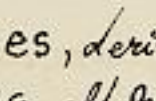
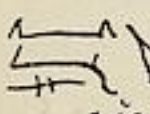
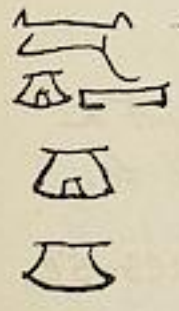
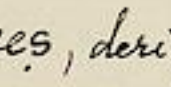
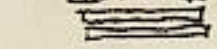
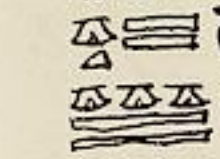
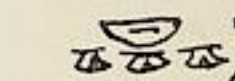
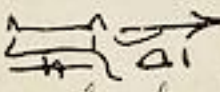
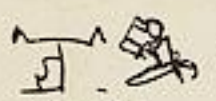
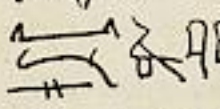
 , nes (An. VII, 11,3; Sall. IV, 19,7), deriv. da  ns, all. 3, significa: il fuoco, la fiamma.
Confr. נִיצָה fiamma o lingua di fuoco (Isaia, 5, 24); ebr. אֵשׁ, cald. אֶשָׁא, assiro isu, fuoco.

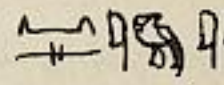

nes, deriv. dal medesimo  ns, all. 3; quasi divorare o leccar su la via, significa: fare la via, percorrere la via; giungere alla meta, pervenire, giungere, arrivare.
נוֹל partire, venire, muovere; andarsene; esser rimosso; נוֹל allontanarsi, passare, esser passato, esser trasferito; נוּל fuggire; נוּל dipartirsi.
— Brugsch confr. λΗC (M., πι) extremum.

 , nes (Dend.), schermeggiare, giocolare; — e quindi: la schermeggiante, cioè la spada.


nes, deriv. da  ns, all. 4, propr.: la lingua alla casa; designa un sedile o panco, in pietra od in mattoni, che gli Egiziani odierni chiamano mastabah.
Conservato nel copto CW (2.) suppedaneum? scannum? marchepied? estrade?.
2) — Seggio reale, trono. E' il segno della potenza e potestà reale, e quello della proprietà privata.
— Seggio o sedile qualunque
 , nes-u-ta-ui, i troni delle due terre, designa ordinariamente la città Karnak.
 , nes-t-ta-ui } trono o tro-
, nes-u-ta-ui } ni delle due terre (Trans. VII, 200; Inscr. del regno di Zaraga), nome di una dea.
 , neb nes-u-ta-ui, signore dei troni delle due terre, signore di Karnak, frequente titolo di Ammone.

 , nes (Rit. 108,1), misura di lunghezza: pertica, נוֹל; (Birch) cubito.

 , nes (Edfu)
 , nesat (Chab. Voy. 347)
} nome di una malattia. Chab. confr. col greco νόσος, morbus, calamitas, malum, aerumna.
— Brugsch confr. אָנַשׁ, נוּשׁ, ammalarsi fortemente; ammalato; essere affetto da grave morbo; — ЄТ-ΛΑС (M-) contusus, ΘΛΑΔΙΑС contusus (testiculis.

 , nes-àmi, v. sotto àmi.

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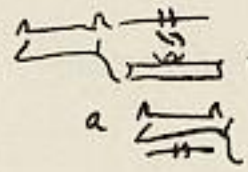
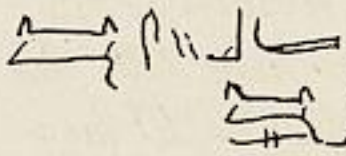
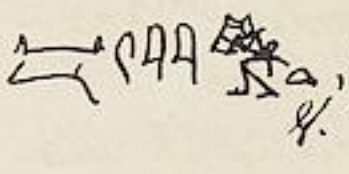
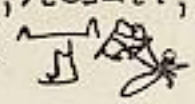
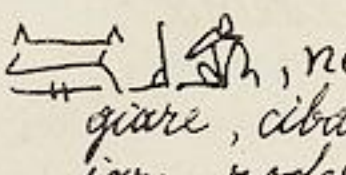
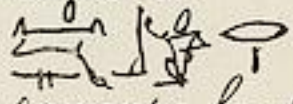
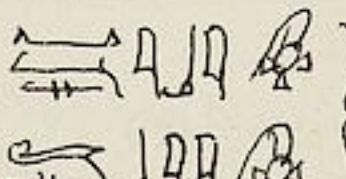
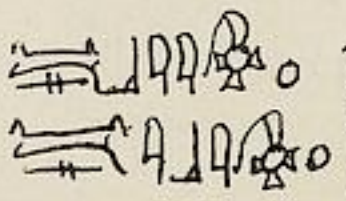
 , nesi (P'Orb. 11,5), equiv. a ns, all. 1.

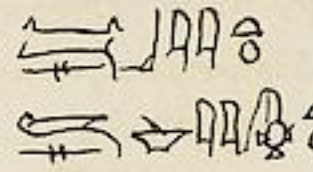
 , nesib, variante di nsb.

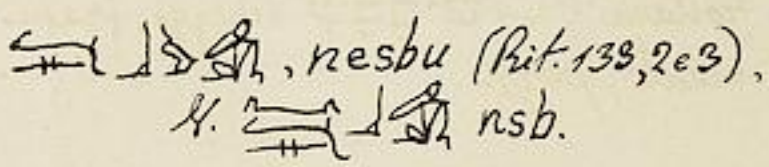
 , nes-īt, (E.), v.  ns.

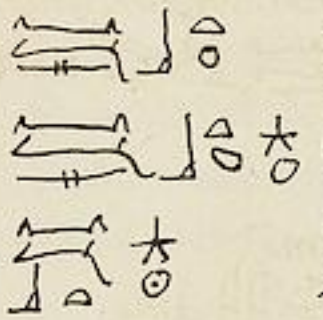
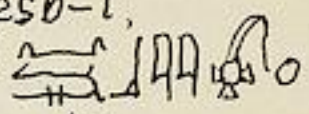
 , neseb (Rit. 149,21), mangiare, cibarsi, divorare, ingoiare, rodere, inghiottire.
λαπα, mordere, morsu apprehendere; — ⲛⲥⲉⲃ assorbire, inghiottire, deglutire.
 (Rit. l.c.), spalancare la bocca contro qualcuno, per divorarlo.

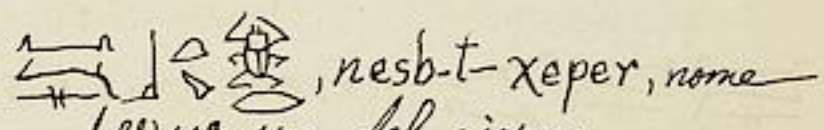
 nesbī (Z. 1865, 72 sq. III, 5) la fiamma, il fuoco che divora che morde (v. il prec.).
λωϧⲥ (Z), λοπⲥ, λπⲥ (Z), ardere, urere, urendo purgare; ardens, candens.
עֲבִיב, calol. עֲבִיבִיב, fiamma, vampa, favilla, scintilla; עֲבָבָה, bragia, ardore, fiamma, scintilla.

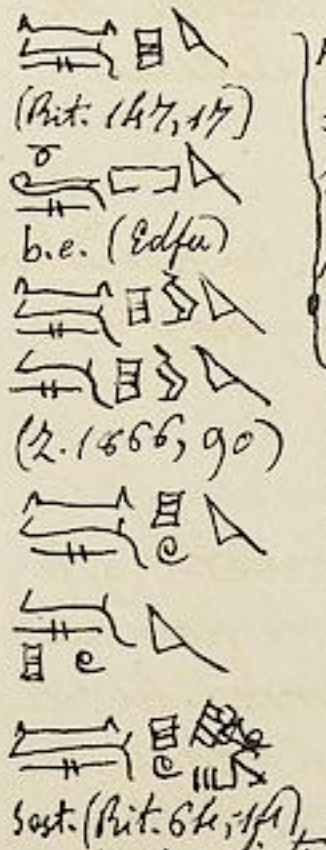
 nesbī (Dend.; Z. 1865, 6) nome della 5ª ora del giorno; letter.: la fiamma.

 nesb-īt, Varr. del prec.

 , nesbu (Rit. 133,2 e 3), v. nsb.

 nesb-t, v.  nsbē.

 , nesb-t-xeper, nome dell'11ª ora del giorno.

 nesp, nespu, recidere, segare, troncare, tagliare in pezzi, mettere in pezzi, spezzare, tagliuzzare, trinciare, frastagliare. — Annichilare, annientare, massacrare. — T. sost. corrisp.: un pezzo tagliato, reciso, trinciato; pezzo, frammento; taglio, recisione; massacro, distruzione, annichilamento, annientamento.
Brugsch confr. λαπα frustum, frag-

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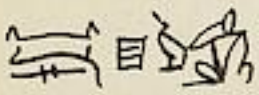
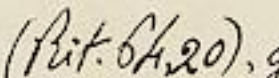
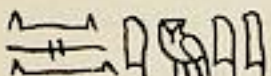
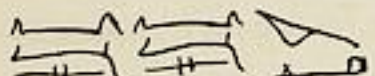
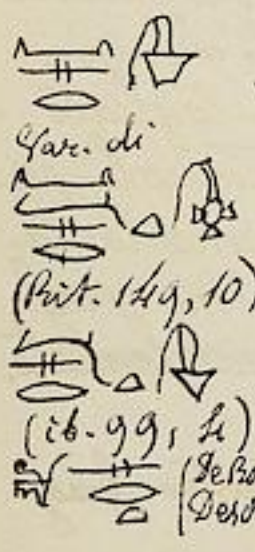
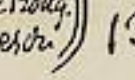
mentum ; λεϕ (Z.) amputatum.
Confr. anche שָׁבַר, שִׁבַּר, שִׁבֵּר, spezzare, rompere, frangere, infrangere, sbranare, lacerare ; passivo נִשְׁבַּר essere rotto, franto, infranto ; שֶׁבֶר frattura, rottura ; — שִׁבְרִים schegge, frammenti, pezzi.

 , nespu (Rit. 64,20), gruppo erroneo invece di  nsbu.

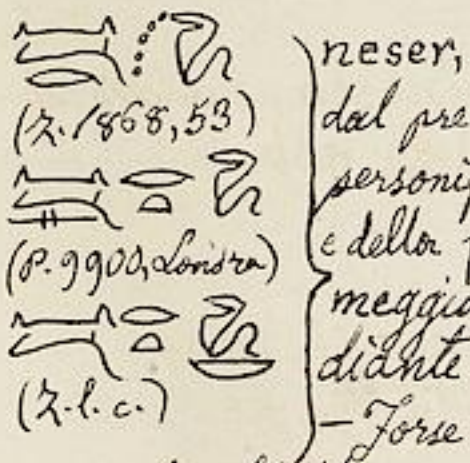
 , n-sen-àmī, v. sotto àmī.

 , nesnes (An. I, 16,5), forma raddoppiata ed intensiva di ns, nel senso dell'all. 3, ed equiv. al copto λεc (Z. M.) conterere, contundere, frangere, elidere.

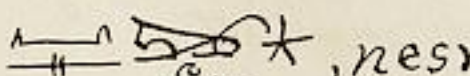
, neser, Non ricordo dove l'ho preso e ne ignoro il significato.

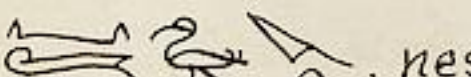
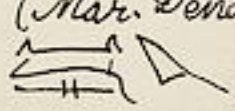
 neser, neser-t, g. f., il fuoco, la fiamma ; — la fiamma del sole, cioè i suoi raggi che abbruciano, distruggono, annientano (Rit. 99,5).  abbruciare (Giobbe 7, 13).
Var. di (Rit. 149,10) (ib. 99,4) (De Roug. Descr.)

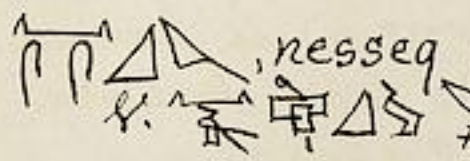
2) — (De Roug. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

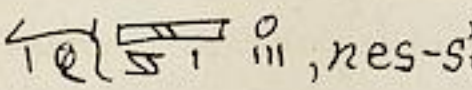
 neser, neser-t, deriv. dal prec., nome della dea personificazione del fuoco e della fiamma ; la Fiammeggiante, l'Ardente fuoco. — Forse un epiteto della dea Hathor.
(Z. 1868,53) (P. 9900, Londra) (Z. l. c.)

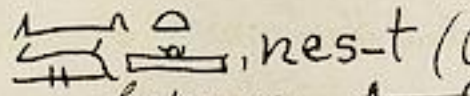
2) — (Z. l. c.) diadema.

 , nesru (Tomba di Ramese VI), probabilm. derivato dai precedenti ; costellazione.

 , neser-t (op. nes-t) (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), sost. equiv. a  ns.

 , nesseq (E, 66,12), v. nasaqu.

 , nes-s'e, v. sotto ns.

 , nes-t (Chab. Spol. 122), sost. equiv. a ns, all. 2 ; appartenenza, connessità, vicinanza.

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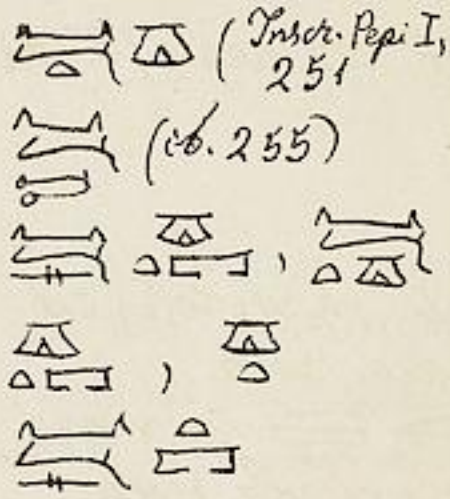
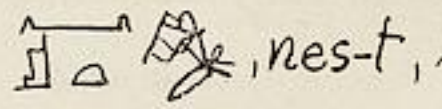
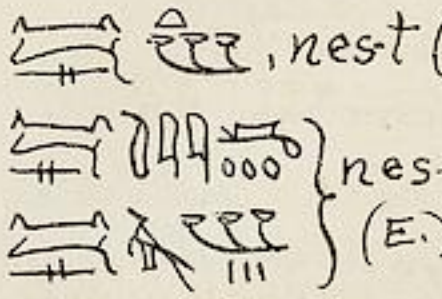
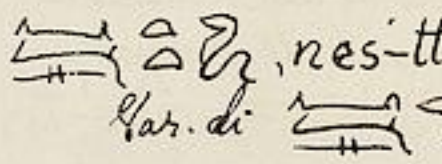
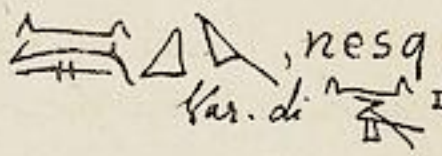
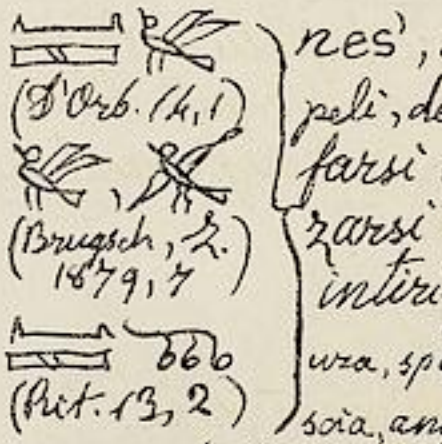
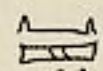

(Inscr. Pepi I, 251) (cf. 255) nes-t, f. ns.
2) — Pierret (Ét. I, 151), traduce dimora il gruppo


nes-t, f. ns.


nes-t (Esneh) specie di loto.
nes-ti (E.)


nes-tt' (P. 9900, Londra)
Var. di nsr-t.


nesq (P. De Roug. Christ. 100),
Var. di nasaqu.


nes', detto dei capelli, dei peli, del capo: drizzarsi, farsi irto, irsuto, rizzarsi; farsi irrigidito, intirizzito, ecc.; per paura, spavento, terrore, ambascia, angoscia, sorpresa, ecc. — intirizzire, irrigidire, ecc., horrere, φρίσσειν, ירא, inorridire, tremare; — sentire, provare orrore, terrore, raccapriccio, palpiti, spasimi. — Esser commosso, agitato; spasimare, agitarsi in ispasimi; smaniare, infuriare, tempestare, imperversare — Rizzarsi come intirizzito, istupidito; fremere; — muoversi rigidamente, automaticamente, inconscio di se stesso.
— Sost., g. f., terrore, angoscia, raccapriccio, orrore, paura, spavento, ambascia, spasimo; fremito, smania, agitazione, sobbalzo, furia, palpito, palpitazione; — intirizzamento, irrigidimento, stupore, sbalordimento, rigidezza, stupidità.
ⲟⲛⲩ (S.), ⲱⲛⲩ (S. M.) attonitum esse, attonitus respicere, attonitus stupor; ⲱⲛⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ (S.) stupor mentis, stupiditas; ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲩⲡ consternatio, pavor, terrere, terreri, obstupescere, consternari, torpefacere, torpescere; — ⲛⲥⲁ···, terrorem incutere alicui.
עגה angoscia, angustia; שמם desolare, mancare, venir meno; רגז agitarsi.
2) —  , g. f., significa anche i capelli disordinati, sciolti, irsuti; — ed anche in generale: i capelli, la capigliatura (P. D'Orb. 3, 2).

(D'Orb. 14, 1)
(Brugsch, Z. 1879, 7)
(Rit. 13, 2)

(Brisse 10, 3; 15, 7; Chab. Mél. II, 66)
(P. Leida, T, 2)
nes', Golenischeff (Z. 1876, 106) trad.: cercare di perdere qualcuno.
— Brugsch è di parere sia più esatta la traduzione:

infondere, inspirare angoscia od affanno; — e che quindi questi gruppi siano equiv. al prec. ed a nS'n.

, nes' (Nav. Myth. d'Hor. IX), il tifonico ippopotamo, la bestia che desta orrore, l'orrido, l'orrendo, il terribile (Confr. nS').

, nes' (Insor. Pepi I, 502), ?

, nes' (Stel. etiop. Nastasenen), secondo Masp., erroneamente scolpito invece di s'n (V.), accosciarsi, prosternarsi, inclinarsi (, davanti....).

Plur. nes'u (P. 20rb. 16,9).

nes' (D.T. 79,32; 60,b), sabbia, ghiaia, rena. ās' r nes', più numeroso che la rena. Frequentissimamente in parallelismo con s'ā.

, nes'au (E), V. ns'.

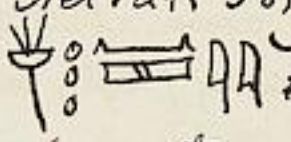
, nes'au (Naville, Z. 1873,90) nome di uno strumento ignoto, probabilmente di bronzo. — V. nāus'-t.

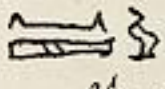
(T. de Rougé, Edf. 20,9) (E.) nes', letter. la pianta irsuta (V. ns'), Confr. שְׂעָרָה, orzo, così detto per le spighe irsute (שׂעַר).

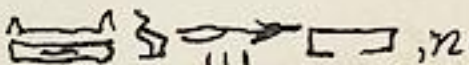
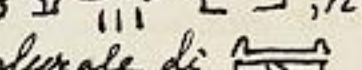
(Chab. Mél. 1873,49) (Sarc. Baiset, Berl.) nes', una parte determinata all'esterno di una casa ed ai due lati di una porta; lo stipite della porta? ; — Forse una parte speciale che sovrasta o sporge. — Chab. (l.c.) trad.: porta maggiore, portone. — È d. g. f.

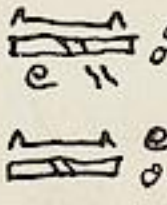
(Dord. 3,2) plur. nes'au, V. ns', Nel Rit. 122,3. v'ha l'espressione: nes'au s'enu, rizzator di capelli; (Birch) Curler of Locks; (Brugsch) Haar-Starre; (Pierr.) hérissement de la chevelure.

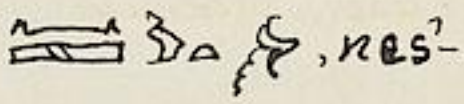
(Rit. 58,3) (ib. 17,27) nes'ī, nes'i, V. ns' e. ns'n. Il gruppo del Rit. 17,27 è tradotto da Birch battle, da De Rougé

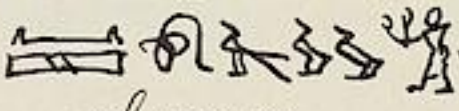
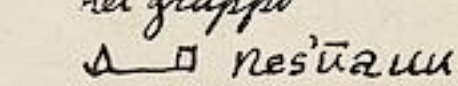
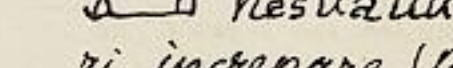
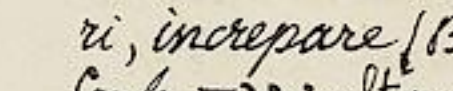
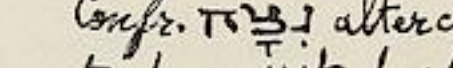
tempêtes, da Pierret désordres; da Brugsch Grauen oder Finsternifs. —
Nel Rit. 58,3 v'ha l'espressione  , spelta chiomata e spelta bianca; (Birch) plaited white Corn (barley); (Pierr.) blé des horripilants, blé blanc.

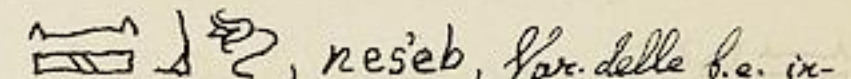
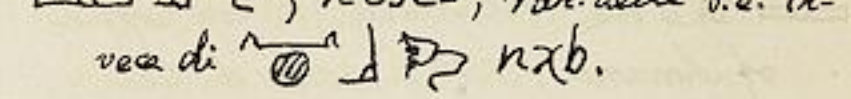
 , nes'u (E.), ?
Verosimilmente affine con ns'.

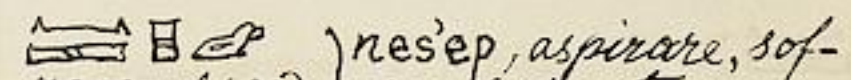
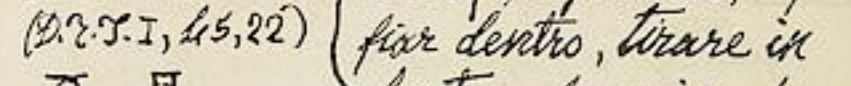
 , nes'u (D'Orb. 16,9), plurale di  ns'; gli stipiti della porta?.

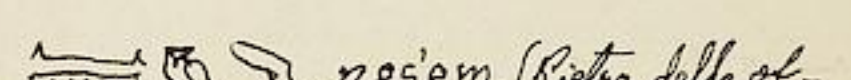
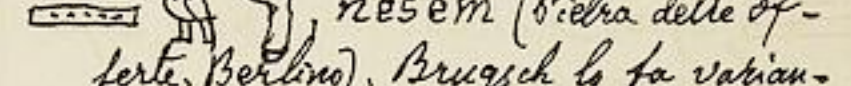
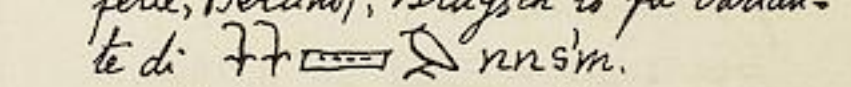
 nes'ui (Dém. Result. 30, 2), f. ns'.

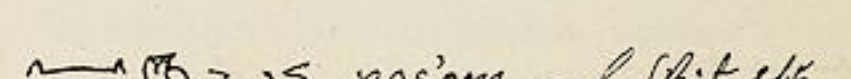
 , nes'-ut, (E.) saliva.

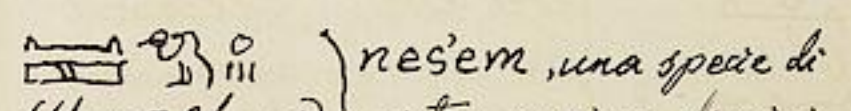
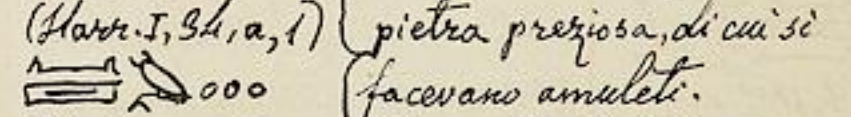
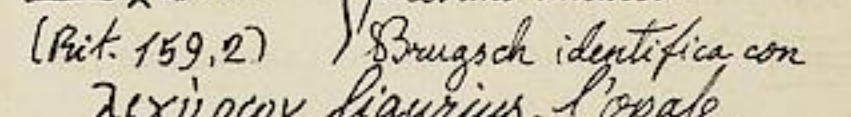
 , nes'ūauu nel gruppo
 nes'ūauu, TONW, minitari, increpare (Brugsch).
Confr.  altercare, contrastare, contendere;  deridere, beffarsi, burlarsi, schernire;  obbligar con forza, costringere, sforzare.

 , nes'eb, Var. delle b.c. invece di  nxb.

 (D.Z.T. I, 45,22)
 (D. Result. 18,3, 26,10)
nes'ep, aspirare, soffiar dentro, tirare in dentro, ebr. נשׁף, berbero إنّي; — succhiare, imbevere, aspirare (aria, vento, polvere, ecc...).
— Brezza.

 , nes'em (Pietra delle offerte, Berlino), Brugsch lo fa variante di  nns'm.
— Confr. però  osso, corpo.

 , nes'em, g.f. (Rit. 145, 78), nome della barca infernale di Osiride, nella compagnia del quale vi era ricevuta l'anima del defunto. In questa barca navigavano Dei e morti. Rare però che essa appartenga specialmente al Sole.
2) — Barca in generale.

 (Harr. I, 34, a, 1)
 (Rit. 159, 2)
nes'em, una specie di pietra preziosa, di cui si facevano amuleti.
Brugsch identifica con λιγύριον, ligurius, l'opale.
(Champ., Birch e Pierret) spato verde, feldspato; (Maspero) diaspro verde. — Confr.  topazio.

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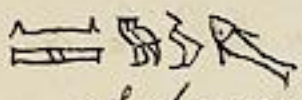
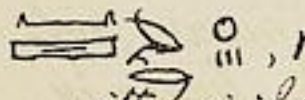
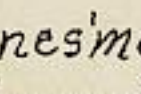
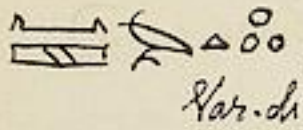
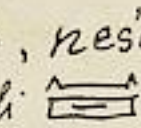
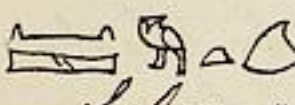
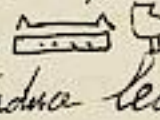
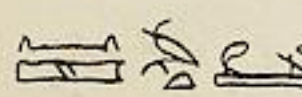
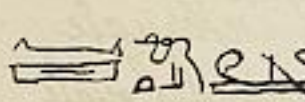
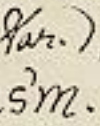
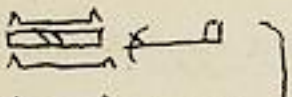
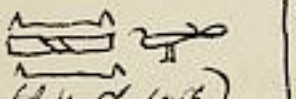
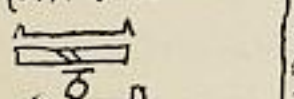
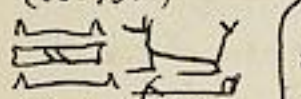
 , nes'emu (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 2), sorta di pesci.

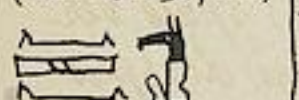
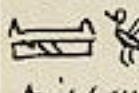
 , nes'mer leggono alcuni egittologi il gruppo che altri con Brugsch leggono  (V. col. prec.).

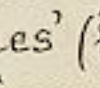
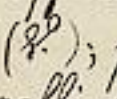
 , nes'em-t.
Var. di  ns'm.

 . nes'em-t (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XII, 12), ?
Forse equiv. a  ns'm.
Birch (l. c.) traduce leave.



} nes'em-t (Rit. 145, 10 e Var.), V.  ns'm.



(L. H. S. 106)

(L. 100)

(L. H. S. 15)

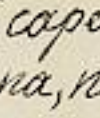
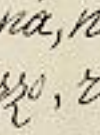
(Chab. Mél. II, 102)

} nes'en, molto affine con  nes' (V.); fare rizzare i capelli per angoscia, pena, nausea, orrore, ribrezzo, raccapriccio, ecc. — e questi stessi sost. — Fare cose terribili, spargere il terrore, incrudelire, sevrr; crudeltà, rigore, malignità. — E gli aggettivi corrisp.: angoscioso, penoso, nauseante, orribile, terribile, raccapricciante; crudele, rigoroso, maligno, ecc..

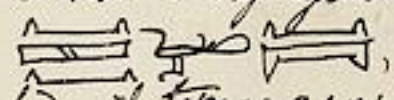
—  , tempestare, infuriare, imperversare; in oppos. ad  hotep, calmare, placare (Edfu, Combattimento di Horo).

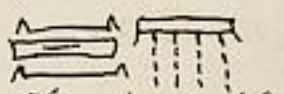
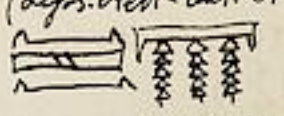
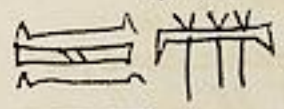
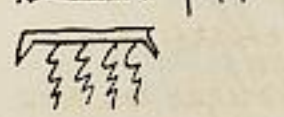
2) — Il terrore, il raccapriccio, ecc. che desta l'ecclissi di sole o di luna, od un fenomeno qualunque meteorologico od astronomico; — onde

3) — l'ecclissi di sole o di luna, o un fenomeno straordinario qualunque astronomico o meteorologico (Leps. Aelt. Text. 31; Denkm. III, 256, 7). — Anche il Chamsin degli Arabi (Krall, Rec. de trav. II, 69).

4) — Calamità qualunque, come siccità (Rec. l. c.), mortalità, uragano, ecc..

— Confr.  turbine, tempesta;  pioggia minuta.

— Si noti l'espressione:
 , nes'en-n-pe (Edfu), il tempo aspro, burrascoso, tempestoso; l'influenza nociva della temperatura; letter.: calamità del cielo.


(Leps. Aelt. Text. 31)



} nes'en, Varr. del prec., specialm. nei significati degli all. 2, 3 e 4.

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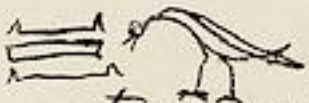
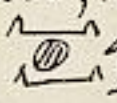
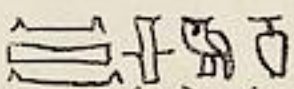
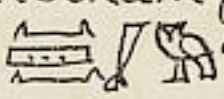
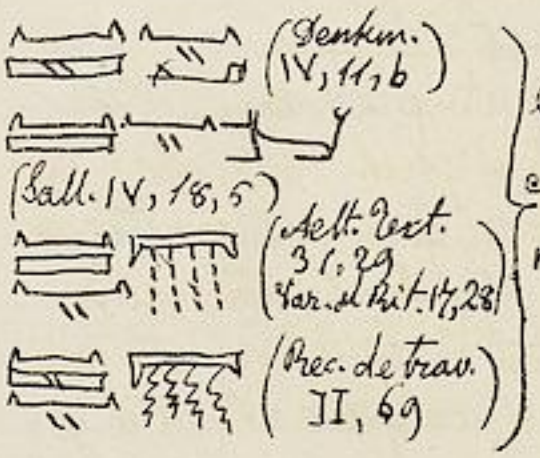
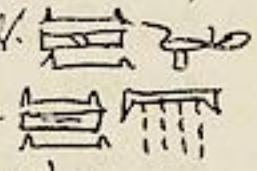
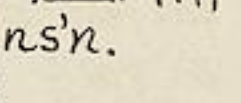
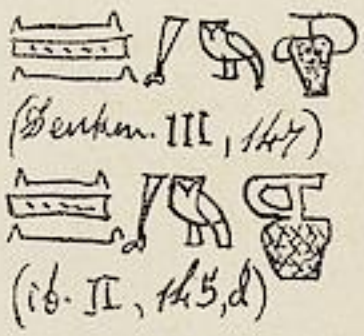
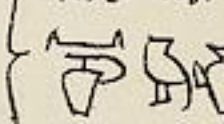
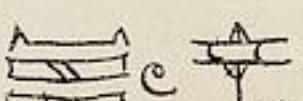
 , nes'en (Karn.), (Brugsch) strappare le penne, le piume (confr. ⲛⲓϣⲓ, ⲛⲓϣⲓ, piuma, penna), spennare; — mettere in mostra ciò che noi diciamo la pelle d'oca. — V. il prec., all. 1 e 2.

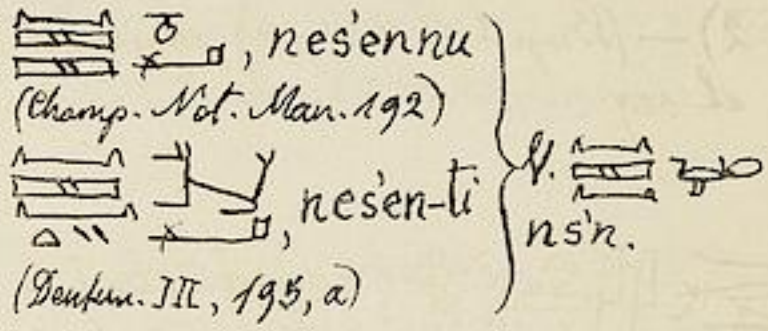
, nes'en, Var. delle b.e. in vece di  nxn.

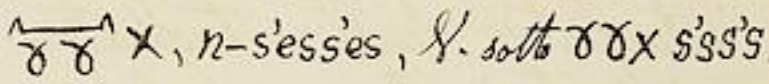
 , nes'enàm (Rec. IV, 85, B, col. 5), Var. di  ns'nm.

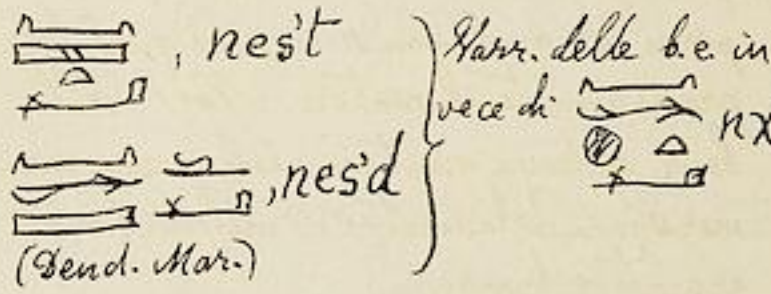

(Denkm. IV, 11, b)
(Ball. IV, 16, 5)
(Aelt. Text. 31, 29 Var. d. Rit. 17, 28)
(Rec. de trav. II, 69)
nes'eni, V.  e  ns'n.

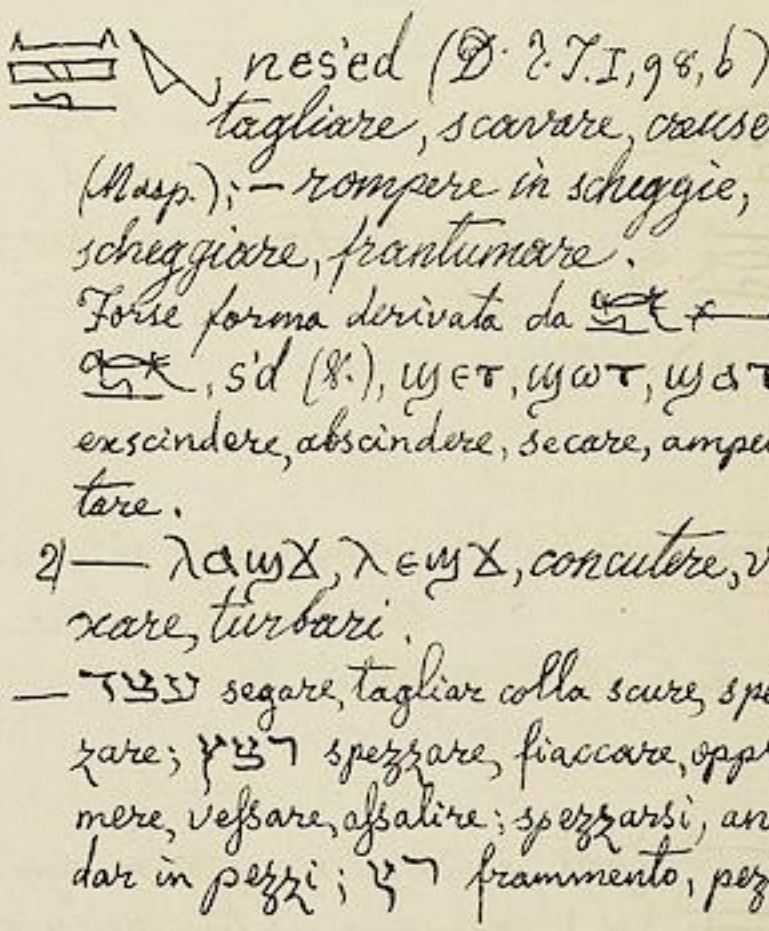

(Denkm. III, 147)
(ib. II, 145, d)
nes'enem, Varianti di  nxnm.

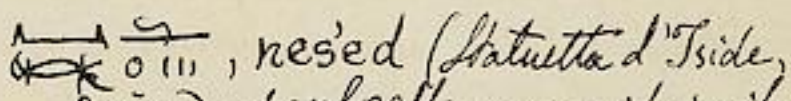
 , nes'enu (E.), deriv. dal seg.; il vento aspro, procelloso, il Chamsin; — uragano.

 , nes'ennu (Champ. Not. Man. 192)
, nes'en-ti (Denkm. III, 195, a)
V. ns'n.

 , n-s'ess'es, V. sotto ⲟⲟⲭ s'ss's.

 , nes't
, nes'd
(Send. Mar.)
Varr. delle b.e. in vece di nxt.

 , nes'ed (D. 2. T. I, 98, b), tagliare, scavare, causer (Masp.); — rompere in schegge, scheggiare, frantumare. Forse forma derivata da , s'd (S.), ⲥϣⲉⲧ, ⲥϣⲱⲧ, ⲥϣⲁⲧ, exscindere, abscindere, secare, amputare.
2) — ⲗⲁϣⲭ, ⲗⲉϣⲭ, concutere, vexare, turbari.
— ⲧⲁⲥⲥ segare, tagliar colla scure, spezzare; ⲯⲁⲗ spezzare, fiaccare, opprimere, vessare, assalire; spezzarsi, andar in pezzi; ⲯⲗ frammento, pezzo.

 , nes'ed (Statuetta d'Iside, Torino), scalpello o un quid simile. Confr. il prec. ed il copto ⲉⲛϣⲟⲧ, securis, bipennis (secondo Peyron, quasi ⲉⲛϣⲱⲧ, inferre incisionem).

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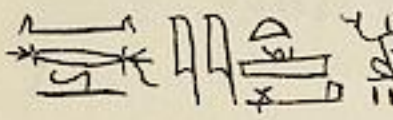
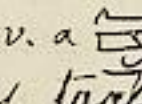
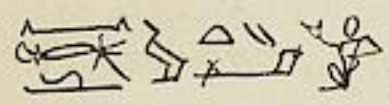
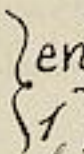
2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1880, 14), equivalente al seg.

 , nes'ed-it-u (An. IV, 16, verso), derivato dal prec.; signif. letter.: incisori, intagliatori, scultori, tagliatori o scavatori. Designa una classe o specie particolare di artisti, artefici od operai, dei quali non si sa però qual fosse precisamente il mestiere. Nel P. Wilbour si trova questo vocabolo in una enumerazione di lavoratori di metalli (oro, argento e bronzo).

nes'du; Maspero li fa equiv. a  ns'd, all. 1, tagliare, scavare, creuser, ecc.

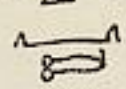
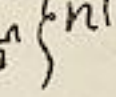
2) — Equiv. al prec.,

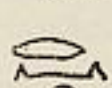
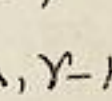
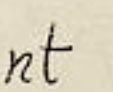
 , nes'du-ti, (P. Wilbour), equiv. al precedente, all. 2, singolare.

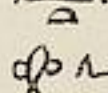
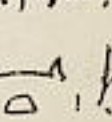
ent, equiv. ad  n, nei signif.:

1) — pronome relativo qui, quae, quod, che, NTE, quod pertinet ad. Questo relativo segue quasi sempre, almeno nelle migliori epoche, un nome femminile (al singolare) od un nome collettivo femminile (al plurale) (V. Trans. II, 303).

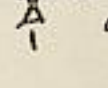
2) — Seguito dagli affissi pronominali, forma i pronomi personali:

 , tu (m.);  tu (f.);

 , egli, esso;  ,  , essa;

 , voi;  , essi, esse.

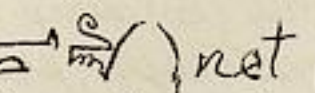
Spesso preceduto da , collo stesso impiego, ma in tal caso il pronome così formato precede sempre il verbo:

 tu, tu stesso;

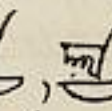
 essa, ecc.

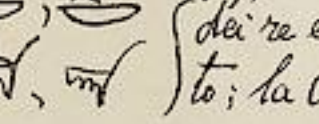
(V. Z. 1868, 47).

3) — Equiv. all'articolo partitivo francese du, de la, des:

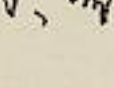
 , Hor-se-Js-is donne de l'eau (Denkm. V; Mél. d'Arch. II, 123, Masp.).

V. sotto , n.

4) —  nt-pu (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 140), ce qui est, c'est que..., ce sont ceux-là que...; Onde l'interrogativo:

 àn-nt-pu (ib. 141), est-ce que c'est qu'il y a que....?

5) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 202)

 nt

, r-nt

, her-nt

} congiunzione che ha il valore di: imperciocchè, giacchè, car.

net (D. K. T. 104, col. 3; Z. 1877, 99), la corona inferiore dei re e delle divinità dell'Egitto; la corona reale del

Basso Egitto, la corona del Nord, la corona rossa (V. dsr).
2) — (Bulaq, Stela di Rā-shtp-āb; Z. l.c.), il re del Basso Egitto.
seten-net (Sharpe, Eg. Inscr. pl. 94), Var. di , re del Sud e re del Nord, re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.

(Z. 1877, 99) (V. sotto sxt) } net, equiv. al precedente, all. 2.

2) — Il Basso Egitto; il Nord. (V. sxt).

(distese del Nilo) (ib.) (Z. 1873, 86) (Denk.) } net, 1) Signif. fond.: scorrere, colar fuori, colare, scolare, stillare, fluire; distillare,
2) — Flusso, corso, effluvio, effondimento, sbocco.
3) — (Stela Mettern.) umore, umidità, l'umido.
4) — saliva, sudore.
5) — l'acqua in generale, l'acqua corrente, il liquido.
6) — (Brugsch, Z. 1880, 12) l'acqua del Nilo, l'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.

— נָטַף essere umido, colare, נָטָה scaturire le acque; נָטַל versarsi, colare, spandersi, far liquido.

— , àm-u-net, V. sotto àm.

, net (Nav. M. d'Ab. XX), in affinità con e ntt, signif.: legatura, legame, benda, fascia, cingolo, legaccio, nastro, bandella.

net, la dea Neith, la divinità particolarmente adorata a Sais. (Denkm. II, 8)

, net, la vacca sacra Neith, nutrita e adorata nel Nomo Saitico.

, netà op. ntà (Tomba di Ti; Ins. Pepi I, 438), variante antiquata invece di nti.

ntà op. netà, Brugsch lo fa varr. del seg.

netàr (Tomba di Ramesse V), Varr. di ntr.

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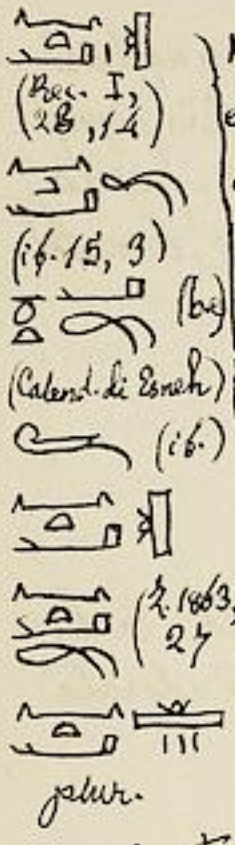
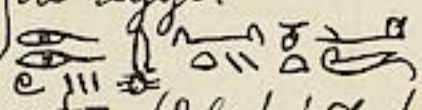
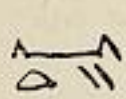

(Rec. I, 28, 14)
(id. 15, 3)
(Calend. di Esneh)
(id.)
(Z. 1863, 27)
plur.

netā, NEAT (M.) termini, fines, extremitas; significa: tutto ciò che è limitato o determinato da legge, da precetto, da religioso canone, da statuti, regolamenti, prescrizioni o trattati. Ciò che è legale, che è secondo il precetto, la legge, la regola, ecc.; ciò che è stabilito.

àr netā (D.K.T.), fare ciò che è prescritto dalla legge.


àr àru mà-nti netā (Calend. di Dend., 13 Epiphi), fatere facienda sicut est prescriptum.

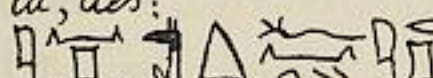
2) — , legge, editto, decreto, prescrizione; determinazione, ordine, regolamento, regola, uso, ordinanza, disposizione, statuto, trattato; precetto, rito, obbligazione, dovere; precetto o canone religioso.

 , nti, equiv. a nt, in tutti i suoi significati, cioè:

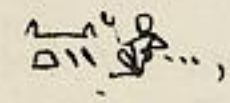
1) — prepos. equiv. a n.

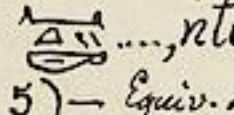
2) — pronome relativo che (Per l'uso di questo relativo con preposizioni, V. la Prefazione, p. XVI, d)).

3) — Specialmente nelle iscrizioni etiopiche, equiv. al partitivo francese du, de la, des:

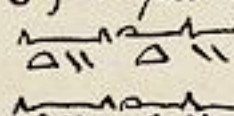
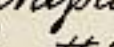

(Denkm. V, 52), Anubis, il donne du vin.

— 4) — Cogli affissi pronominali forma il soggiuntivo:

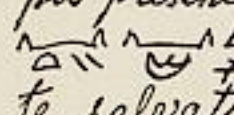

..., nti-à..., che io,..., affinchè io...;

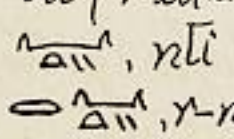

..., nti-k..., che tu..., affinchè tu...;

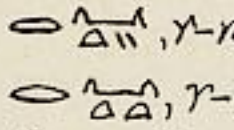
5) — Equiv. al seg., all. 2:

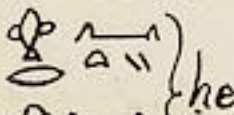

nti-ànti, ciò che vi è e non vi è, cioè: checchessia, tutto senza eccezione. V. sotto  ànti.

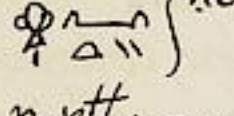
— Avanti ad un verbo forma il participio presente, o il nome d'agente:


, nti-nehem, salvante, salvatore; letter.: (colui) che salva (V. all. 2).


, nti — congiunz.: poichè, perchè, giacchè, car, imperocchè, imperciocchè (V. es. in Z. 1871, 51).


, r-nti


, r-ntt

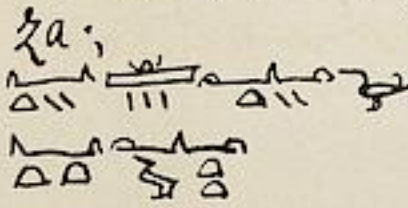

her-nti

— Le forme r-nti ed r-ntt sono anche espressioni usate ordinariamente per cominciare l'esposizione di un fatto, ed equivalgono ad: est quod, accadde che, gli è che, ecc.

(Mar. Abyd. I, 22)
(Bergm. Gram. Hierog. S. 41) plur.
(Nav. Text. des hom., 3) p.
, plur.

nti (plur. nti-u), equiv. al relativo nt ed nti (V. il prec. all. 2), ed ai loro plurali: quello che, quella che, quelli che, quelle che.

2) — Ciò che è, ciò che esiste; l'ente, l'essere; l'esistenza;


equiv. all'espr. dell'art.

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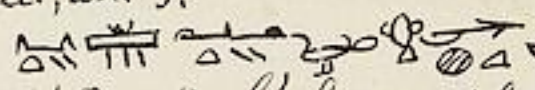
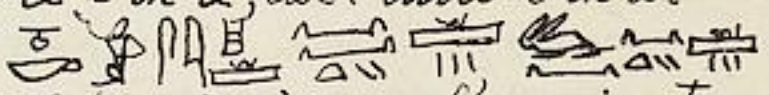
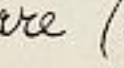
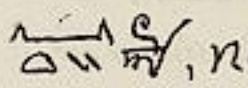
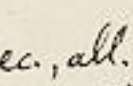
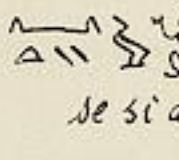
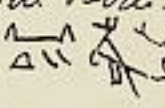
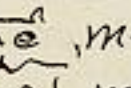
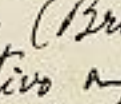
prec., all. 3:
 (Inno ad Osiride), l'essere e il non essere è in te, cioè: tutto è in te.
 (Rit. 17,10), io sono l'organizzatore delle cose e degli esseri;
(Birch) I am the former of beings and existences;
(E. de Rougé) Je suis la loi de l'existence et des êtres; (Pierret) idem;
(Brugsch) Ich bin der Erdenker dessen was da ist;
(Wiedemann) Ich vereinige Alles was da ist;
(Goodwin) I take account of things which are not, and things which are (K.  nnti).

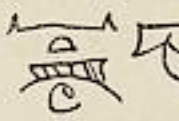
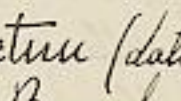
nti (P. di Berl. I, l. 174), deriv. dal prec., all. 2; colui che è, l'essere.

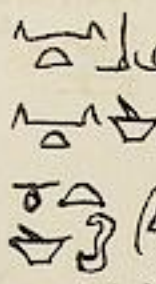
neti, K. nt.
I gruppi del Rit. significano propr. umore, ed in Rit. 79,5: umore cattivo (Birch e Pierret traducono veleno).

 , neti (D.H.T. 104, col. 2), Var. di  nt:
, la corona rossa e la corona bianca (cioè la corona del Basso Egitto e la corona dell'Alto Egitto, la corona del Nord e la corona del Sud) sono riunite sul suo capo.

 ntiu (P. di Berl. I, l. 174), forse si deve leggere  nti (K.).

ntu, equiv. a nt, all. 2, anch'esso frequentemente preceduto da :
 , m-ntu-f, egli, quello;
 , m-ntu-u, essi, esse.
2) — (Brug Gramm. 4d) plurale del relativo nt, nti.
3) — Equiv ad ed nti.

 , netuu (dato da Stern), secondo Brugsch, falsamente trascritto invece di  nyuu.

 neteb, derivato da un radicale ntb, conservato nel copto NETϥ (?), NETB (?), NEϥT (M.) flectere (id est audire), propr.: flectere aurem, signif.: prestar orecchio, tender l'orecchio, udire,

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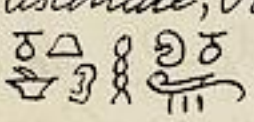
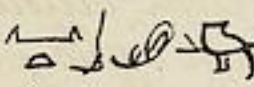
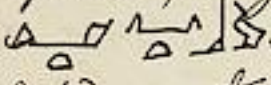
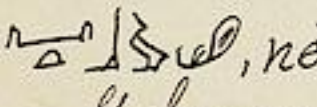
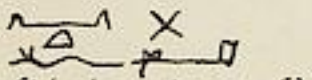
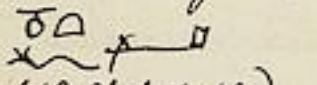
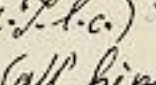
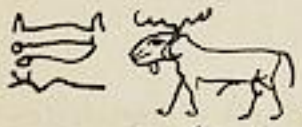
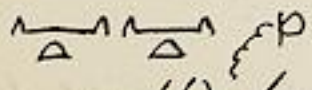
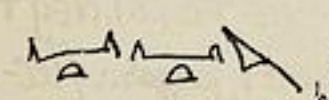
ascoltare, origliare, intendere.
 , neteb ḫeken-u, udire laudi.
 .... neteb mā.... , spiare, origliare a....
 , dut netebu (P. Rhind 2,7), causativo o fattitivo di ntb; far udire, lasciar udire.

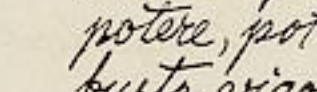
 , netebu (P. Rhind, 2, 7), v. il prec..

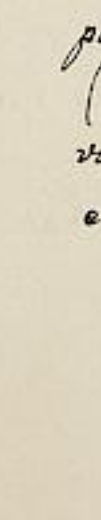
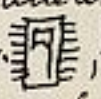
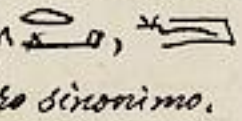
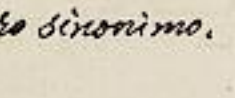
 (Chab. P. Mag. 126)
 (P. I. F. 76, 13)
} netef, (Chab.) délier, mettre en liberté; dispensare, sciorre, slegare, slacciare.
2) — (P. I. F. l. c.) נזל, gocciolare, stillare; (all' hiph'il) far sgocciolare; — Onde
3) — Spulare, vomitare.
v.  ndf.

 , netef (Stela Mendes), usa delle designazioni del sacro ariete di Mendes.

 , netnet (Mar. Abyd., Text p. 44), forma raddoppiata di nt, collo stesso significato.

 , netnet (Mar. Dend. (V, 80), quasi: sciogliere in umido, in liquido (Confr. il prec.); signif.: stemperare, struggere, sciogliere.

 , netnet, Birch (Z. 1870, 67) lo assimila a NOSNES, NOΔNEΔ e traduce derisione. Confr. נזל deridere, beffarsi, burlarsi, schernire.


neter, crescere, germogliare perpetuamente, fiorire continuamente; prosperare continuamente, perpetuamente.
— Essere stabile, imperituro, senza fine, immortale, eterno.
— Detto sopratutto della natura eterna dell'io dopo la morte.
2) — Rinnovare.
3) — Secondo Lepage Renouf (Trans. VIII, 201), la traduz. rinnovare (ammessa dai più illustri egittologi) è erronea, ed il significato fondamentale di questo neter è: forza, vigore, possanza, potere, potenza, facoltà; forte, robusto, vigoroso, poderoso, gagliardo, potente; fortificare, affforzare, rinforzare, rinvigorire; e quindi: proteggere, difendere, riparare [E questa, osserva Lep. Ren., è la ragione per cui nei testi delle ultime epoche si trovano comunemente varr.  , (v. pag. 159)]. — E questo vocabolo si trova in parallelismo con  ,  e , ed anche come loro sinonimo.

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Confr. NOUTE, NOUT, δύναμις, ἰσχύς, ἰσχυρόω.
I Greci Alessandrini inventarono una parola barbara ἐυναμόω che essi ed i loro seguaci usavano esattamente come l'egiziano 𓊹.
𓊹 𓈖 𓏏𓏏𓏏 neter men mà pe-t (Mar. Karn. pl. 35) forte e durevole come il cielo.
𓊹𓊹, neter neter, espressione equivalente all'ebr. אֵל שַׁדַּי, Dio onnipotente.
𓊹 𓂋 𓋴 𓎛 𓏏 𓈎𓈎𓈎 (Mar. Mon. div., 63, f.), possa io esser fortificato (o protetto) da settanta purificazioni (Confr. l'all. seg., fine).
4) — Frequentemente in parallelismo con 𓎛 xu (V.), signif. sacro, santo, divino, puro; — santificare, divinizzare; purificare, nettare, mondare (da...,.....)
5) — Il segno 𓊹 è più frequentemente usato come equiv. al seg.

𓊹 neter, deriv. dal prec., signif. Dio, il dio.
𓊹 (Inscr. Sepi I, 33L) — Divino, sacro, santo (V. il prec. all. 4).
𓊹 (freq.) Femm. 𓊹𓏏, 𓊹𓏏𓏏, 𓊹𓂋𓏏, 𓊹𓂋𓏏𓏏, dea;
𓊹𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏, dea;
𓊹𓂋𓏏, 𓊹𓏏 plur. 𓊹𓀭, 𓊹𓀭𓀭, 𓊹𓀭𓀭𓀭, 𓊹𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭, 𓊹𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭,
𓊹𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭, 𓊹𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭𓀭 (Bon. Sarcofago 16, 25)
𓊹 (b.e.), 𓊹 (b.e.), 𓊹 (b.e.), 𓊹 (b.e.), 𓊹 (b.e.), 𓊹 (b.e.), gli dei;
fem. plur. 𓊹𓏏𓏏, 𓊹𓏏𓏏, le dee.
(D. 2. T. 71, col. 3).
V. sotto paut i plurali
𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹 e
𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹𓊹.
— Confr. NOUTE (S.), NOUT (M.B.), NOUTI (M.), π, ϕ, deus; τ, ϯ, dea.
— Con questo vocabolo (quasi sempre col solo ideogramma 𓊹) si formano molti composti, in cui esso sta sempre al primo posto, sia nel significato di aggettivo, sia anche come semplice honoris causa. — Eccone alcuni esempi:
𓊹𓄿𓀀 } divino padre, santo padre, designa un sa-
𓊹𓄿 "𓋴" } cerdote di grado secon-
(Leps. Canop. 3) } dario, il grado inferiore del sacerdozio.
𓊹 } sacro purificatore,
𓊹 } prete entrante nel santuario, prete della sacrestia.
𓊹 ✶, V. sotto ūas'.
𓊹𓂋𓏏𓏏, la potenza divina, il potere divino, l'onnipotenza di Dio.
𓊹 neter nenx, dio benefico, dio Evergete,
𓊹𓊹𓊹, duale.
sono titoli dei Tolomei.
𓊹𓀀𓏏, divina madre, titolo di alcune regine dell'epoca tolomaica.
𓊹, neter nem (Recl. Rev. égypt. I, 142), dio del patibolo, dio del ceppo, epiteto di Horus.
(𓊹) (Inscr. Pepi I, 166) divino pilone (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 163).

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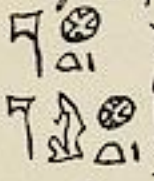
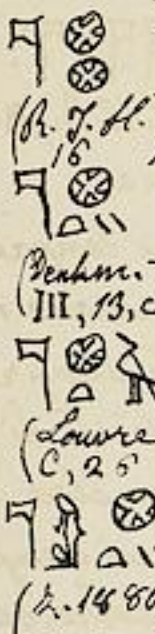
, neter mer (?) (Inscr. Sept. I, 334), lago divino (Masp.).



neter-nu

neter-nuti

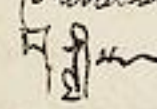
(R. 7. H. 16)
(Berlin. III, 13, c)
(Louvre C, 25)
(Z. 1880, 24)

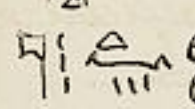
Naville (Z. 1880, 24) [Ed Erman (Z. 1881, 47) concorda con lui] rifiuta la traduzione di Brugsch: heile Wohnstätte, sacra dimora; — e dice che il senso letterale sarebbe il dio della città o della località (il che avea dichiarato prima il Pleyte). Ma questo gruppo ha, secondo il Naville, un senso speciale, e designa un genio, qualchecosa di analogo al , il doppio, un secondo esemplare del corpo in una materia meno densa della corporea, una proiezione (sic) colorata ma aerea dell'individuo in esso riprodotto in ogni tratto; — in altri termini: un' ombra, un genio, un δαίμων intimamente legato all'individuo. — Per cui si potrebbe forse applicare al neter-nu il senso del latino lar, quella specie di genio o spirito, di cui si avevano diverse specie. — E quindi Naville traduce neter-nu: lare, genio protettore; Ermann: il dio domestico.

Il neter-nu è pel vivo ciò che è il pel morto; ed il lare, che protegge l'individuo sulla terra, diventerà il suo dopo la sua morte (V. però sotto).

— Piehl però sostiene (Z. 1880, 62) che dio della città ecc. di città è non solo il senso letterale, ma il significato comunemente attribuito dagli Egiziani ed il vero significato di neter-nu; ed egli riguarda questo gruppo come una designazione di Osiride, analoga alle altre xent-âment, un-nefer, âpheru (ecc. -mâtennu), ecc., e nega che esso significhi mai lare o genio protettore, e tanto meno statua o figura, come il Naville asserisce forse il suo senso nelle epoche posteriori, sopratutto all'epoca saitica (Comp. Sharpe, Eg. Inscr. I, 33).

— Questo gruppo è spesso accompagnato da un pronome personale, il quale frequentemente è intercalato fra e (o una sua var.); come per es.:

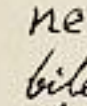
 , ,

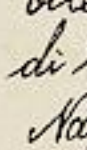
 opp.

(Sharpe, l. c., II, 63, 2; 9Ω).

Questi ultimi due gruppi, letter.: i vostri neter-nuti, renderebbero poco accettabile l'interpretazione ed assimilazione di Piehl, e più probabile quella di Naville ed Erman.

neter-sepet, la divina Sothis.

 , e varr.


V. sotto snṯr.

, titolo sacerdotale affine a ; letter.: il sacro letterato (V. sotto sb).

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, passaggio divino, designa un corridoio qualunque di un ipogeo.

, nome della piramide di , Mencheres degli scrittori greci, faraone della V dinastia.

, neter-ti (Schiap. L. d. F., Tav. LVII, b; Pesto, p. 100 e seg.) nome di uno strumento uncinato adoperato nella operazione mistica dell' ȧp-ro, apertura della bocca del defunto.

, neter-tef, V. qui sopra l'equival. .

, neter-dua (Jaser. Sepi I, 309), la divina stella del mattino.

, la casa divina o del dio, il tempio.

, , (Z. 1882, 161) neter-hon, servo di Dio, profeta, grado elevato del sacerdozio egiziano, la cui funzione però non aveva alcun rapporto con quella dei profeti Ebrei.

, proscinema, offerta sacra, oblazione presentata agli dei; — dotazione dei templi. — Il plurale, scritto anche , signif. anche: le proprietà divine, le cose appartenenti ai templi ed al culto degli dei.

, neter-heh (Louvre, Cassa funeraria N. 1011), sacro cercatore od ordinatore, titolo sacerdotale.

, neter-ku, in Z. 1872, 54 è considerato sinonimo di gli dei.

, neter-xamer (?), titolo sacerdotale.

, , plur. neter-xer, parola divina, il geroglifico.

, neter-xer, il divino sotterraneo, il mondo sotterraneo, l'inferno (come lo intendevano i Latini), la regione dei morti xu, l'Hades, Ἅιδης dei Greci, 2) — I gruppi e sono anche equiv. al seg.

, (Rdesieh), e , (An. V, 22, 1), (Stel. 44, Torino), , (Lieb. Dict. hon. geog. 705, 1155), , (Wadi-Magh.), , sacro operaio, scultore in pietra, scarpellino, lapidario di Dio o di un Dio. Operaio specialmente addetto alla costruzione ed al ristauro degli edifizi religiosi e dei monumenti regi. — muratore (Goodw. e Chab., Z. 1872, 20; Mel. III, 199). — (Schiap. L. d. F. 12) scavatore di tombe, addetto ad una necropoli. Pl. xrti.

, (Rosell. Mon. civ. Tav. 45), (id. Pesto, V. II, 176), , , (Lieb. l. c. 202), , (id., ib. 456, 455), , (Rdesieh), (Bers'eh), plur.

— Causativo s-neter (Sharpe, E, 1; II, 28) (Dep. Rem.; Brugsch l. c.) dare forza o potenza. — Far crescere, germogliare, fiorire, prosperare, ecc. continuamente, perpetuamente; rendere stabile, imperituro, immortale,

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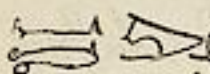
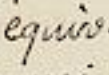
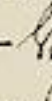
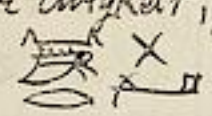
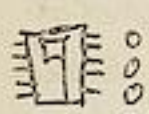
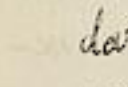
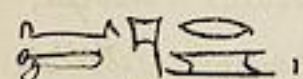
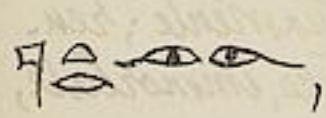
eterno ;— render sacro, puro, santo, divino; purificare, santificare,

 , neter (Tomba di Ramesse V), Var. del prec..

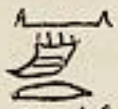
neter (Rev. égypt. I, 61), frequente nelle epoche tolomaiche, ed equiv. al prec.  ntr, spec. nei sensi degli all. 3 e 4: sacro, santo, puro, divino; — forte, vigoroso, ecc..
, ȃa-t-u neter (D. Z. J. I, 9; Dend. III, 20 -IV, 75) (Lep. Ken.) pietre poderose.
2) — Var. di  neter, dio.
3) — (Bergm. Buch v. Durchwandeln der Ewigkeit, p. 16 e 38), Variante di  ntr.

 , neter (Brug., Oasen) deriv. dal preced. nel senso di purificare, nettare, mondare, ecc.; significa: il sale lisivio minerale, sale di purificazione, Natron.
 , nitro, sapone; νίτρον, λίτρον.

 , neter (Insc. Pepi I, 334) (Masp.) lago divino.

 , neter (Edfu), g. f.,

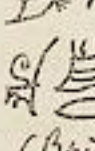
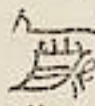
v. ntr-t.


(Sted. C, I, Louvre; Insc. Sep. I, 168)

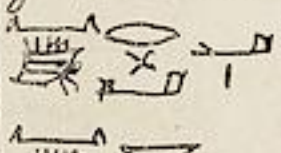
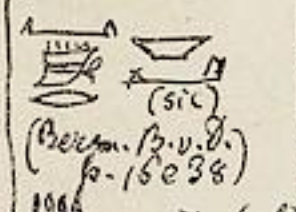
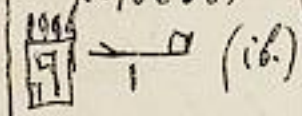
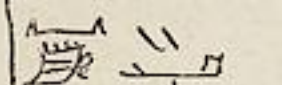
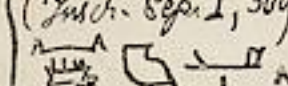
a., Tomba di Ti

(Ben. 11)

(Louvre, C, 232)

(Edfu)

(Brit. Mus. E, 5, 379)

(Z. 1866, 100)

neter, NOȻ, NOTȻ, NOTȻE, jacere, conjicere, projicere, injicere, iactus; NEȻ, jacere, projicere; NHȻ, jacere, decumbere; ETNHȻ, jacentes, projecti; — ḥr-j sollevare, alzare, elevare; tr-j stendere, tendere (per es. la mano), distendere, piegare, inclinare, volgere, declinare, condurre; — volgersi, voltarsi dalla parte di qualcuno; essergli affezionato, divoto.



(sic)
(Bergm. Z. v. D. p. 16 e 38)

(ib.)

(Insc. Sepi I, 309)

(Insc. Sepi I, 466), stendere una mano soccorrevole a.....

neter-dod, dirigere o stendere la mano.

2) — Lepage Ren. (Trans. VIII, 227 e seg.) rifiuta la connes. con ḥr-j e tr-j data da Brugsch ed accettata da altri egittologi; e traduce questo vocabolo: overpower, sopraffare, vincere, superare, predominare, prevalere, soggiogare, sconfiggere; do-

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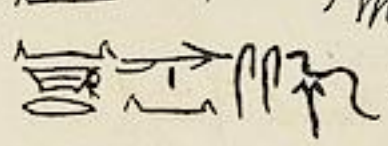
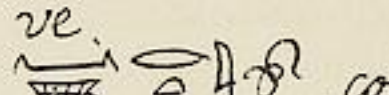
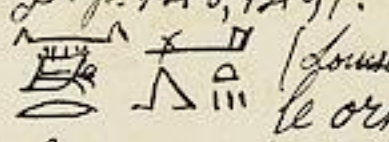
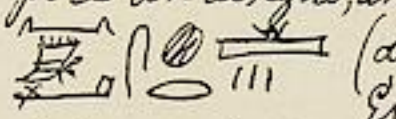
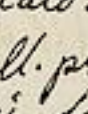
minori; — aggettivo: che sopraffà, overpowering, soverchiante, irresistibile; che ha la padronanza, il comando, la signoria.
3) — Atterrare, gettare a terra (un animale, un nemico), stenderlo morto; battere, colpire per uccidere (Masp., Storia di Sinuhe, p. 137; Wilkins. Manners and Cust. I, 221).
4) — I due ultimi geroglifici rappresentano una specie di ascia ricurva (herminette) impiegata dai falegnami e legnaiuoli; — ed anche un lisciatoio, un brunitoio. — Lo stesso strumento designano il terz'ultimo ed il quart'ultimo gruppo. Questo però specialmente designa anche una scure od accetta.
Comp. ΑΝΘΗΡ, πι, mallus, in cas.
5) — in deriv. coll'all. prec.: battere, colpire con uno strumento da lavoro, lavorare di legname, maneggiare (B. H. T. 28, 3; Nav. M. d'H. IV), formare, affazzonare, (Pierr. 67) façonner un object avec un util, (Masp. a Denkm. II, 131) fourbir (un arc, une arme).
Comp. נָתַר (cald.) scuotere, recidere, tagliare; (cald.) נשׂר, eb. נסר, tagliare, segare in pezzi; עשׂה fare, formare, lavorare, operare; tagliare, sacrificare, offrire; יצר formare, onde יוֹצֵר formatore, artefice, נוֹצַר formarsi; esser formato, esser fabbricato.
6) — Derivato dall'all. prec.: lavorator di legnami, falegname, menuisier.

— lavorar col lisciatoio, col brunitoio o coll'ascia. — (Chab.) falegname.
 , lavorare l'albero in una trave.
 , colpire i buoi.
7) — Ficcare, imprimere, stampare le pedate, le orme (C, 26, Louv.); premere, stringere (Schiap. a. d. E. p. 148, 149).
 (Louvre, l. c.), premere le orme, cioè seguire le orme, le pedate, i passi (di qualcuno).
8) — Dirigersi (a...., ⊏....) (Dend. Pronaos); — trattare, operare, fare (secondo...., ⊏....) (C, 232, Louvre) (V. es. all. seg.).
9) — l'esecuzione, la costruzione di un fabbricato (Esneh); concepire un disegno, un progetto;
 (Louvre C. 232, Pierr. Et.), concevoir des desseins, le travail incessant de l'esprit sur une même idée, corr. au français: rouler des projets.
10) — Misurare, quasi battere la corda agrimensoria.
11) — I tre primi gruppi, colla lettura n-ter, costituiscono una prepoziz. ed una congiunz.:
V. sotto  tr.

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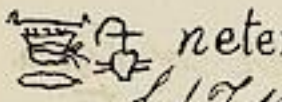
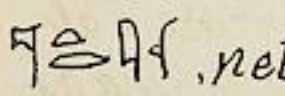
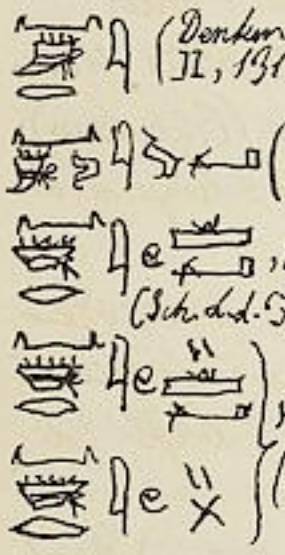
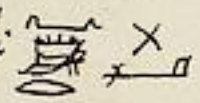
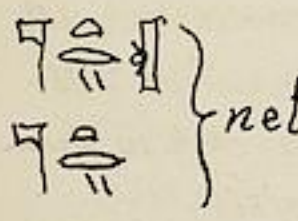
 neter (Denkm. II, 44 c) Schiaparelli L. d. F. 146, 149) mungere.
Forse a leggere neter-àrt, letter.: spremere il latte (Confr. il prec. all. 4).

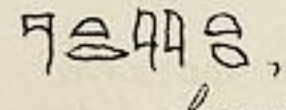
 , netrà, Var. di ntr.

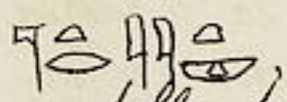
 (Denkm. II, 131) netrà
 (B. el-J. 24, 3)
 , neteràu (Sch. d. d. F. 148, 149)
 neteràui (Sch. l. c.)
} Var. di  ntr.

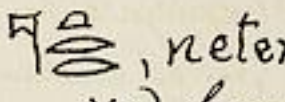
 , neterī (Mar. Abyd I, 7), Lepsius Ken. (Trans. VIII, 228) inclinerebbe ad approssimarlo al copto ⲧⲣⲙⲟⲩⲧ consolari.

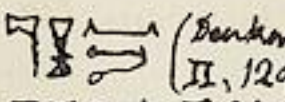
 } neteri, v. ntr.

(Tomba a Med. Ab.)
 (Cal. di Med.-Abu)
} neterī (-ḥeb), v. neter-īt (-heb).

 , neter-īt, dea, fem. di ntr.

 , neter-īt (-ḥeb), festa della dea, designa la festa che ai 25 del mese di Choiak, nella notte precedente il solstizio d'inverno, era solennizzata per festeggiare l'anno sothiaco.

 , neterer (Obel. della regina Hatàsu), forma derivata da ntr, collo stesso significato.

 (Denkm. II, 129)
 ,
 (B. el-J. 35, 2)

 (Harr. I, 7, 7)
 (Sarc. sait. Torino)
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 342)
 (Denkm. II, 87, 98)
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 469)
 ,
 (Denkm. II, 69, 70, 147)
 (ib. 98)
} neter-sent, neter-sonter, neter-set, neter-seter, v. sotto sntr.

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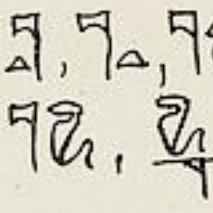
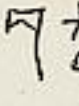
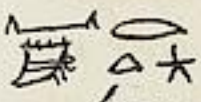
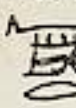
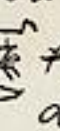
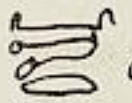
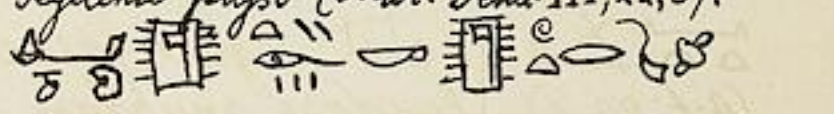

neter-t, dea, fem. di ntr.

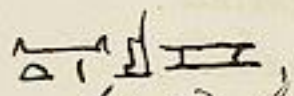

, neter-t (Museo dell'Ermitage, Pietrob.), var. del prec.
– Lieb. trad. dama divina, titolo di una regina della dinastia bubastide.

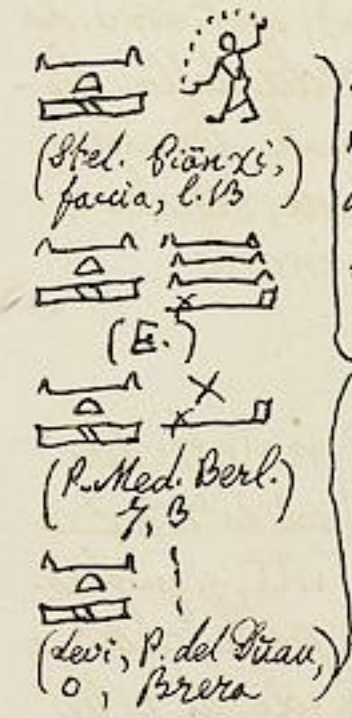

, neter-t (Inscr. di Ahmes) Lepage Ren. (Trans. VIII, 226) trad.: letter. l'ora dominante (Confr.  ntr, all. 3), cioè l'ora del mezzogiorno.
— De Rougé lo connette con  recumbere, come esprimente il tempo della siesta.

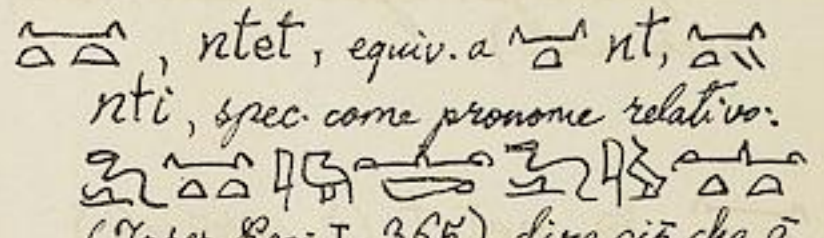
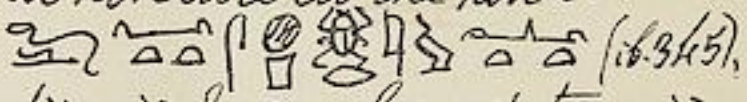

, neter-t, Schiap. (L. d. J. 43) lo dà come una forma convenzionale abbreviata di neter-sonter (V. col. prec.).

neter-t (duale neter-ti), (Lepag. Renouf, Trans. VIII, 229) propr. la pupilla o il bulbo dell'occhio; — quindi comunemente: l'occhio, gli occhi; generalmente applicato a quelli del sole; — ma anche l'occhio della luna.

Secondo Lep. Ren., il signif. letterale è: il protetto, il difeso (Confr. ntr, all. 3), come sembra provarlo il seguente passo (Mar. Dend. III, 22, c):

io ti do le tue due pupille degli occhi, protette contro il male.


, netse (J. de Roug. Edfu, 49, 5), designa l'acqua dell'inondazione.


netes', bagnare, umettare, innaffiare, inumidire, ammollare, sprizzare, aspergere, – aspergersi; ⲥⲧⲏ. — Sprezzo.


, ntet, equiv. a nt, nti, spec. come pronome relativo: (Inscr. Sepi I, 365), dire ciò che è, tu non dire ciò che non è.  (ib. 345), dire ciò che è e far esistere ciò che non è.
, r-ntt (L. 1891, 51), equiv. a (V. sotto nti).

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2) — (Z. 1873, 86) net-t, Var. di nt.

netet, legare, fasciare, bendare, annodare, riunire, attaccare; legare, riunire insieme. (B. H. T. 55). — ntw, legare, tener avvinto. (Rit. 23, 1) (Bon. 14) (D. H. T. 60)

— T passivi corrispondenti;
— T lett. corrisp. V. il seg.

netet (Edfu), sost. deriv. dal prec., nel l. c. la corda della ficina. — Ma in generale: legame, legaccio, corda, fune, benda, nodo, entrave, vincolo.

netet, derivato da ntt, significa pelle, cuoio, e precisamente una striscia di pelle adoperata per legare (aratri, scuri, archi, ecc.). (Nav. M. d'H. IV) (ib. III) (B. H. T. 28, 3)

net-t (Z. 1873, 86), V. nt.

netet-u (Nav. M. d'H., Nav. XIV, l. 5), deriv. da ntt; lett. littori (Nav. l. c., Introd. p. 18, nota).

nedara (Tomba di Ramsete V), Var. strana di ntr.

nedā (D. H. T. 91), Var. delle b. e. invece di ntā.

nedebu, nell'espress.: tā ḥer nedebu, la terra nella sua curvatura o piegatura (confr. NETQ flectere, inflectere), cioè tutto il mondo.
— V. anche la var. nzb

nedef, sputare o vomitare. (Harn. tempio di Apet, lato Sud)
2) — Inumidire, ammollare; bagnare, annaffiare, immettere.
sospingere, cacciare, scacciare (per es. lo sputo dalla bocca);
— stillare, sgocciolare, gocciare, — goccia, stilla.

nedem, sedia, letto, banco di riposo.
Deriv. da nezem (V.), nel senso di riposarsi (Brug.).

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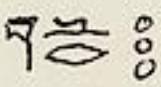
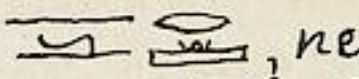
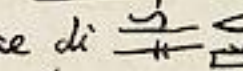
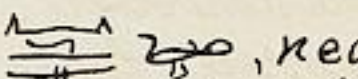
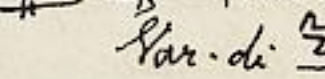
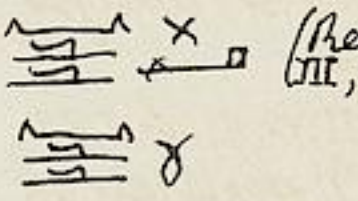
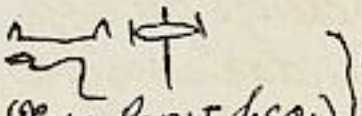
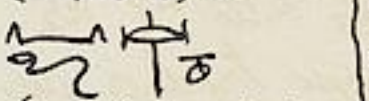
 , neder (D. Rec. IV, 76, 11), Var. di ntr.

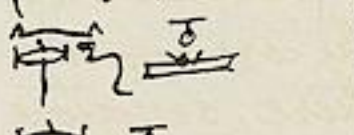
 , neder (?, op. seder invece di  dsr ?), (Pierr. J. d. Louvre, 110) modifier ?.

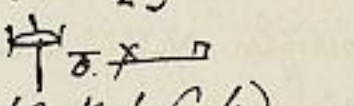
 , nedes (Canop.), Var. di  nzs.

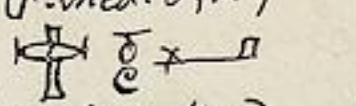
 (Rec. III, 93) neded, Varr. di ntt.

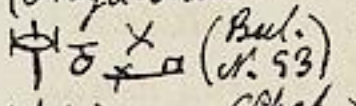
 (Luxor. Pepi I, 490; Descr. V, 40

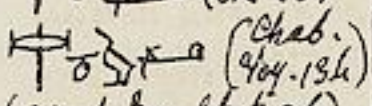
 (Rit. 72, 1; Var.)

 (Navil., Lit. d. Sol. 23)

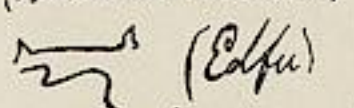
 (P. Med. 6, 4)

 (Abyd. Mar.)

 (Bul. N. 53)

 (Chab. 404-134)

(Birch. Rav. Stat. 24)

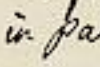
 (Edfu)

(continua

nez, 1) – Tritare, stritolare, pestare, sminuzzare. – Macinare, NORT, malere; macinar farina; – onde: ciò che è macinato, cioè la farina. – Tritar fregando; ridurre, mettere in piccoli pezzi, sminuzzolare, pestare, macinare, ecc. (colori, ingredienti, ecc.) (P. Med. 6, 4).

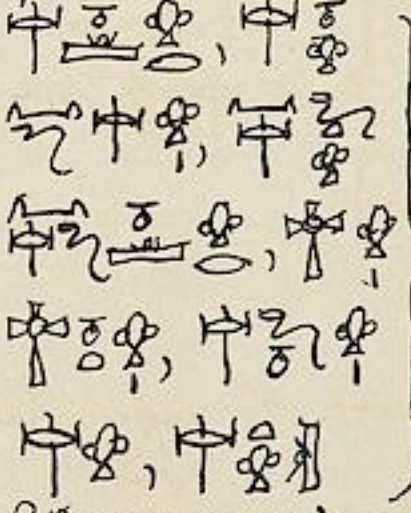
2) – In senso figurato, detto delle membra del corpo, che sono come pestate da colpi; signif. quanto il franc. (continuazione) moudre de coups, battere totalmente, abbattere (i nemici, gli empi) (Chab. Voy. 134; De Roug. Descr. V, 40).

Confr. נתץ rovinare, distruggere, disfare, demolire, atterrare; נתז essere devastato, rovinato; רצץ fiaccare, spezzare, opprimere, rompere, tritolare, schiacciare; דרס stritolare, abbattere, demolire, atterrare; רסס pestare, calpestare, conculcare, pigiare (Arnosto).

3) – (Nav. Lit. d. Soleil, 23) fabbricare; fare, creare un lavoro, un'opera, in parallelismo con  ms; – onde: formare, modellare, figurare; produrre, trarre (v. anche Traus. 1882, 129). – Lavorante, operaio (B. d. M. 71).

4) – Rendere, consegnare, dare, cedere, trasmettere, e simile (Std. Mettern. Rit. 147, 27).

, siriaco ntal, diede.

 nez-her, rendere o prestar omaggio; presentare i suoi omaggi, i suoi rispetti, onorare. – Tributo (Eman h. 1881, 65); omaggio, omaggio a...! esclamazione frequente nelle formole stereotipe di omaggio agli dèi.

5) – Difendere, proteggere, salvare, scampare, preservare, guardare, guarentire, riparare;

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— Vendicare ; salutare.
— Difensore, protettore, guardiano (Nav. M d. M. IV), vendicatore, ultore (Louvre C, 26; Denkm. II, 136; e freq.) ; — saluto.
nz custodire, conservare, guardare; nz-t-nz salvare.
, vendicatore del padre, titolo di Horo.
nez-xet (Canop. 15, 35 e 36), letter. difendere una cosa, prendere una cosa in difesa, in protezione, in custodia, signif.: accudire, curare una cosa, un affare, interessarsene, applicarvisi; — accudire gli affari, gli interessi.
— Anche equiv. a , v. sotto nz: — e quindi
6) — Equiv. a nz, in tutti i suoi significati:
nez-ro, v. sotto nz.
(Rao. Stat.)
(Vienna, Stel. 55, l. 3 e 4)

, nez (Sarc. Horemheb. Vien.) Var. del prec., all. 1, 2, 3, 4.
= (V. ib. all. 4).

nez, equiv. al prec. all. 5.
2) — persuadere, convincere, ragionare, argomentare, discutere.
— Persuadibile, ragionevole.
nez-ro, nez-nez-ro, ro-nez, ro-nez-nez, tener consiglio, conferire, abboccarsi; ragionare, trattenersi in conversazione, conversare, discorrere; disputare, discutere. — (Chabas) essere eloquente, eloquenza. — (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 51) consiglio, consiglio di guerra.
(Sall. II, 12, 9; An. I, 23; V, 20, 6), ponderare gli affari, prendere in considerazione gli affari, discutere gli affari; — consigliare, dar consiglio; — consiglio. —
V. anche sotto nz.
— Il decreto di Canopo traduce quest'ultimo gruppo βουλευτὴς vocabolo greco che corrisponde al nostro consigliere, senatore, membro del consiglio.
— , , tener consiglio, consigliare, prender consiglio, is consigliere, t consiglio.
— , nez-xer-t-u (Ch. Mél.) rendere i doveri, render omaggio, salutare; formola di cortesia ordinaria della corrispondenza epistolare degli antichi egiziani.

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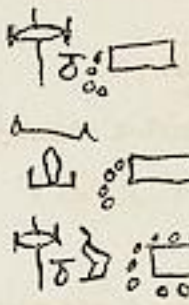
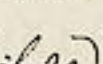
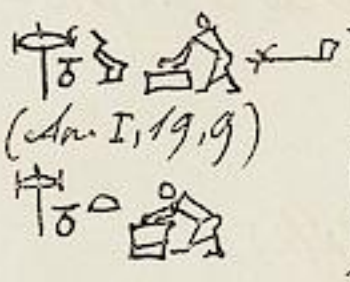
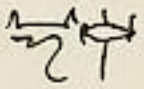
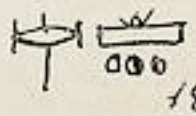
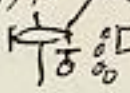
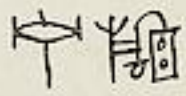
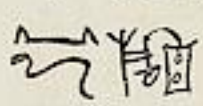
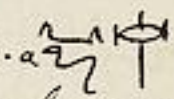
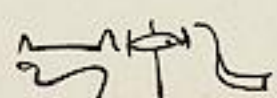
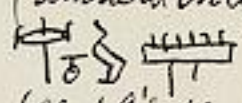
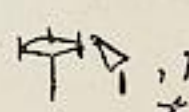
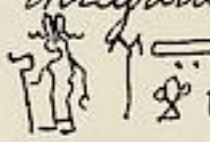
 (Birch, Rav. Stat., 24)
 (ib. 30)
 (An. IV, 17, 4)
nez, derivato da  nz, all. 1; ciò che è macinato, tritato, pestato, polverizzato, e specialmente la farina.
NOIT (M.), NOEIT (?), π, farina, similo.
2) — (Trans. 1882, 129), i prodotti.

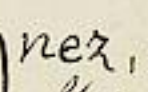
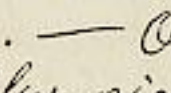
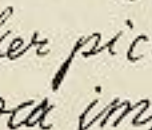
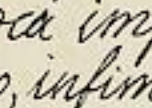
 (An. I, 19, 9)
nez, equiv. a  nz, all. 1 e 2.
2) - equiv. al prec., all. 1.

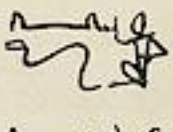
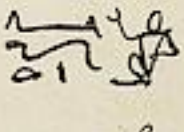
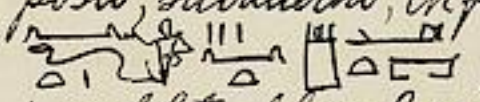
 , nez (Dict. géog. 686; Trans. 1882, 129), i prodotti.
2) — Equiv. a  nz.

 (Rec. IV, 82)
 (ib. 94, 15)
nez, equiv. a  nz, all. 1, nel senso particolare di tritare, macinare colori.

 (Tomba in Menfi)
 (Rhyt. Gr. 52, 112)
nez, tessere; tessuto, stoffa tessuta.
NAT (?. M.), ἰστός, textorium, textrina, textor.
← confr. il lat. netum.

 , nez; questo grappo si trova solamente nelle scritture delle b. e. e sempre quasi legato cogli affissi pronominali, nel qual caso ha, secondo Brugsch, il significato di: tutto, intiero, totalità, integrità. Così in D. T. T. II, 4, l. 14:
 , àti-t m ta her ḥ nez-f, (Hathor) la regina della terra nella sua totalità, cioè regina di tutta la terra.
— V. sotto nzb.

nez, affine con  nz, all. 1; tritare, sminuzzolare, polverizzare, triturare, sbriciolare. — E quindi: consumare, usare, diminuire. — Onde:
2) — Esser piccolo, insignificante, di poca importanza, minuto, minimo, infimo; impiegato in opposizione ad  ūr ed  ā2.
Var. di  nzs (?).
נזר assottigliare, consumare; נִזָּר esser consumato, consunto, dimagrato.



nez (E. de Rougé), deriv. dal prec. all. 2; essere sottomesso, soggetto, essere sotto la dominazione di....
— Soggetto, suddito, vassallo, sottoposto, subalterno, inferiore.
 (Stela Rān-xi)
i sudditi del palazzo, i sudditi.

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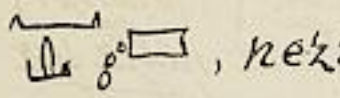
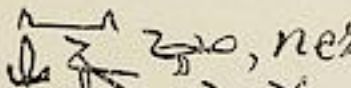
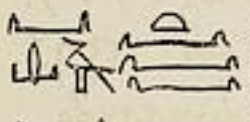
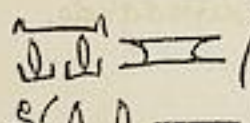
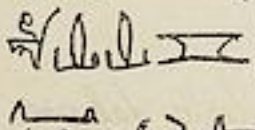
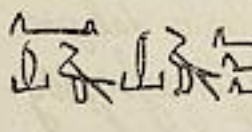
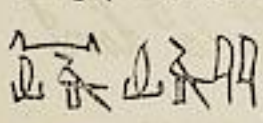
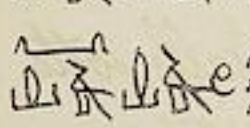
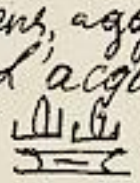
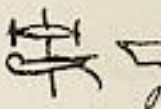
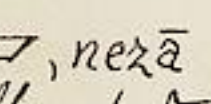
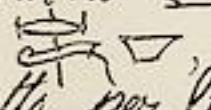
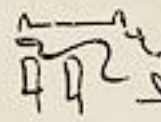
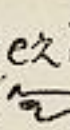
, nez (Dict. geog. 399), nome di un albero e del suo frutto.
Probabilm. identico a noccinolo, mandorlo.

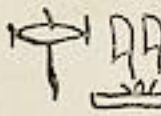
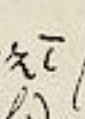
 , neza, f. nz.

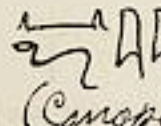
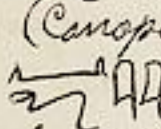
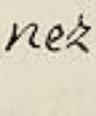
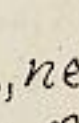
 , neza (B.T.T. I, 45,25), λαϭ, λαϫι, impudenter petere; bramare, volere, pretendere con violenza, con furia.
— Desiderio, cupidigia, avidità, ingordigia, brama.
2) — NOSC, indignatio, ira, collera, stizza, sdegno; , adirarsi, sdegnarsi, disprezzare; , oltraggiare, far disprezzare, bestemmiare; disprezzo, bestemmia, ingiuria, oltraggio, affronto.

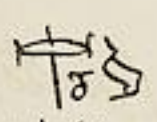
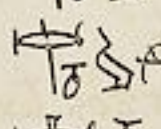
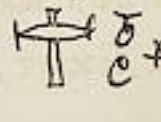
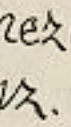
 (Mak. Karn. 11, col. 4 b)
 (Liste del Nilo)
 (J. de Roug. Inscr. 56, 21)
 (E.)
 (ib.)
 (ib.)
neza-t, nezaza, significato verbale fondamentale: posarsi a terra, precipitare, precipitarsi; — coprirsi di melma, di limo. — Onde
2) — sost.: il precipitato, il sedimento, il fondaccio; la melma, il limo che si deposte; il risultato, il residuo dell'inondazione; ciò che lascia sul terreno l'inondazione quando questa si ritira.
Brugsch confr. con λαϫι labina navis, λαϫτε caenum, lutum; ετ λοϫτ adhaerens, agglutinatus.
3) — L'acqua dell'inondazione.
V.  zaza.

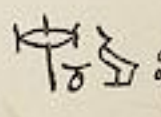
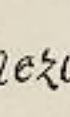
 , nezā (Calend. di Edfu), Var. di  ntā.
—  , fare ciò che è prescritto per legge.

 , nezī (Edfu), f.  nz.

 , nezī (Mar. Edfu, Ricetta del Kyphi), Equiv. a  nz.

 , nezī (Canopo)
 , nez-īt femm. (Stela funer.; P. Prisse)
f.  nz.
— Il 1° nel l. c. è equiv. a  nz.




nezu, f. all'art.  nz.

 , nezu, f.  nz

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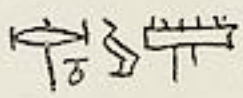
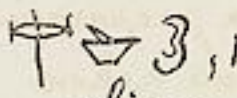
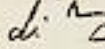
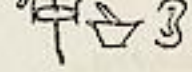
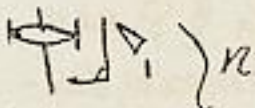
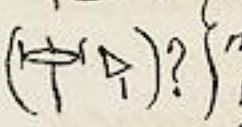
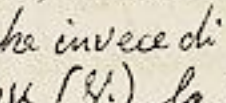
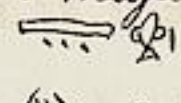
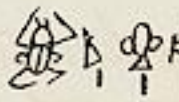
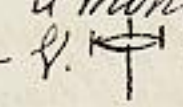
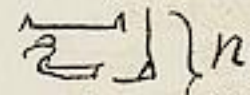
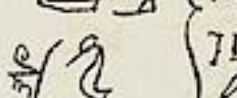
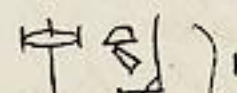
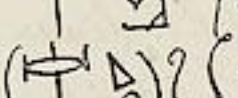
, nezu, V. sotto nz.

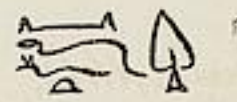
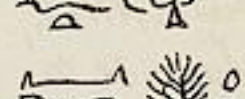
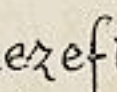
 , nezu, V. sotto nz.

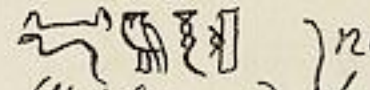
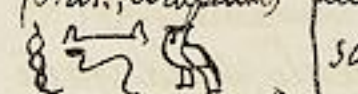
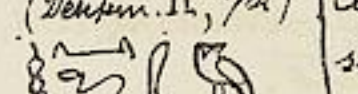
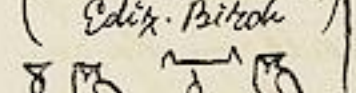
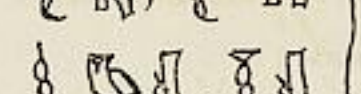
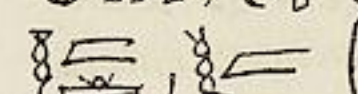
 , nezeb (Edfu), ascoltare, origliare; Var. di  nṯb (V.).
 ....., spiare, origliare a.....

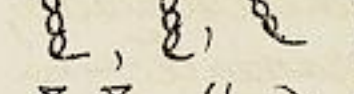
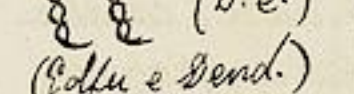


nezeb, varr. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di  ndbu (V.), la curvatura, o meglio: la terra, il mondo.


ta her nezeb-f, letter.: la terra nella sua curvatura, significa: tutta la terra, tutto il mondo.
— V.  al fonetico nz.

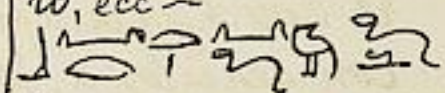
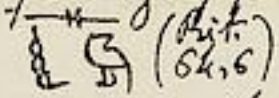
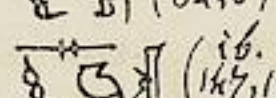
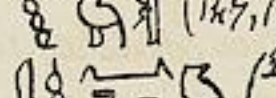
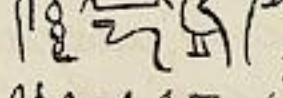


nezeb (?), (Biehl, Rec. de trav. III, 30), parlare, dire; parola.



nezeb-t, V. nzb.



nezeft, equiv. a  nz.


(Stat., Serapeum)

(Denkm. II, 72)

(Coffin of Amama, XXVII, 23, Londra, Edix. Birch)




(Luqsor)


(b. e.)
(Edfu e Dend.)

(Green, Fouil. à Thèb.)
nezem, 1) — Signif. fondam.: esser dolce; grato, soave, aggradevole, piacevole, dilettevole pel gusto e pel l'odore — Gli oggetti vi stessi ed i sost. corrisp.
2) — In senso traslato: dolce, piacevole, amabile, ecc., di carattere; mite, benigno, gentile, grazioso, amano, pio.
— I sost. corrisp.: dolcezza, delizia, piacevolezza, amabilità, gentilezza, ecc., diletto, ecc —

bener-ro nezem-zed (Green, l.c.) soave di bocca, dolce di parola.
— Confr. NOTH (?), NOBTEM (?. M.) dulcis, suavis, jucundus, hilaris, benignus, mitis fuit.
In ebraico abbiamo il radicale נעם e i suoi derivati, cogli stessi significati di questi gruppi geroglifici.

(Rit. 64, 6)

(ib. 147, 13)

(Denkm. II, 73)

(Birch l.c.)
s-nezem, forme causative: far dolce, render dolce, addolcire, raddolcire; rendere piacevole, aggradevole, amabile; — farsi piacevole, amabile, ecc.; (Birch, l.c.) to be pleased. — 2) Equiv. al causativo

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dell'all. 4.

3) — (comunemente in unione con , àb, cuore), esser contento, soddisfatto, godere; contentezza, soddisfazione, godimento, diletto.

, letter. gode il suo cuore, il suo cuore è contento, cioè: egli gode, egli è contento. — Ma anche: egli è gentile, affabile, benigno, ecc.; — quindi:

, m-nezem-àb, d'animo lieto, giocondo, piacevole, allegro, contento, soddisfatto; con letizia, con allegria, con contentezza, con soddisfazione, con piacere, lietamente, allegramente; — ma eziandio: di animo, cuore o carattere amichevole, affabile, grazioso; con gentilezza, con affabilità, con cortesia; amichevolmente, affettuosamente, affabilmente, graziosamente, gentilmente, cortesemente.

, r-nezem, ha gli stessi significati.

4) — esser tranquillo, essere in riposo, in pace.

, nezem-mu, acqua stagnante.

(An. I, 4, 6) (Deutsm. II 153, 19) (Stat. Vaticau) (b.c.) (Z.K.T. 52) s-nezem, forme caus.; riposare, sedere, accomodarsi, adagiarsi, fare i suoi comodi, riposarsi, prendere riposo, ricrearsi; être à son aise; — se reposer sur ---, c'est-à-dire: confier à .... — 2) — Anche equival. al caus. di r— nzmu.

(Rec. I, 36, 1) (E.) (Z. 1879, 100) nezem, pianta che entrava nella preparazione del balsamo heken (l.l.c.).

Confr. NORTEM mandragora.

, nezem, derivato da nzm, significa (Chab.): faire des amours, suivre les affections de l'amour (érotique), être amoureux; attendere alle cose piacevoli dell'amore, ai dolci affari erotici.

— Voluttà, libidine, godimento del coito, il coito, il piacere dell'amor carnale.

— Il seguente passo sembra provare che questo nezem ha anche il significato di praticar l'onanismo, la masturbazione, masturbarsi:

(Insc. Pepi I, 466), (Masp.) il empoigne son membre dans son poing (et) en travaille. Detto nel l.c. di una forma di 2um sa-ur.

, nezemà (P. di Berl. I, 141), secondo Maspero che traduce: se réjouir.

— Brugsch legge nmà (Y.).

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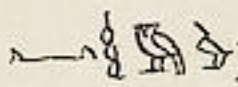
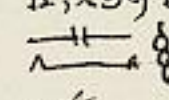
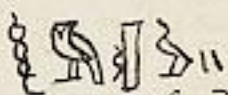
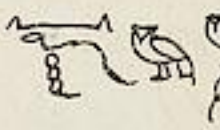
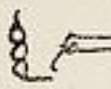
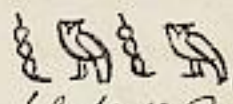
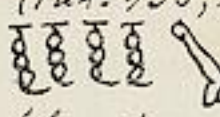
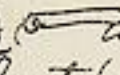
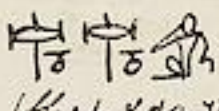
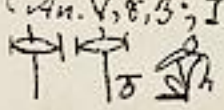
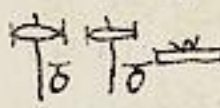
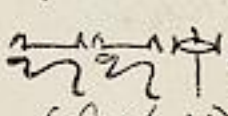
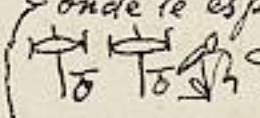
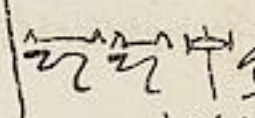
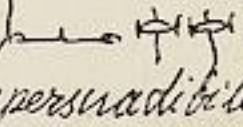
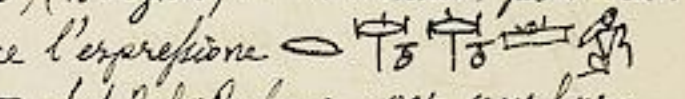
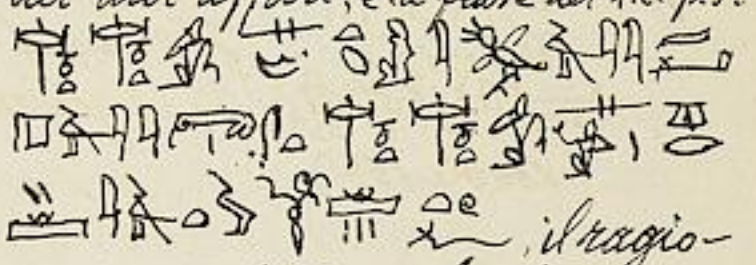
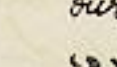
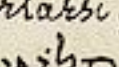
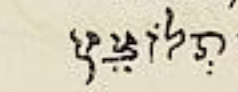
 , nezemu (Goodw. Trans. II, 259 e seg.), povero, basso.
 s-nezemu, forma causativa: umiliare, opprimere; self-abasement.
— d'umile grido di supplicazione; supplicazione.

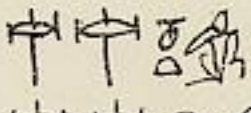
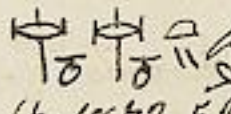
 , nezemui (Stela Khotmeu III, l. 2), piacere, esser piacevole, aggradevole. V. nzm.

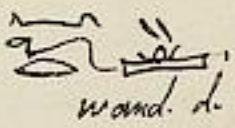
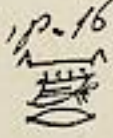
 nezem-met (Inscr. Pepi I, 466).
V.  nzm.

 (Rit. 136, 14)
 (Leps. Ausw. 16, 16)
} nezemnezem, forme raddoppiate di  nzm, cogli stessi significati.

 (Hatt. 500, III, 8; An. V, 8, 3; I, 1, 1)


 (Prisse V)
} neznez, forme raddoppiate di nz,
1) collo stesso significato, onde le espressioni:
 V. sotto il predetto nz.

 (Rit. 145, 34), impersuadibile, inesorabile; (Chab.) non raisonnant; (Pierr.) qui ne rend pas hommage; (Birch) no salvation.

2) — (Harr. 500, l.c.; Prisse l.c.), affannare, angustiare, affliggere; affannarsi, inquietarsi (V. anche S. Mor. di Bul. p. 3); — affanno, cura (ib., p. 5) (Brugsch). — Il Chabas però traduce l'espressione  del P. di Bul. p. 3, per parlare dei tuoi affari, e la frase del l.c. p. 5:  il ragionamento della moglie trascina suo marito; il ragionamento dell'uomo dipende dalle sue occupazioni. E perciò il Chab. non ammette in questi due passaggi i significati di questo secondo alinea, e li riferisce all'all. 1.
3) — (Harr. I, 22, 11), curatore, protettore, difensore.
4) — Brugsch (Z. 1872, 93) ammette anche i significati: beffare, dileggiare, NOGNEG, irridere, ludificari. Confr.  ,  , derisore, beffarsi, burlarsi, schernire, beffare, farsi beffe;  idem.

 , neznezt
 , neznez-ti (Z. 1872, 53).
} Varr. del prec.

 , nezeri (Bergm., Buch v. Durchwand. d. Unterw., p. 16 e 38).
Var. di  ntr.

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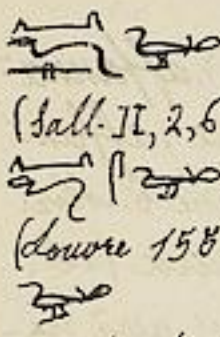
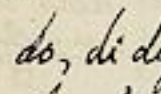
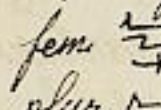
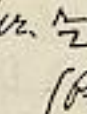
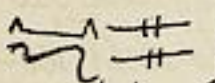
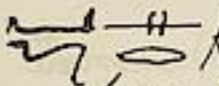
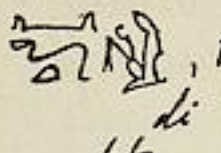
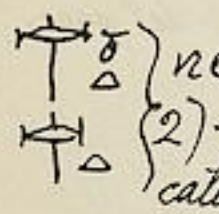

(Sall. II, 2, 6)

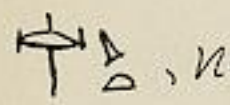
(Louvre 158)
nezes, forma di nz (v.) cogli stessi significati: esser piccolo; piccolo, insignificante; giovane. — Piccolo, basso, di grado, di dignità o di posizione.
fem.  nezes-t.
plur. 
(Prisse, 13)

(Louvre 155)
nezes-u. Il 2° significa nel l.c.: i giovani.

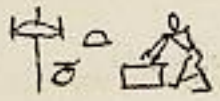
 , nezeses (Rit. 125, 30), nome del guardiano dell'ottavo pilone (sebex-t) della Campagna di Aanru nel regno dei morti; — forse identico al prec., il piccolo.

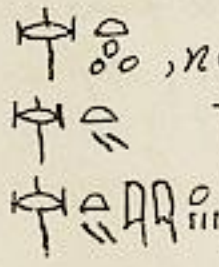
 , nezser-t (Rit. 17, 36), fuoco, fiamma.

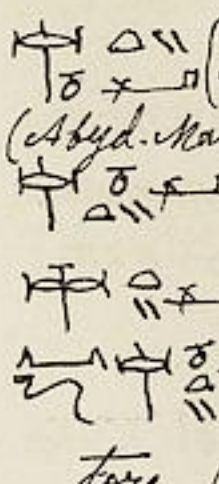
 , nez-t (Med-Abu), femminile di nz, subalterno, suddito, ecc.

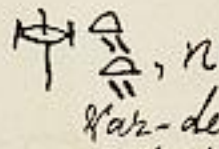

nez-t, nome dello strumento . (2) — Sost. equiv. a nz, vendicatore, difensore; difesa, ecc.

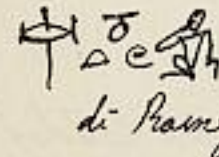
 , nez-t, f. nz.

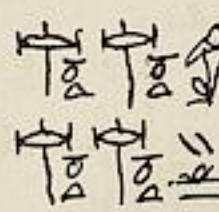
 , nez-t, f. sotto nz.

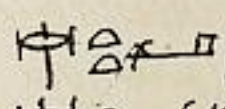

nez-ti, f. nz.


nez-ti, equiv. a nz in tutti i suoi significati; ma più frequent. nel senso di protettore, vendicatore (v. Erman. Z. 1881, 51).

 , nez-titi op. nznz-ti? (B. A. T. 71), var. del prec., nel l.c. col signif. speciale di lavoratore, operaio: — o forse anche qui protettore?

 , nez-tu (Abusimbel, Stela di Ramesse II), f. e nz.


nezt nezt, nezt nezti f. nz nz.


nez-tt, f. nz-ti

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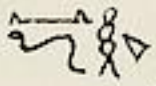
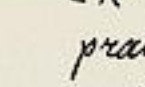
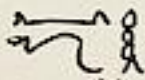
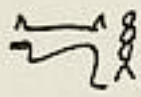
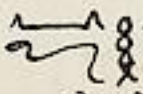
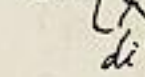
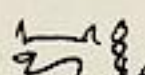
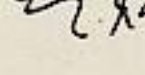
 , nezeḥ (Kam. I,53,2), dente; soprattutto dente d'elefante, avorio.
ⲛⲁϫⲉ (?), ⲛⲁϫⲓ (?.M.), ⲛⲁϣϫⲉ (?), ⲛⲁϫⲉ, ⲛⲁϣϫⲉ, ⲧ, dens.
Nel l.c. scritto  àb-nzḥ.

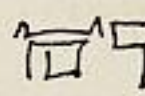
 , nezḥāzḥā-t, (Stern, E.) grana quaedam.
— Brugsch trova però dubbiosa questa interpretazione anche nella sua generalità.

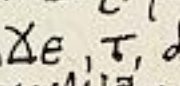
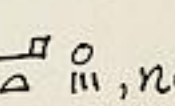
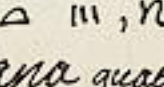
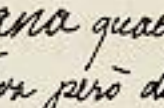
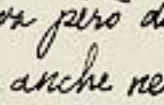
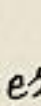
 , nezḥu (Z. 1876,105), dente, i denti, V. nzḥ.
— V. sotto znḥu.

 , nezeḥnezeḥ, (E.) ⲗⲉϫⲗⲱϫϩ, ⲗⲟϫⲗⲉϫ, aegrotare, infirmum esse, ⲗⲟϫⲉϫ, ⲗⲁϫⲗⲉϫ, infirmitas, languor.

, nezeḥnezeḥ (?), Var. di  ḥezḥez (Rit. 17,39).

 , nezeḥ-t (Cav. Stat. di Karn) V.  nzḥ.

 neḥ, signif. fond.: protezione, difesa, patrocinio, appoggio. — Cura, attenzione, sollecitudine; — sollecito di..., attento a....

2) — Difesa, bastione; — luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero.
Confr. ⲗⲟϥ cura; ϩⲧⲁⲓ difendere.
—  , àr neḥ n..., aver cura di..., difendere...
, ḥer-neḥ
 , m-neḥ
 ..., m-neḥ-t n...
 , m-neḥ-ḥa...
 , m-neḥ-t-ḥa...
per la difesa di, come (rimedio) preservativo di.... (op. contro...).
— Caus. s-nḥa (?).
3) — Il segno  è anche usato per designare una misura di capacità, equiv. a $\frac{1}{2}$ ḥn, cioè a litri 0,23.

, neḥ, equiv. al prec., all. 2; luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero.

, neḥ (Mar. Dend. I, 51), g. f., ⲛⲟϭϥⲉ (?), ⲛⲟϭϥⲓ (M.), ⲧ, ⲧ, sycomorus.
— Freq. in senso di albero in generale (Mar. l.c.; Rec. I,36; IV, 66; e Resto p. 49).
 neḥ-t nt ȧs'd (Düm. Resultt. Taf. 40), l'albero dell'ȧs'd (persea? sicomoro?).
 (Pap. Pleyte e Rossi; Masp. Journ. As. 1883,12) le sycomore à figues, l'albero dei fichi, il fico (albero).
Plur. , .

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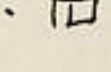
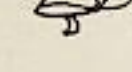
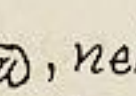
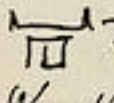
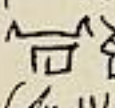
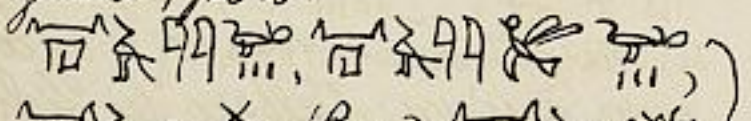
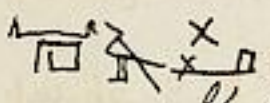
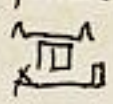
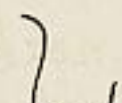
, neh, la terra del sicomoro (V. il prec.), nome speciale dell'Egitto.

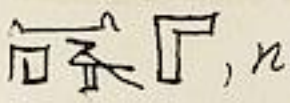
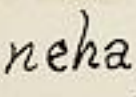
, neh, disgiungere, separare, distinguere, fare una speciale scelta, scegliere, trascegliere; — dividere, segregare.
2) — Disgiungersi, separarsi, dividersi, segregarsi, sottrarsi, eclissarsi, ritirarsi pian piano, andarsene furtivamente; — disertare (Beni-Hassan).
NEq (P.M.) separare, secedere; NEq EBOλ separare, eligere, destinare; ETNEqEBOλ seorsim positus, separatus.
Forme causative:  , s-neh,  , s-neha, , s-nehau,  , s-nehi, V. sotto snh ecc...

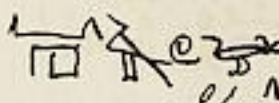
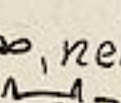
 , neh (Var. del Rit. 145,34)
 , neha (An. IV, 7, ult.; 4, 2)
} 1) — equiv. al prec. all. 2.
2) — Ciò che è speciale, particolare, separato; qualche, alcuno, qualche cosa, poca cosa, poco (sost.) (Canop. 22), pochezza, qualche poco, piccola quantità.
— Aggett.: particolare, speciale, singolare, poco.

forme plurali: pochi, alcuni, alcuni pochi, un picciol numero (V. E. de Roug.

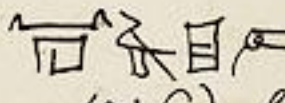
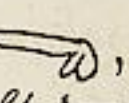
Chrest., S. 226).

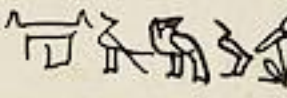
 , neha (L. 1876, 78), V.  nh.

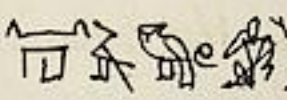
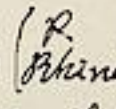
neha, V.  nh.

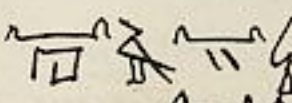
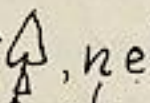
 , neha, V.  nh.

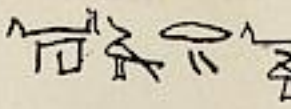
 , nehau (An. IV, 4, 3), V.  nh.

 , nehap (Denkm. II, 105, 6), V.  nhp.

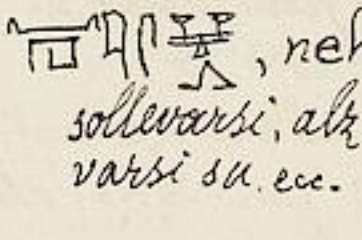
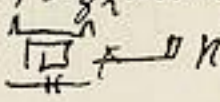
(P. Rhind)
 (Ball. II, 14, 2)
(Chab.)

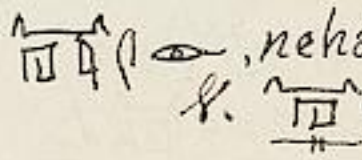
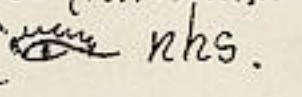

} forme plur., sost. sing.
} neham, nehamu, V.  nhm.

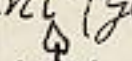
 , nehani (Chab.), equiv. a nh.
Confronta  arbusto, arboscello.

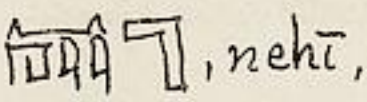
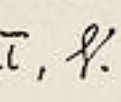
 , neharina (Comb.

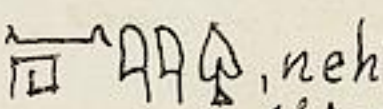
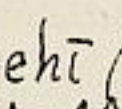
d'Ahmes, El-Hab). V. naharina.

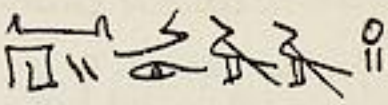
 , nehàs (Var. al Rit 145,38), sollevarsi, alzarsi, rizzarsi su, levarsi su, ecc. V.  nhs.

 , nehàs (Rit. 144,24), V.  nhs.

, nehī (Geog. I, 372), V.  nh.

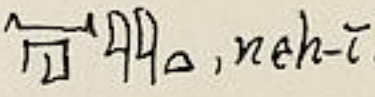
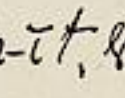
 , nehī, V.  nh.

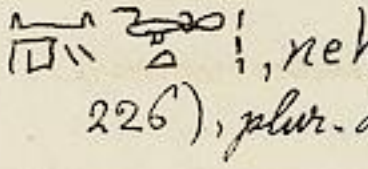
 , nehī (Geogr. I, N. 372), V.  nh.

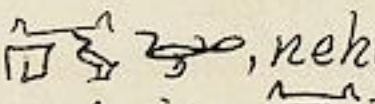
 , nehimaa (E, 16, 15).

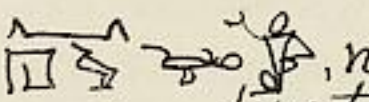
identico ad ànrhamaa.

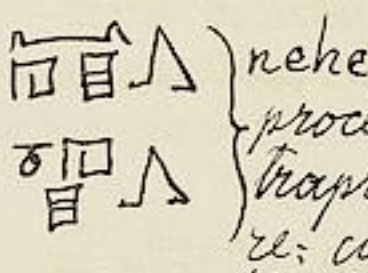
— Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 109) identifica questi due gruppi, e le loro varianti ànhmn, ànhmāni, ànhamaa, con זמרים, رُمّان, ερμαν, ερμαδ (τ), ῥοά, malum punicum, grénadier, grenade, melagrano, melagrana, pomogranato.

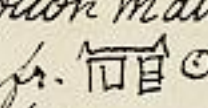
 , neh-ī-t, Var. di  nh.

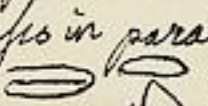
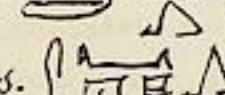
 , nehi-t-u (De Roug. Chrest. 226), plur. di nh.

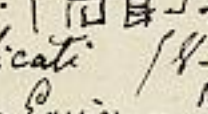
 , nehu (Tomba a Beni-Hasan) equiv. a nh, nel l. c. nel senso di disertare; — onde

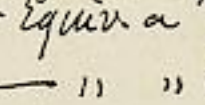
 , nehu (ibid.), deriv. dal prec.; disertore.

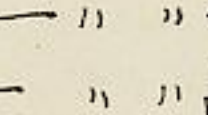
 nehep, andar avanti, procedere (E, 85, 13); intraprendere, cominciare; cominciare a venire.

2) — Alzarsi o giungere presto, di buon mattino, di buon'ora. (Confr.  nhp).

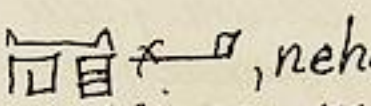
— Spesso in parallelismo con  àn e con  rr.

— Caus.  e varr., cogli stessi significati (V. sotto snhp).

3) — Equiv. a  nhp;

4) — " "  ";

5) — " " ".

 , nehep (Champ. Gram. 282) spingere, mandare; mandare innanzi, cacciar innanzi; menar via, cacciar via, distornare, frastornare; allontanare (da alcuno) tutto ciò che è dannoso, nocivo.; NOYUTT, abigere, avertere. — Condurre a —; spingere cacciare o dirigere verso —;

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Confr. נוּף, נִיף, menare, separare, muovere.
2) — (Chab.) afferrare, prendere, impadronirsi per forza.
3) — Proteggere, difendere, guarentire (עָרַב), sorvegliare, vegliare su alcuno.
4) — Equiv. a nhp.

, nehep (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, p. 6) to lament, lamentarsi, dolersi, lamentarsi di, compiangere. — Ed i sost. corrisp..

, nehep, equiv. a nhp, all. 3.
2) — Equiv. a , all. 1 e 2.

, nehep, equiv. ai precedenti coi determinativi , e .
2) — (Inscr. Zeta, 286; Inscr. Unas, 241) equiv. al seg. (4.).

nehep, coitum facere, coitum facturus, giacere (carnalmente) (con.....); — eiaculare, emettere lo sperma, ingravidare, fecondare; generare (Inscr. Unas, 241). — L'accoppiarsi (delle bestie) (Denkmäl. II, 105, 6)
2) — Nelle inscrizioni di Zeta (286.) e di Pepi I (Rec. de trav. V, 10) è detto dell'accoppiarsi uomo con uomo, commetter atto di pederastia, di sodomia.
— Confr. נָאַף, נִיאֵף, adulterare, commettere adulterio; נֹאֵף (fem. נֹאֶפֶת) adultero.

(E. 34, 11)
(Rit. 125, 15)
(ib. 130, 8)
nehep, corrisp. a nhp, all. 2: esser mattutino, di mattino; passare il mattino a... (Dümichen, Result. 22).
Forma caus. s-nehep (8.), collo stesso significato.
2) — Il mattino, il tempo del levar del sole, la mattina; — l'alba, l'aurora (שַׁחַר).
Lo stesso significato ha la predetta forma caus. s-nehep (8.).
— Il giorno, la giornata; il chiarore o la luce del giorno (confr. זָהַר risplendere); in opposizione all'oscurità della notte.
(Rit. 125, 45)
(P. d. L. I, 139)
(E. 108, 16)
nel mattino, alla mattina, di buon'ora, in sulla prim'ora (del mattino); (Brug.) aus dem Tageslicht.

, nehepu (E, 108, 16)
V. il prec..

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, nehepu (Rit. 145, 66)
, nehepui (ib. 40, 3)
} v. nhp.

, neheper opp. nehep-r-pe (Z. 1879, 4), equiv. a nhp, all. 2.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 349)
(Rit. 140, 2)
(Denkm. III, 255, i)
(Rec. I, 42, 3)
(Dend.)
(Phil.)
(B. d. H. II, 3, 4, 5)
} b. e

nehem, manifestare, esprimere la sua gioia emettendo grida o suonando uno strumento musicale; — rallegrarsi, se réjouir. — Festeggiare; far feste, allegrie; (Masp.) salutar con gioia, con letizia. — Gioia, giubilo, allegrezza, allegria, felicità, divertimento, festa. — Acclamazione, saluto, ecc. .... (Chab. Papiat. 110), ar nehem m...., faire amusement de quelqu'un, se gousser de quelqu'un.

— In ebr. abbiamo נהם parlare, dire; נהם fremere, gemere, ruggire: Confr. ελαημ (?) rugire, rugitus.

, nehemaui (Chab. Mél.)
, nehemu
} Varr. del prec.

, nehemhem (Rit. 39, 4) forma radd. del prec., col medesimo significato rafforzato. giubilare, tripudiare, far baldoria, schiamazzare, ruggire, vociferare (Birch: to roar), strepitare. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: giubilo, tripudio, forte acclamazione, grido, ruggito.

, nehemhem (Inscr. Unas, 236), Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 208) trad.: trad. eſser ricco in provvigioni.
Lo stesso gruppo (Inscr. Pepi I, 304) è tradotto dallo stesso egittologo (Rec. de trav. VII) défiler.
— Verosimilmente esso è equiv. al prec.

, nehenu (S. Mor. di Bulaq., p. 5), plur. di nh. (Br.). Chab. (Égypt.) legge nel l. c. nhani-a (?).

, nehneh, opp. neh-neh (Düm., Z. 1879, 109), a poco a poco, pian piano, nach und nach, allmählig. — neq seorsim.

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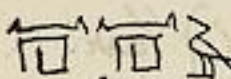
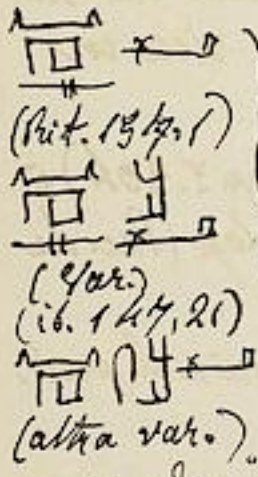
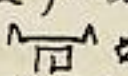
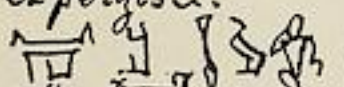
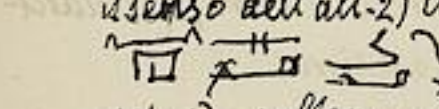
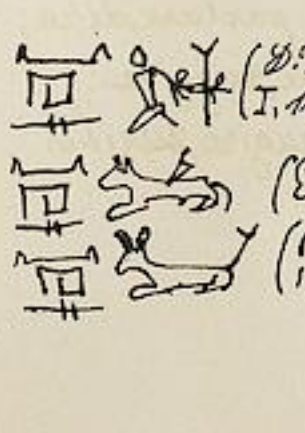
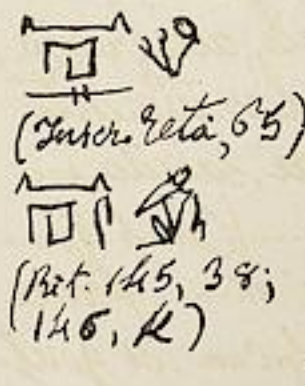
 , nehneha (Denkm. II, 150, a). Trovarsi in moto, in agitazione, in eccitazione; esser agitato, eccitato (per es. per timore).
NEQNOQ agitari, concuti; — ⲥⲛⲁ agitarsi, ⲥⲛⲁϣⲧ essere agitato; ⲥⲛⲁϣⲧⲉ agitare, scuotere.

(Harn.) (Abyd.) (Champ.) } Varianti di naharina.


(Rit. 154, 1) (Var. (ib. 147, 21) (altra var.) } nehes, sollevarsi, alzarsi, levarsi su, rizzarsi su; 2) — Quindi equivalente a  nhs. 3) — sollevare, alzare, elevare, innalzare. ⲛϣⲓ, ⲡⲟⲓ, levare, sollevare, alzare, innalzare; innalzarsi; ⲛϣⲉⲓⲧ innalzarsi.
NEQCE (S.), NEQCI (M.), suscitare, excitare (praesertim a somno), excitare se, expergisci.
 (Rit. 147, 21) alzare, elevare la voce; (Br.) die Stimme erheben. — (Birch) exciter of words; (Piers.) surveillance (comp. il senso dell'all. 2) des paroles.
 (ib. 154, 1) sollevando la sua triste fronte; (Birch) lifting up his evil forehead; (Pierr.) (il) a fait face au malheur.

, nehes (Stela Nahi), equiv. al prec. ed al seg. nei signif. di: svegliarsi, destarsi, alzarsi, ecc.


(Rit. 122, 3) (Abyd.) (Chab.) } nehes, equiv. ai due prec. nel senso di: destare, svegliare, aiutare qualcuno ad alzarsi. 2) — Destarsi, svegliarsi, aprir gli occhi; — esser svegliato, destato. 3) — Vegliare, veglia (Rit. 122, 3); Il 1° gruppo è tradotto da Birch: exciter; da Pierr.: vigilant. (Rit. 144, 24) vegliate!; (Birch) pay ye attention.


(Inscr. Geta, 65) (Rit. 145, 38; 146, k) } nehes, equiv. ai due prec.: destare, suscitare, eccitare; Il 1° è tradotto svegliarsi da Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 11).

(P. 2. S. I, 11, 46) (Golfo) (Rit. 136, 5) } nehes, il ribelle; propr. colui che si leva, che si rivolta (V. i prec.).

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(Mar. Abyd. I, 20, b) neh-t, sost. equival. a nḥ; difesa, protezione, bastione.

, neh-t (C, 26, Louvre), derivato dal prec.: luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero.

(Canop. 22) (Ed. de Roug. Inf. 56, 21) plur. neh-t, sost. equiv. a nḥ; un poco, poco, poca cosa. - plur.; pochi, alcuni, un piccol numero. 2) - Varr. di nhd.

, neh-t, (E) potis?.

(Inscr. Sepi I, 450) neḥ, pregare, supplicare, scongiurare per qualunque cosa; invocare adorando o glorificando; ottener qualche cosa colla preghiera; - chiedere umilmente, domandare umilmente; pregare, supplicare alcuno di qualche cosa. — Desiderare, bramare. (P. T. d. K. II, 115) (Horn.) È costr. con o . — Sost.: preghiera, supplica, orazione; — il supplicante (Tavola votiva del Museo di Torino): anche in Dendera, Hathor è chiamata , sotem-t neḥ, colei che esaudisce il supplicante, accanto all'altro titolo: sotem nàs, che ascolta l'invocante. — V. nḥt.

(B. Result. Ref. 40) , neh-t plur., neh-t-u } f. nḥ.

, neḥed, (E) deficere; mancare; — poco. Affine con e , nḥ.

, neḥeq, (E). ?.

(E.) neḥa

, neḥa-t

(Edf. Lotta di Hor) (ib.) sost. neḥaḥa

essere contrario, pericoloso, rischioso, azzardoso, terribile, spaventevole; — destar ribrezzo, raccapriccio; mettere i brividi; spandere od infondere orrore, terrore, spavento. — Gli aggettivi ed i sost. corrisp..

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2) — Scuotere, crollare, conquassare ; ⲥⲁⲗⲓ vacillare, agitarsi ; ⲥⲁⲗⲓⲧ esser mosso, agitato, scosso ; ⲥⲁⲗⲓ muovere, agitare, scuotere. — ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ excutere, quatere.

— ⲛⲉϥ-ⲩⲁϩ tremere, horrescere.

— Detto anche relativamente a speciali apparizioni di malattie.

3) — n-ḥa, preposizione, V. sotto ḥa-.

, neḥa-ḥer op. n-ḥa-ḥer (Dict. geog. 1390, l. 4), deriv. dal prec. ; 1) — viso terribile, spaventevole, ecc. ; e perciò anche equiv. al seg.

2) — essere rovesciato, voltato sopra, sconvolto, stravolto, storto, — e questi stessi aggettivi.

(Stel. Mettern.)
(Rit. 125, 18)
neḥa-ḥer op. n-ḥa-ḥer, deriv. dal prec. ; animale tifonico ; letter. ; dal viso terribile, orrendo, schifoso, ecc. — opp. : animale storto, dal viso storto, dal capo torto, dalla faccia volta all'indietro.

Il gruppo del Rit. è il nome del 5° dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride : il dio dal viso stravolto o orrendo ; (Masp.) dieu à la face trouble ; (Birch) Foul.

, neḥaḥer (J. de Roug. Edfu, I, 62, XI), deriv. dai prec. ; significa la stravolta acqua del canale (tifonico) di Lycopoli nel Basso Egitto.

e , neḥu (Canopo), V. nḥ.

, neḥu, (Chab), neq, ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ, excutere, quassatio ; scuotere, scotimento. V. nḥa.

, neḥūr (E.) una specie di uccello.

(Rit. 125)
(Stel. Pi-ānxi)
neḥeb, portare sotto il giogo, porre il giogo, porre il giogo sul collo, mettere in giogo, aggiogare. — Bardare, harnacher, porre i finimenti, gli arnesi ad una bestia da tiro.

ⲛⲟⲩⲉϧ (M.) jungere currum, ⲛⲁϥϧ-ⲉϥⲟⲣⲛ (F.) jugo imposito trahere.

2) — Soggiogare, sottomettere, assoggettare ; — esser sul giogo a qualcuno (B. Mor. di Bul., p. 6), mettersi al giogo (Chab.), detto di una donna quando si mette ad allattare il suo bambino.

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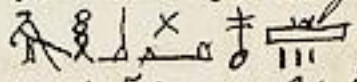
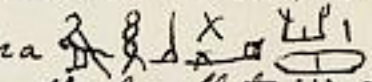
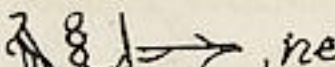
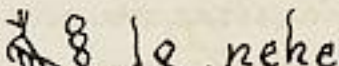
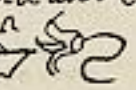
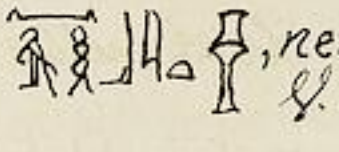
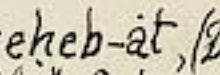
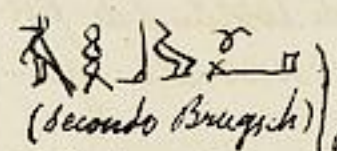
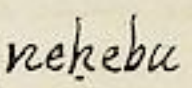
— Nel Rit. 125,31, il 40° dei 42 assessori del tribunale di Osiride porta il nome  , domatore dei piaceri [(Birch) Yoker of Good; (Brug.) Welcher anschirrt die Rosse; (Pierr.) celui qui associe les splendeurs]. E nel Rit. l. c. 32, il 41° assessore si chiama  , Colui che sottomette le offerte [(Birch) Yoker of Food; (Pierr.) Celui qui associe les offrandes].

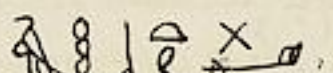
 , neḥeb (Rec. IV, 10, 6ª), deriv. dal prec.; il giogo per attaccare i buoi.
NAQB, NAQBE (ⲉ, ⲡ), NAQBQ (ⲉ), jugum par boum; ناف giogo.
2) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 38), nome di uno scettro di questa forma:

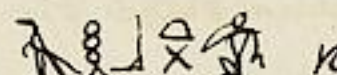
 , neḥeb, deriv. dal prec., g. f., cervice, nuca, collo, giogo, giogaia, omero; NAQB, NAQBE (ⲉ), TE; NAQBI (M.), ⲧ, ϑ, NEQBI (B.) ⲛⲓ, collus, cervix, humeri.

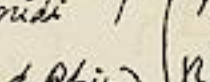
(Rev. Arch. 1865, 195)
(D. I. T. II, 35, 92)
neḥeb, g. f., bottone di fiore; fiore, gemma, boccia.
— Una specie di loto.
— È una forma antica tebana di  NXB (Y.)

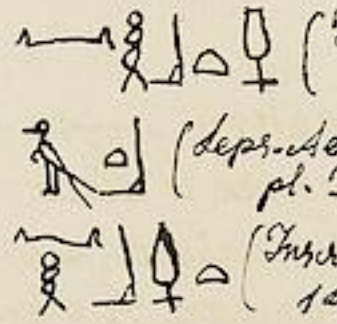
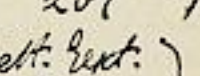
 , neḥeb-ât, (Denkm. II, 99, b, 5)
Cf.  nḥb. all. 2.

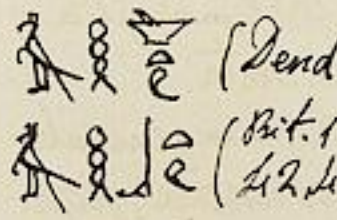
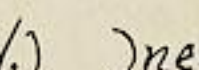

(secondo Brugsch)
(secondo Chab.)
neḥebu (P. Mon. di Bul., p. 6),
Cf.  nḥb.

 , neḥeb-t (Lall. II, 6, 6),
Var. del prec..

 neḥeb-t (Chab.) sostenere, sopportare
— Identico od affine al prec..

(Inscr. Sinit. 140)
(Tomba delle piramidi)
(Tomb. Thir, Pl. 46)
neḥeb-t,
Cf. 
nḥb.


(Inscr. Unas, 204)
(Lepsius Aelt. Text. pl. 38)
(Inscr. Teta 145)
neḥeb-t,
Cf. 
nḥb, all. 2.


(Dend.)
(Rit. 19, 14; 42, 4)
neḥeb-t,
Cf.  nḥb.

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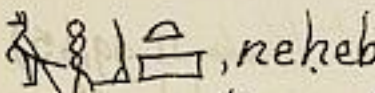
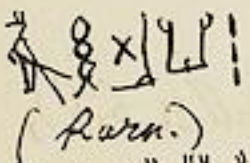
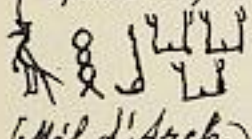
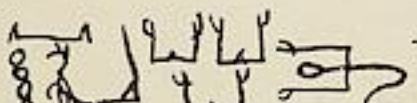
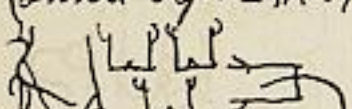
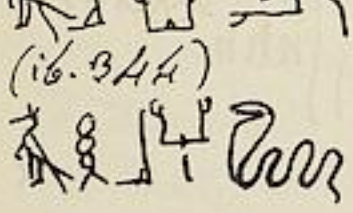
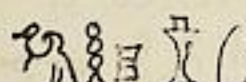
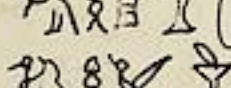
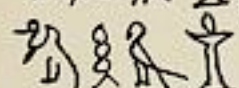
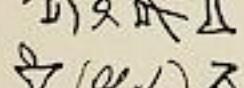
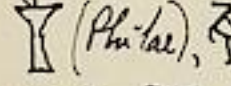
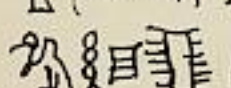
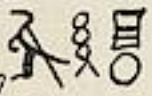
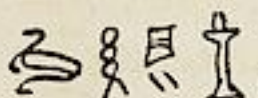
 , neḥeb-t (E, 48,22), nella seguente espressione:
, ūaḥ-neḥb-t, nome di una specie di terra o di pietra; letter.: imposizione del giogo(?).

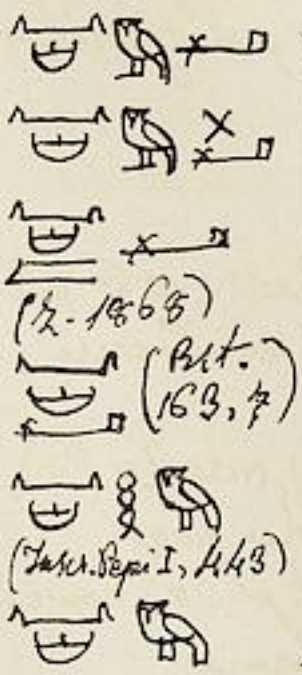
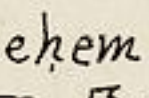
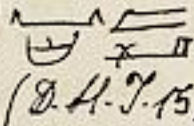

(Harr.)

(Mél. d'Arch. I, 135)
neḥeb-qȧ-u, nome di una festa che si celebrava a Tebe in onore di Ammone, il 1° giorno del mese Toby. Vi si facevano grandi offerte ai defunti.
2) — Harr. del seg.

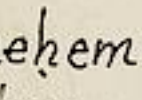

(Inscr. Sepi I, 487)

(ib. 344)

neḥeb-qȧ-u, neḥeb-qȧ, serpente mitologico: — dio a corpo di serpente.


(Dend. Mar.)

(D.-R.-T. I, 38, 12)

(ib. II, 40, 14)

(Philae),
(Dend.)

(D.-R.-T. 53, 3)

(ib.)

(D.-T. II, 8, 3)
neḥep, propr.: girare il disco del vasaio; onde: formare, figurare, fingere, modellare, in argilla o in creta.
2) — in generale: formare, figurare, modellare; — edificare, costruire.
3) — Sost., g. m., il disco del vasaio; disco girevole..
4) — Il grappo  designa anche il disco del Sole.

 , neḥepi (Géog. I, 17, col. 21), equiv. al prec..


neḥem, costrutto con  (Sepi I, l.c.), sp. con)
1) — prendere, pigliare, portar via, torre, levare, torre via, levar via, enlever, [da....].
 , neḥem-ro (D.-T. 15, 20 e 21), letter. portar via la bocca di qualcuno, privarlo della voce, signif.: ucciderlo.
2) — Salvare, scampare, liberare (quasi levar via, strappare qualcuno dd un avversario); proteggere, difendere.
nȧqem, noqem (M.), nȧqm, noqm, neqem (Z.), neqm (B.), salvare, liberare; salvator. — ϕ —, salus.

(P. Harr. 500, verso)
neḥem, g. f., affine di suono ed equivalente a  nḥb (?), bottone di fiore, gemma, fiore.
— (Masp., Tourn. d'a. 1883, 26) lotus bleu; (Pleyte) le brin d'un palmier.

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— Il 3°, sebbene di forma plurale, è preceduto nel l. c. dall'art. sing. , che è anche l'art. dei nomi plurali collettivi, perciò questo gruppo significa probabilmente mazzo di fiori.

— in un sarcofago di Vienna è usato come var. del prec.,

, neḥem (Dict. géo. p. 1112), deriv. da nḥm; signif.: canale di sfogo, di scaricamento.

, neḥmā-t, uno dei nomi della dea Ḥathor.

, neḥemi (Denkm IV, 17, d) b. e.
(Sall. II, 4, ult.) nehemu

V. nḥm.

, n-ḥemu (Sall. II, 2, 2), V. sotto ḥmu.

, neḥemui, variante di nḥm.

— (Chab.) burlarsi, beffarsi (di—, ——...).

, neḥmen, (Bergm., Inscr. d'un sarcof., p. 79): lodare, glorificare, stimare.

— A Brugsch però pare dubbiosa questa interpretazione; ed egli traduce con riserva: sich beschäftigen (?), occuparsi (?).

(Deud., freq.) (Edfû) neḥer, gruppi delle b. e.; esser simile, somigliare, rassomigliare. — Fare o render simile, rassomigliante.

2) — In Dict. géog. 1395 pare corrisponda a: accostarsi, confinare con, approssimarsi a.

, (Denkm. II, 65, a; 35) (Pietra delle off., Berl.) (D. ill. T. 35) (Denkm. II, 146, a; 147) (degn. delle Vat., 210) (Denkm. II, 69 e 70) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2ª 5) neḥer, neḥerī, neḥeru, una specie di pane o di focaccia, frequentemente menzionata nelle liste officiali delle offerte.

, neḥes (An. IV, 12, 9), allargare, tendere, distendere, stendere, stirare, נטה.

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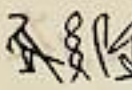
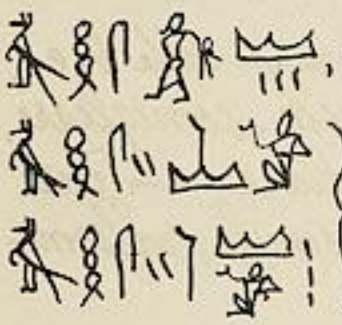
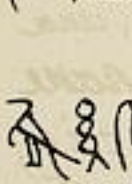
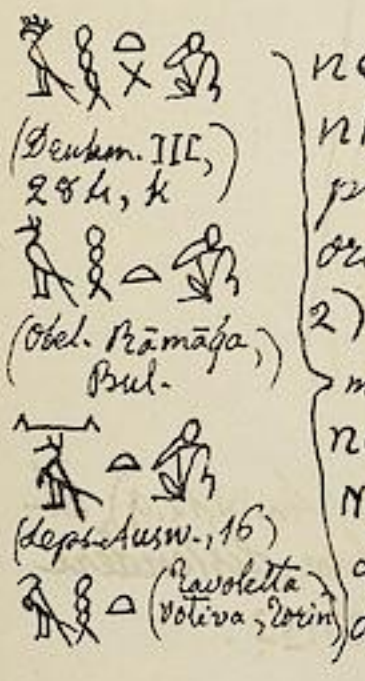
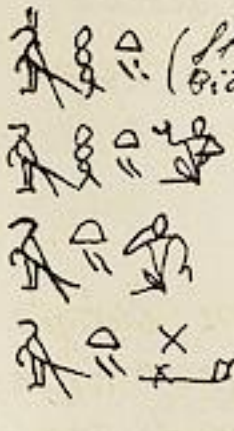
 , neḥes (D. H. I. II, 57, d), וחש, וחשׁ, sussurrare, parlare sottovoce, bisbigliare.
2) — Fare incantesimi, sconiurare, esorcizzare; far sortilegi, auguri, divinazioni.

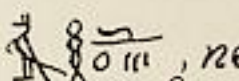

neḥes (L. 1875, 10), il negro. — V. il seg.

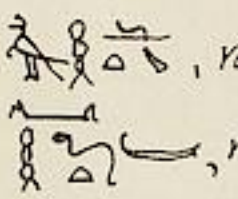
(Stel. C, 1, Louvre)
(id., secondo Brugsch)
neḥesu, Maspero trad.: quelli che sono esposti al freddo. — Confr. il prec.

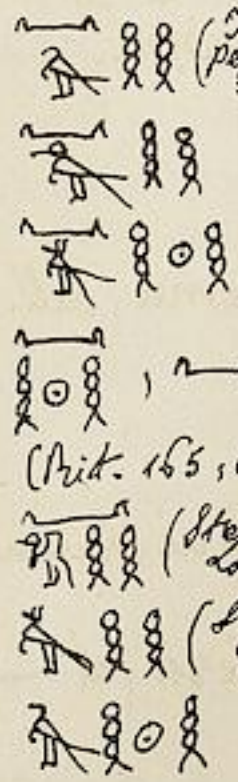
 , neḥes-t, deriv. da nḥs, all. 2; maga, indovina, esorcista; appellativo della dea Ḥathor (D. H. L. II, 57, d).

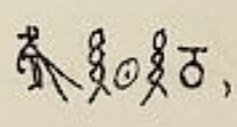

(Denkm. III, 284, k)
(Obel. Rāmāṣa, Bul.)
(Lepsius Ausw., 16)
(Pavoletta votiva, Torino)
neḥ-t, equiv. a nḥ, specialmente come sost. preghiera, supplica, orazione, invocazione.
2) — (Chabas (Les Maximes du scribe Ani) legge neḥt, assimilata a nqt, NQET, credere, fidelis esse, confidere; e traduce: credere, confidare, dare credito; — la fede, e quindi come risultato della fede, la preghiera: — il credente, il fedele.


(Stela Bianxi)
(P. Mor. di Bul.)
neḥ-ti, equiv. al prec., specialm. come participio: (Brug.) supplicante, pregante; (Chab.) il credente, il fedele.

 , neḥed, (E.) grana quaedam. — Probabilm. equiv. al seg.

 , neḥed-t (E)
, neḥez-t
V. nẓḥ.


(Insc. pepi I, 391)
(frag.)
(Brit. 165, 6)
(Stel. C, 3, Louvre)
(Stel. II, Vienna)
neḥeḥ, V. ḥḥ; lungo tempo, eternità; eterno; a lungo, eternamente.
ENQ (P. M.), ENEQ (P. M. B.) saeculum.
unquam.
, sent neḥeḥ (Louvre l. c.), il luogo dell'eternità, cioè: la tomba.

 , neḥeḥ. V. ḥḥ.

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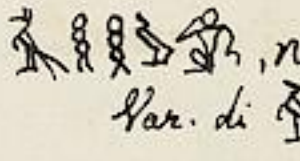
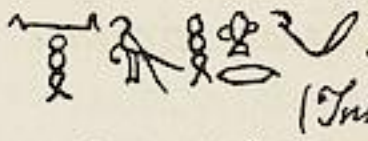
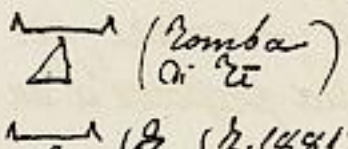
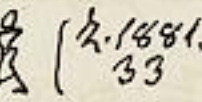
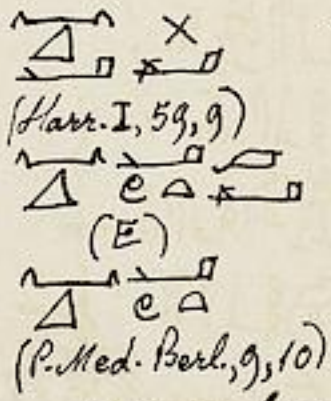
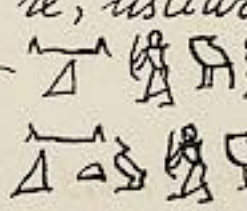
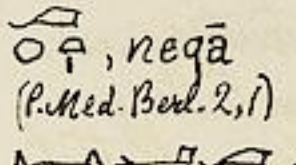
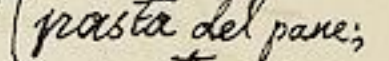
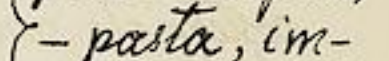
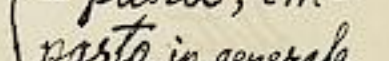
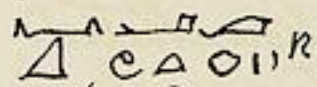
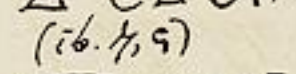
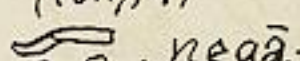
 , nehḥu (C,26, Louvre). Var. di nḥ.

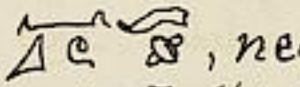
 , neḥ-ḥer (-àb) (Inscr. Sepi I, 74), Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 168) trad. giubilare.

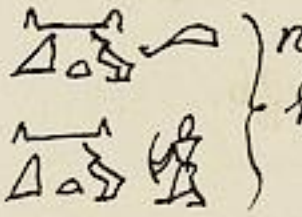
 (Tomba di Ti) (Z. 1881, 33) } neq, Varr. del seg.
 nqā

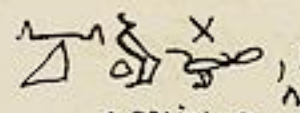
, neq op. neqā ?, V. sotto nqā.

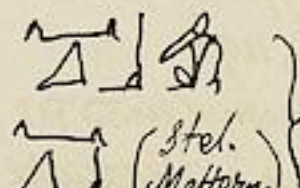
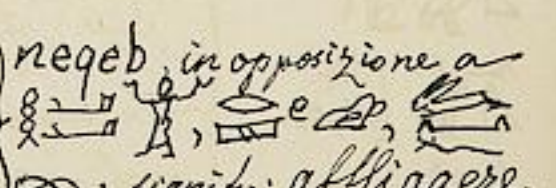
 (Harr. I, 59, 9) } neqā, neqāut, נגד, colpire, ferire, piagare, battere, percuotere, urtare, cozzare; — toccare, tastare; — porre le mani addosso a qualcuno. — Onde
(E) (P. Med. Berl., 9, 10)
2) — afferrare, impugnare, prendere.
3) — Premere, stringere, opprimere, comprimere (in senso medicinale, P. Med. l.c.); confr. nqr.
4) — (Harr. l.c.) detto della preparazione di certe vivande: impastare, formare.
5) — In architettura: brunire, lustrare, lisciare.
—  } passare per lo staccio, colare, filtrare.

 , neqā (P. Med. Berl. 2, 1) } deriv. dal prec., pare significhi: pasta del pane; — pasta, impasto in generale e detto di ( ) diverse sostanze, come per esemp.: di  , di  , di  .
 , neqā-ut (ib. 4, 9)
 , neqā-t (ib. 5, 1; 12, 5)
 , nequ plur. (Journ. As. 1883, 14)
— Masp. (Journ. As. l.c.) tradusce l'ultimo gruppo: graines, grani, granelli.

 , nequ (E.), deriv. da nqā, all. 1; נֶגַע, piaga, battitura, percossa, ferita.
2) — Efflorescenza, eruzione cutanea, tigna, scabbia; crosta.

 } neq-ut op. neq-tu, V. sotto nqtu.

 , neq-ut (P. Med. Berl. 8, 9) equiv. a nqu.

 (Stel. Mettern.) } neqeb, in opposizione a  ; signif.: affliggere, contristare, attristare, accorare, addolorare: colpire di tristezza, di afflizione, di mestizia, di dolore, di affanno, di cruccio, di duolo, di lutto;

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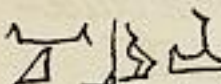
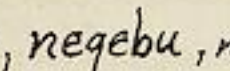
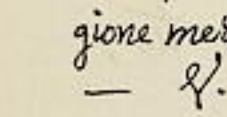
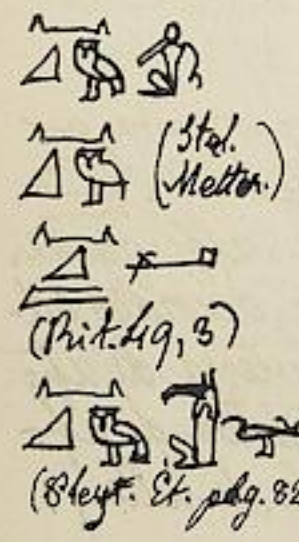
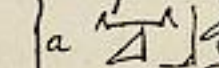
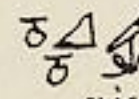
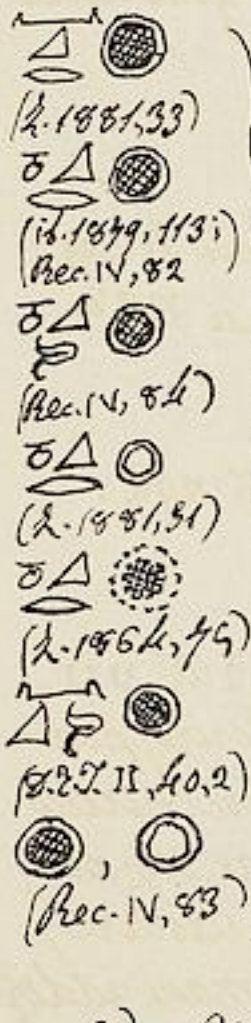
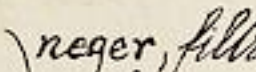
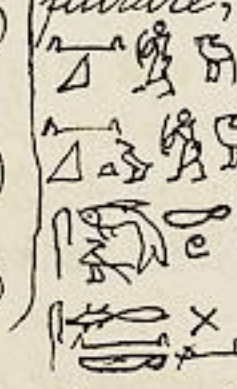
riempire, empire di tristezza, ecc; mettere in afflizione, in lutto, ecc. — I passivi corrisp.: essere abbattuto, costernato, contristato, oppresso, afflitto, ecc; — esser dolente; essere in lutto, ecc. — L'afflitto, l'attristato, il mesto, il melanconico, ecc. — I sost. corrisp.: tristezza, afflizione, mestizia, dolore, affanno, cruccio, lutto, duolo, oppressione, abbattimento, melanconia, costernazione. נגף, נקף, נקף, نقف, abbattere, percuotere, sconfiggere; נֶגֶף flagello, peste; נקב forare; trafiggere; maledire; נָקַב addolorare, passivo נִקְאַב.

 , negebu, nome di una città al Sud della Palestina. — Confr. נֶגֶב, נֶגְבָּה, il mezzodì, regione meridionale. — V.  ngb.

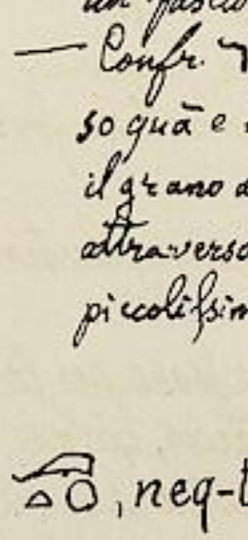
 , negef (Brit. 27,1), rubare, rapire, togliere, strappare.


negem, affine od equiv. a  ngb. — In connes. con l'ebr. נקם, arab. نقم, vendicare, punire, far vendetta; vendicarsi; vendetta; — designa però soprattutto colui o lo stato di colui contro il quale si esercita la vendetta.

 , negen (Denk.), ideare, immaginare, inventare, trovare, decifrare.


neger, filtrare, crivellare, vagliare, passare al crivello, allo staccio; — colare, far passare colla pressione d'un torchio.  neger mr zār (ep. tolem.; L. 1881, 31), passare nello staccio, passar per lo staccio, colare, filtrare; espressione equiv. a 

2) — Ciò che è passato al crivello, al vaglio, ciò che è crivellato, vagliato, cioè le sostanze peste e polverizzate; la polvere — ed anche l'atomo, il polviglio che si vede svolazzare entro un fascio di raggi solari. — Confr. נָקַד scorrere, essere proteso, sparso qua e là, spargere, far scorrere (per es. il grano attraverso il crivello, un liquido attraverso un filtro); נְקֻדָּה, cosa leggera, piccolissima.


(L. 1881, 33) (ib. 1879, 113; Rec. IV, 82) (Rec. IV, 84) (L. 1881, 31) (L. 1884, 45) (B. 2. X. II, 40, 2) (Rec. IV, 83)

, neq-t (P. Med. Berl. 2, 1; 5, 1; 12, 5),

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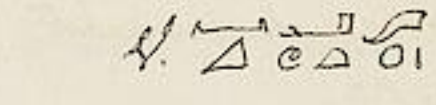
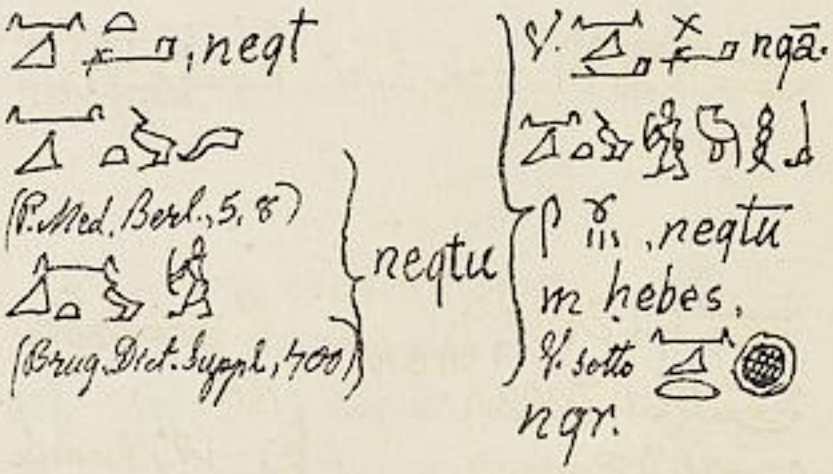
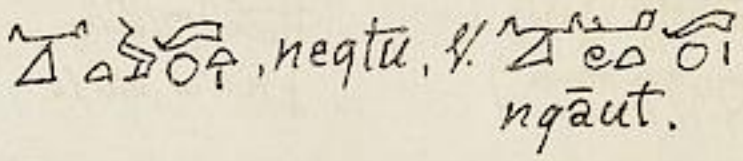
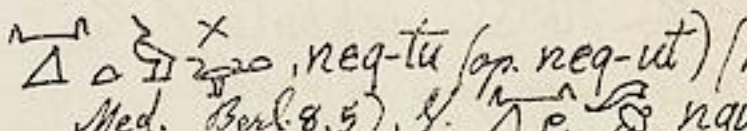
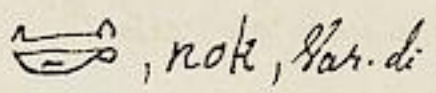
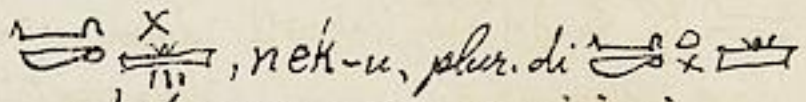

nqāut.

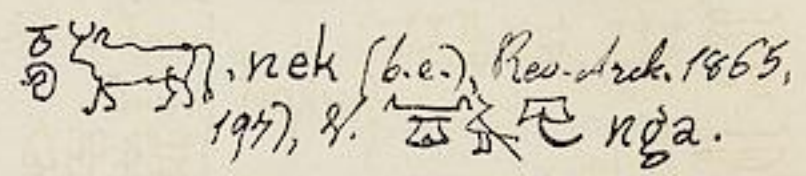


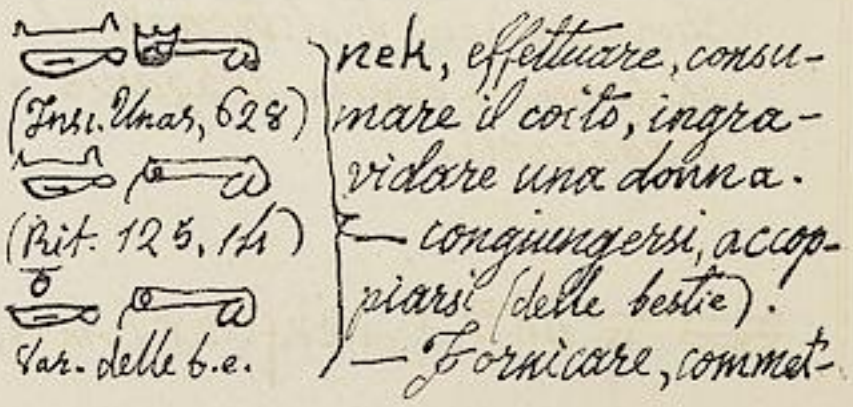

neqtu, nqāut.


neq-tu (op. neq-ut) (P. Med. Berl. 8, 5), nqu.

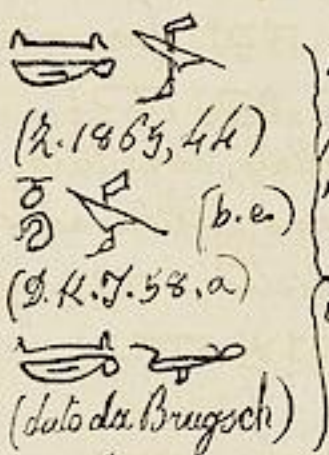

nok, fem. di nuk (P.), io.


nek-u, plur. di nk-t; cosa, cose, provvigioni.


nek (b.e.), Rec. Arch. 1865, 197), nqa.



nek, effettuare, consumare il coito, ingravidare una donna. — congiungersi, accoppiarsi (delle bestie). — Fornicare, commettere adulterio. — Violare, stuprare. — Sost. corrisp.: coito, fornicazione, adulterio; monta, accoppiamento; violo, stupro. NWIK (M.), NOEIK (F.), arab. زنى, adulter, adulterium; p-NWIK, adulterem esse, adulterium committere.



nek, percuotere, colpire (con armi, tribolazioni, affanni, ecc.), colpire per offendere, per nuocere, per danneggiare, per violare; colpire con colpi dolorosi), produrre, cagionare acuti dolori per colpi; produrre un dolore, cagionar dolore, affliggere; colpire per esterminare; — danneggiare, privare, distruggere.

2) — Lesione, offesa, violazione, danno, pregiudizio, scapito, detrimento, male; colpo, percossa; — mancanza, disagio, difetto, penuria, privazione; — distruzione.

3) — Dolore, pena, doglia veemente; — tristezza, afflizione, mestizia.

4) — Colui che è colpito da violento dolore, il condannato, e sopratutto i dannati ad eterno dolore e cordoglio, a pene eterne. V. nkā.

5) — Toccare, mettere le mani addosso ad alcuno, ⲁⲧϫ; Confr.

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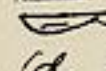
nqȝ.

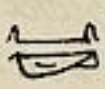
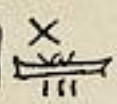
6) — Trasgressione degli usi, delle abitudini, delle prescrizioni, delle regole, degli ordini, ecc....

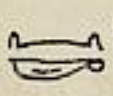
— NAAKE (P.) dolor (detto sopratutto, ma non esclusivamente, delle doglie del parto); — ⲚⲀⲄ, ⲚⲈⲄ, colpire, piagare, ferire, percuotere, tribolare; ⲚⲈⲄ piaga, flagello, battitura; ⲚⲈⲔⲈ, ⲚⲈⲔⲀ, ⲚⲈⲔⲒ, percuotere, ferire, trucidare, flagellare, punire, sconfiggere, rovinare, uccidere; esser percosso, battuto; ⲚⲈⲪⲦ esser contuso, offeso, percosso; ⲚⲈⲔⲈ, ⲚⲈⲔⲀ, ⲚⲈⲔⲒ, ⲚⲈⲔⲦ, percosso, flagellato, abbattuto, battuto; contrito d'animo, afflitto, addolorato, triste, mesto, abietto; — ⲀⲚⲈⲔ, gemere, sospirare; ⲀⲚⲈⲔⲦ, ⲀⲚⲈⲔⲒ, gemito, sospiro.
Confr. ancora grec. νεκύς, νέκυς; lat. neco, noceo, nex.

, nek (Dend. e Philae)

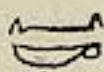

, neka-ut (Deind.)

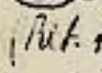
(P. 1565, 6) nome della settima ora del giorno.

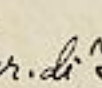

, nekà-u, V. 
nk-u.

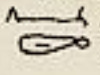


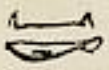
(Stel. Mett.) } nekà

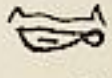
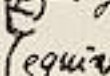

(Rit. 15.35)


(Mél. II, 339) } nekàu

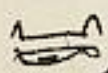
Varr. di 
nk, spec. nel senso dell'all. 4; il dannato, il malvagio, il colpevole.

2) — P. 1e ed il 4e anche equivalenti a 
nk.

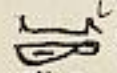
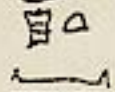
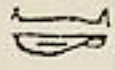

, nek-àmī, V. sotto
àmī.


(Levi, Casa mum-mi f. di Brera) } nekī, nek-īt } V.
nk. 2) — P. 1e anche equivalente a 
nkà, all. 1.

, nekbatà (P. Harr. I, 16, 4), una specie di frutta.
Confr. ⲚⲒⲔⲀⲞⲨⲦ aromati,
— Forse a leggersi come il 1e dei gruppi seguenti, oppure una loro variante.


, nekpatà (Harr. I, 16, a; 53, 8)

, nekpatèti (ib.)




} nekpet

denominazione della pianta o dell'ingrediente, chiamati altrimenti
ȧgaī.

Forse una specie di Astragalo, che produceva la gomma dragante o tragacanta.

, nekfitär (An. IV,

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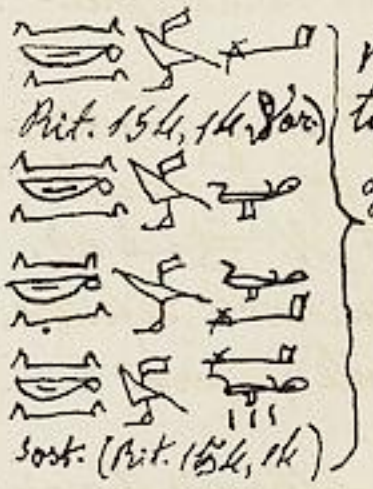
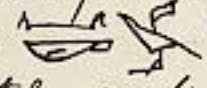
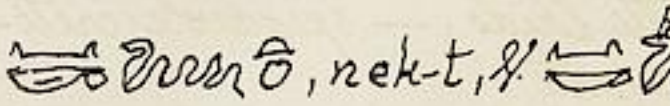
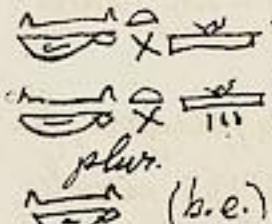
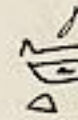
15,3) nome di una merce liquida importata in Egitto.
— Confr. i due prec.

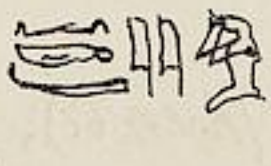

Rit. 154, 14, Var.
sost. (Rit. 154, 14)

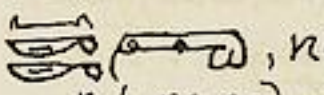
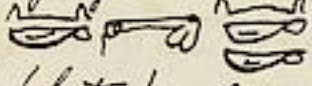
neken, forma derivata da  nk, con gli stessi significati.

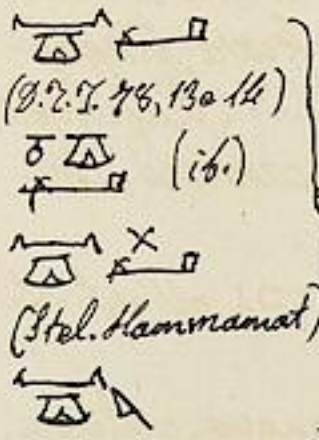
 , nek-t, f. nk.


plur. 

nekt, g. m., più frequente nelle forme plurali: nk-u, nkà-u, nkt-u; si può considerare composto del relativo e del vocabolo k, kt, kti, altro, kt-u altri, altre; aliud, alia — e significa perciò letter.: quod aliud, quae alia, et quae alia; qualche cosa, qualche altra cosa, qualche cosa d'altro.
— significa in generale e comunemente: cosa, affare; — al plur.: cose, provvigioni.
ⲛⲕⲁ, ⲉⲛⲏⲕⲁ (?), ⲉⲛⲁⲁⲓ (M), ⲧⲓ, aliquid, res, negotium.

 , nekeḥī (Philae; Rec. I, 76, 4, 6), provar dolore per la perdita di qualcuno, rammaricarsi per la perdita di qualcuno, piangere la morte di qualcuno con gemiti e lamenti.
נאק esclamare, gemere, נְאָקָה esclamore, gemito; נקק esser desolato; אנק, אנק, gemere, sospirare; אֲנָקָה, אֲנָקָה, gemito, sospiro; נְקֵבָה addolorata.
Brugsch confr. anche col copto ⲛⲁⲕⲉ dolor, dolor parturientis.

 , nekek, (P. Leid. 23, Var. al Rit. 125, 25), forma derivata da nk; lasciar praticare su di se il coito, onde, detto dell'uomo: praticare, commettere la pederastia, esser pederasta; espresso anche dalla formola:
 nek nekek
(Lista dei Nomi di Edfu, 19e Nomo del Basso Egitto, secondo le copie di Mariette).


(P. 2. T. 76, 13 a 14)
(ib.)
(Stel. Hammamat)

neg, affine con nq, con nk, e colle radici ebr. נגע, נגף, נגה, נגד, נכה, נכא, נגרה; sign.: 1) — battere, percuotere, rompere; traforare, perforare, trapassare; aprire rompendo, aprir colla forza o colla violenza, aprire (una porta) atterrandola. 2) — (P. l. c.) il battere dell'acqua; la rottura, lo sgorgamento dell'acqua; — trabocco, inondazione; — il torrente, la corrente. 3) — equiv. a nqa.

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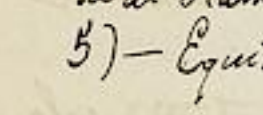
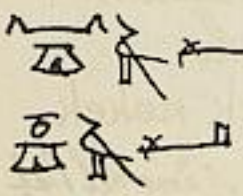
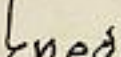
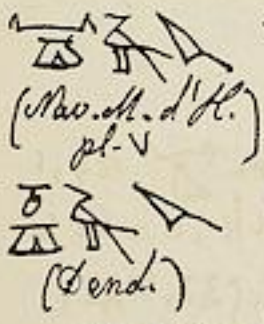
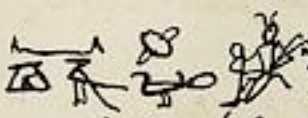
4) — detto del suono della voce: cominciare a recitare od a leggere (Stela di Hammam., riferito ad un ḫer-ḥeb).
5) — Equiv. a  nḳa.

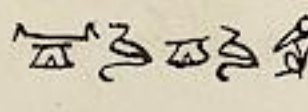
(Inscr. Rep. I, 441) (Karn.) (Denkm. IV, 29 b) (Brit. M 6, d) (ib. 69, 8)
nḳ, nḳa, derivato dal prec.; letter.: cornu feriens (confr. ḫpš ferire col corno, cozzare, corneggiare): designa il bue, il toro.
— (Pierr.) bétail, bestiaux.


nḳa, v.  nḳ.

 (Nav. M. d'H. pl. V) (Dend.)
nḳa, equiv. al prec., ma specialmente nel senso di: trapanare, perforare, trapassare (Nav. l. c.); trafiggere, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, macellare.
Confr. specialm. יָזַע e יָכַח all'articolo seg..
ḥwzḳ contundere, frangere, conterere, confringere.

(An. I, 18, 2)
nḳa, significa lo stato in cui si trova una persona, un animale od una cosa in seguito all'azione designata nei due articoli preced., e quindi;
1) — lo stesso che ḥzḥz languor, ḥzḥwz, ḥwzḥz aegrotare, infirmum esse.
2) — sost. (B. M. T. 66) male, piaga, danno.
3) — Ciò che è rotto, spezzato, danneggiato, guastato, colpito, percosso, leso, offeso, violato, v. nḳ.
4) — Ciò che è manchevole, difettoso, imperfetto, mancante; e perciò recante pregiudizio.
5) — nḳw (?) difformis, turpis, brutto, laido; — spiacevole, critico, nefasto.
 (An. l. c.), un giorno nefasto, (Chab. Voy. 52) à un jour critique.
— Confr. יָכַח, יָכִיחַ, colpire, piagare, ferire, percuotere, abbattere; יָכוּחַ percosso, tribolato, יָכֻחַ esser percosso, ferito, piagato, tribolato; יְכֻחָה piaga, flagello, percossa, battitura. — יְכַחַת percuotere, battere, espugnare, rovinare; יְכֻחַת essere contuso, offeso, percosso; יְכוּחַ percosso, battuto, abbattuto, debole, storpiato; יְכֵחָה, יְכֵחָא, idem., abbietto. — יְקֻחַ essere strappato, staccato.

 , nḳau (D. A. T. 2, 9), deriv. dal prec.; i soldati, le soldatesche recanti, producenti devastazione, distruzione, desolazione.

 , nḳaḳa (Brit. M. 61),

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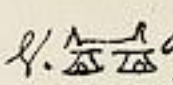
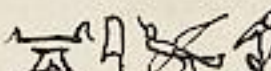
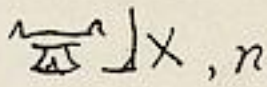
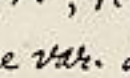
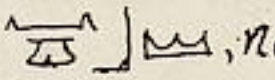
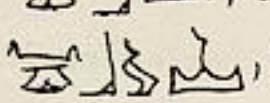
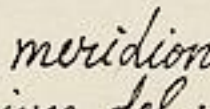
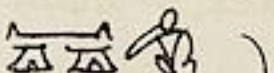
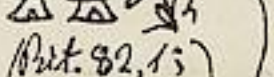
v.  negg.

 , negà (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 33, col. 69), Var. del prec.).

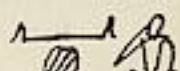
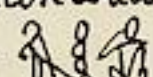
 , negeb (Prise, 7, 9), ? forse var. di  nqb.

 , negeb
 , negebu } ,ⲛⲉⲅⲉⲃ, ⲛⲉⲅⲉⲃⲟⲩ, il mezzodì; regione, plaga o contrada meridionale, australe; — la regione del mezzodì della Palestina, il cui popolo fu assoggettato da Thotmes III. È il 56° dei popoli (settentrionali rispetto all'Egitto) ed a questo tributari (Lista di Thotm. III). Nel quadro delle conquiste di Sesonchi in Palestina, questa popolazione è rappresentata tre volte sotto la denominazione  p-negbu.

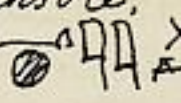
, neger (D. K. T. 54, 6), Var. delle b.-e. invece di nqr.

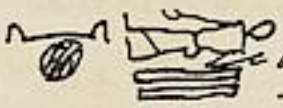
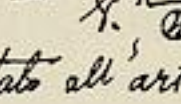


(Brit. 82, 1; 98, 2) } negeg, gridar come un'oca; (Birch) to cackle; (Brugsch) schnattern, quackern; (Pierr.) glousser. — Il grido dell'oca. Confr. ⲡⲓⲅ raggliare (dell'asino), ruggire, urlare; — ⲡⲣⲅ maledire,

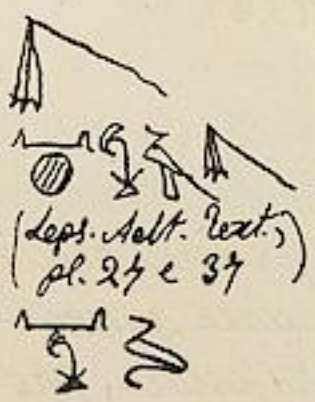
bestemmiare.

 , nex (P. Cadet, al Rit. 113, 8). Secondo Lefébure (Myth. Osir., 41), un passo di Denkm. III, 223, c prova che questo vocabolo poco differisce dal saitico ⲛⲁϩ reconciliare, placare, e dal geroglifico  nḥ (v.); e perciò questo nex è a tradursi: implorare, invocare, domandar grazia; — ed i sost. corrisp. (g. f.). — Pierret (Ét. I. II, 63 e 64; 1e livr., p. 28) trad.: sujet de plainte: ma al Rit. 113, 8 traduce anch'egli implorer.

nex, Varianti delle v. e. invece di nxn.

, nex (D. 2. T. 66, 2), protettore, difensore. Var. di  nxī.

 , nex (Bul. N. 78). v.  nxau e nxī citato all'art. prec..


(Leps. Aelt. Text., pl. 27 e 37) } nex, nexa, flagrum, flagello, disciplina, frusta, staffile. È il distintivo di Osiride, re dell'Inferno, del pastore presso il gregge, e del

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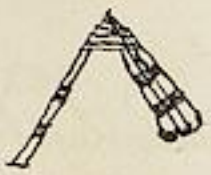
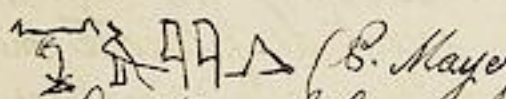
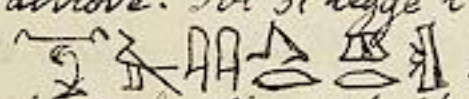
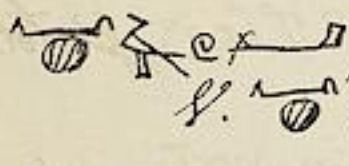
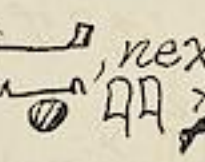
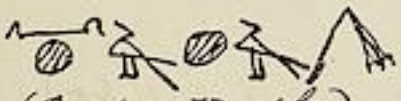
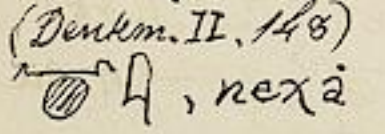
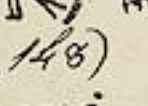
re presso il popolo: — il segno del protettore, del difensore in generale.
In Leps. Selt. Text. 10, 27 e 37 si trova di questo distintivo la figura quì accanto.

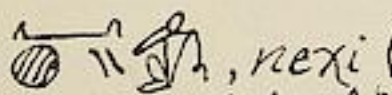


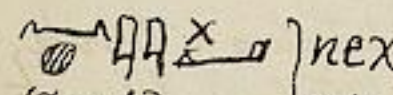
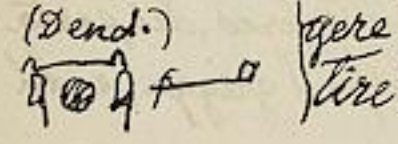
, nexa (K. 1873, 90). nome di uno strumento da taglio, con cui erano aggiustate le unghie.

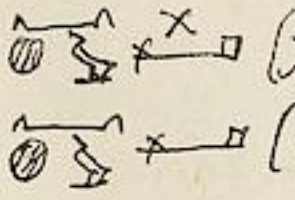
 (B. Mayer, A, XII, 21). Questo vocabolo non fu ancora trovato altrove. Ivi si legge l'espressione  nexaī r xer; che Goodw. (Z. 1874, 64 e 65) traduce ipoteticamente: discendere.

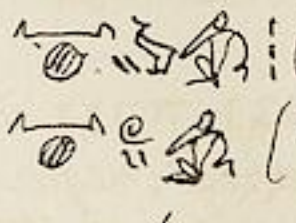
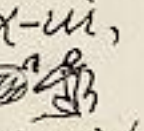
 , nexau (Sall. I, 8, 3), v.  nxī.

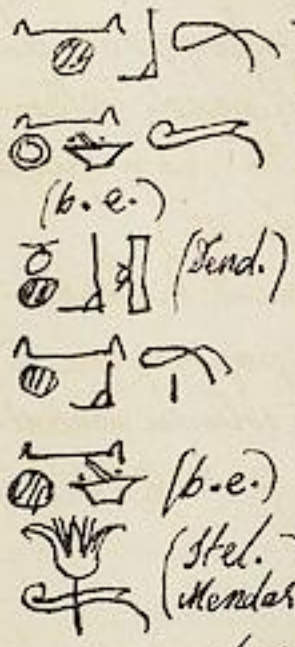
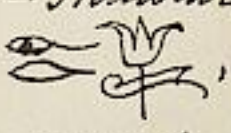
 , nexaxa (Denkm. II, 148)
 , nexà
} Var. di  nxa.

 , nexi (Rit. 113, 8), v. nx.



(Dend.)
} nexī, difendere, proteggere, guardare, guarentire. — Difensore, protettore (B. 2. T. 68, 2).
NAWTE (2.), NAWTI, NAWT (N.), protectio, protector; p—, protegere.


(Stela in Miramar)
(Stela Piānxī)
} Var. del prec.


(Rit. di Parigi a 113, 8)
(Rierr. Pt. I, 28)
} nex-ui, v.  nx, specialmente come sost.


(b. e.)
(Dend.)
(b. e.)
(Stel. Mender)
} nexeb (Denkm. IV, 9, a; Champ. Mon. 137, 4; 132, 2), fissare, determinare per iscritto, mettere in iscritto; — prescrivere, commettere, impugnar per iscritto, registrare solennemente, designare per iscritto. — Descrivere, designare, determinare. — Intitolare, registrare (il titolo).
 , àr nexeb, stabilire, determinare, fissare il titolo.
— Sost., g. f., obbligazione, polizza d'obbligo, ricetta, registrazione, documento, titolo, scrittura, scritto; trascrizione di un atto notarile.
נקד dichiarare, prefiggere, significare,

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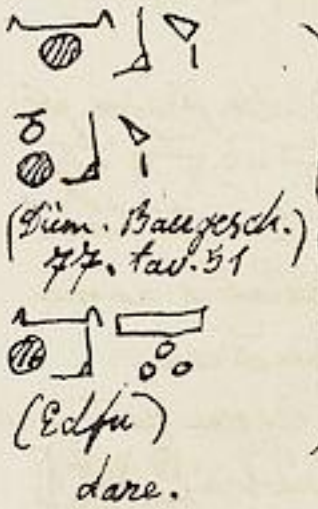
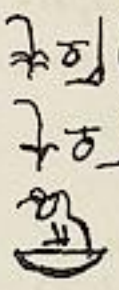
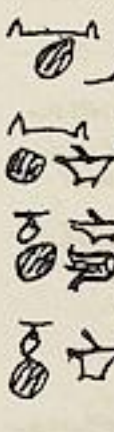
nominare, distinguere.


(Dümichen, Bauurk. 77, tav. 51)
(Edfu)

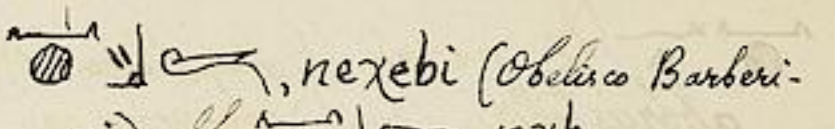
nexeb, piano, pianura; terreno piano, spianata; paese basso, in opposiz. a qa-tt (V.)
2) — (Dümich. l.c.) l'area di un santuario da fondare.

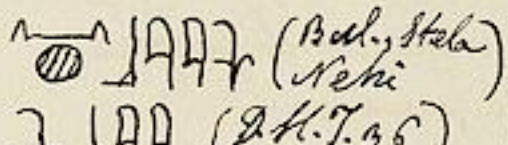
, nexeb, la regione della pianura (V. il prec.), opp. la regione del loto (V. nxb); designa l'Egitto meridionale (confr. nqb), l'Alto Egitto, il Mezzodì, il Sud.
V. all'art. ūaz.


nexeb, la dea Nexeb, la dea e la regina dell'Alto Egitto, del Sud, della corona bianca. — V. sotto ūazt.

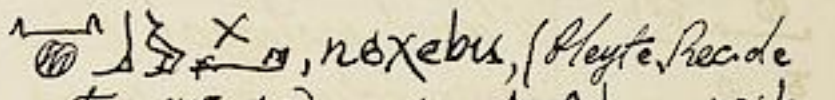

(Edf.)
(Dend.)
(B. d. L. 55, a)

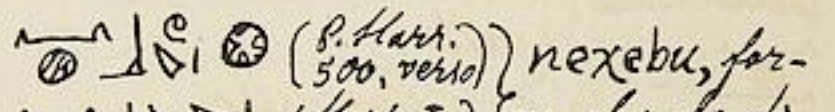
nexeb, bottone di fiore, gemma, fiore; varr. di nḥb.
2) — la pianta ed il fiore del loto, il loto rosa, la Nymphaea nelumbo (Linneo).

 , nexebi (Obelisco Barberini), V. nxb.

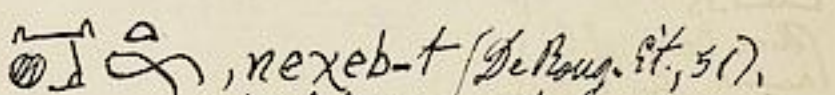

(Bul., Stela Nehi)
(2 K.T. 36)
(L. 1668, 15)

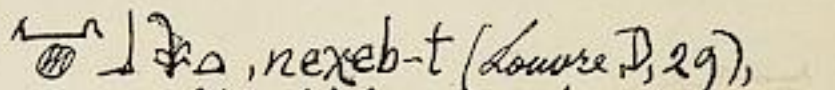
nexebt, nexeb-īt, equival. a e ,
nxb.

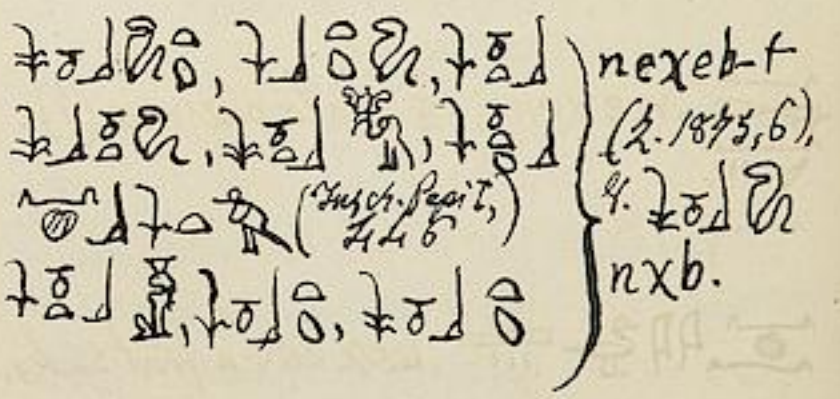
 , nexebu, (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. VII, 59), equiv. a nxb, registrare, ecc.


(P. Harr. 500, verso)
(Harr. I, 59, b)

nexebu, forme plurali di nxb, i paesi bassi, le pianure (V. Journ. As. 1883, 23, Masp.).

 , nexeb-t (De Roug. Ét., 51), V. nxb, sost..

 , nexeb-t (Louvre P, 29), V. nxb.


(Ausch. Begit, 446)

nexeb-t (L. 1875, 6), V. nxb.

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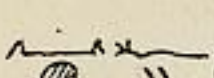
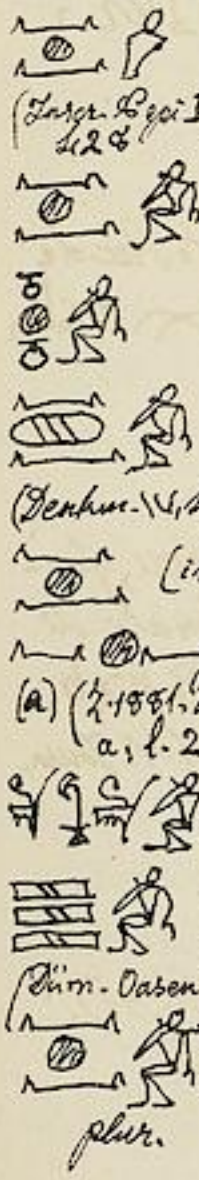
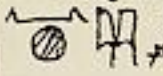
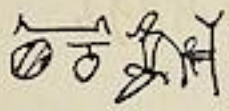
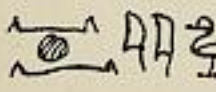
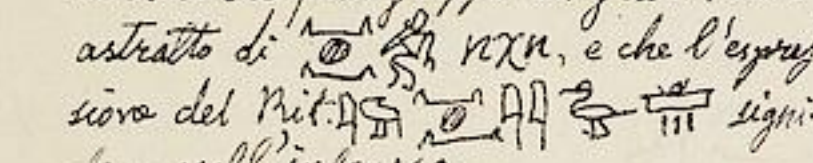
 , nexefi (P. ufug. Harris, 6, 1), abbrustolire, (Chab.) consumer par le feu, griller, calciner.
Brugsch lo connette al copto ⲗⲟⲃⲱ, ⲗⲟⲃⲱⲩ, ardere, urere, urendo purgare.
Confr. יבש disseccare.


(Lange-Sethe I, 128)
(Denkm. IV, 44c)
(ib.)
(a) (Z. 1881, Taf. IV, a, l. 2)
b.e.
(Dümm. Oasen, pl. 6)
plur.
nexen, forme derivate da  nxī; signific. proper.: quello o colui che si deve proteggere, l'inerme, colui che è senza difesa; — onde: bimbo, fanciulletto, bambino alla mammella, bambino da latte.
— Fanciullo.
— Detto anche delle bestie; la giovine bestia.

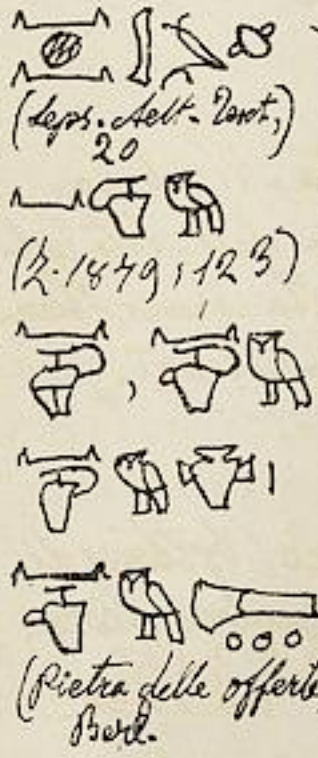
 , nexen (Dict. géog. 1388, XI, 3), nemico, adversario.

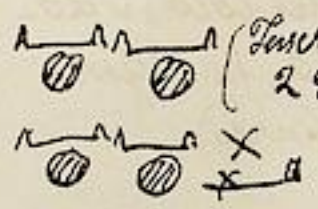
, nexen, (E) cataplasma (?).

 , nexenī-a (Rit. 52, A),

Io credo che questo gruppo designa il nome astratto di nxn, e che l'espressione del Rit.  significa nell'infanzia.
— Pierret. connette alla propos. prec. e trad. je suis sain et sauf. Questa traduzione mi sembra inaccettabile anche dal punto di vista grammaticale.
— Si potrebbe forse anche leggere questo gruppo n- xenī-u, riferendolo a xen, e tradurre: in o per riposo, ricreazione.

nexenu, nxn.

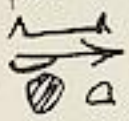
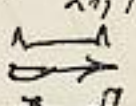
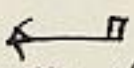

(Lepsius, Aelt. Denkt., 20)
(Z. 1879, 123)
(Pietra delle offerte, Berl.)
nexenem (Denkm. II, 69 e 70, 92, 98, 129), designa la quarta delle nove specie di olii sacri.
 mrḥ.
— Secondo Brugsch, il più antico fonetico di è s'nm (?); quindi tutti questi gruppi che contengono il segno o una sua variante sono letti dal Brugsch nś'nm.

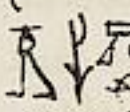

(Lepsius, Denkm. II, 128 a)
nexnex, forma radd. di nxī; signif. propr.:

difendersi molto; — Detto di un toro: dar colpi di corno, נָגַח, נִגַּח, נִתְנַגַּח, נִגָּח, cornegiare, cozzare.

— (Masp., Rec. de trav., VII, 132), s'emporter, adirarsi, infuriarsi, andar in collera:

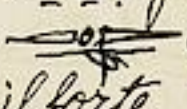
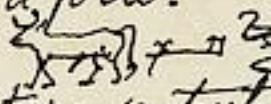
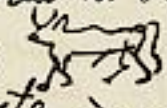
(Inscr. Sepi, l.c.), le cœur (de...) s'emporte.

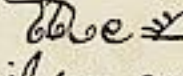
(Rit. 164, 6)

(Nav. M. d'Ul., 21, 12)

(ib.)

(Var. al Rit. l.c.)

(Inscr. Tetà, 25)

(b.a.)
(D.E.T. I, 110, 4)

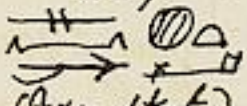
next, aver la forza di difendersi, esser capace di difendersi; — quindi: esser potente, vigoroso, gagliardo, forte, robusto, grande. 2) — Sost., g. f., potenza, vigore, gagliardìa, forza, robustezza, energia; — grandezza; — vittoria, trionfo (Sall. IX, 4). 3) — (Chab.) pretesa alla prepotenza, alla dominazione; roideur, entêtement, rudesse, dureté; — duro, prepotente, testardo, sovverchiatore, bravo, bravaccio. 4) — Avverb.: bene, benissimo, gagliardamente, fortemente, potentemente, duramente. 5) — Totalmente, tutto, in tutto.

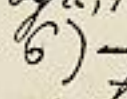
— נָגַשׁ (M. 2.) durus, vehemens, asper, magnus, praestans; durum, etc. esse. תַּקִּיף esser duro, forte, aspro, inasprirsi; תַּקִּיף violento, duro, caparbio, pertinace, impudente, sfacciato, violento, ostinato, potente; תַּקִּיפוּת asprezza, ostinazione, pertinacia, durezza d'animo. — תַּקִּיפִים pertinace, forte.

—  , Xem, Horo il forte.

toro potente, il grande delle panegirie, amatore delle due terre (Stendardo di Ramesse II). — Del resto, il gruppo  ga-next, toro potente, è comune sui cartelli stendardi dei Faraoni.

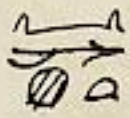
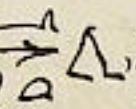
Boe  (Rec. IV, 89, 13), il suo colore è totalmente nero.

, r-next, avverbio coi significati degli allineati 4 e 5.

—
(Inscr. Sepi I, 4 et 7)

(Nav. stat.)
s-next, forma causativa: fare o rendere forte, saldo, vigoroso, potente, ecc. Detto anche del disegno, della disposizione o dell'afforzamento di piazze forti (V. Dict. geogr., 1238).

— 6) — (Nav. l.c.), costr. con  : proteggere, difendere, riparare (da...).

7) — (Tomba a Bib.-el-Mol.) nome di una costellazione brillante.

 , next opp. n-xet (V. ), costr. con du, significa andare a ritroso, à reculons (Sall. II, 2, 2).

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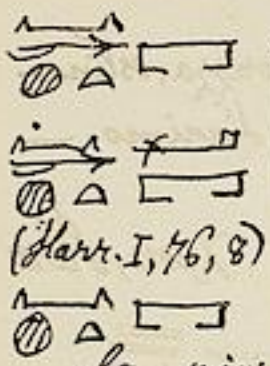
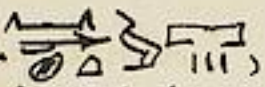
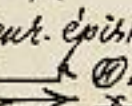
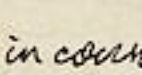
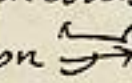
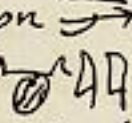

(Harr. I, 76, 8)

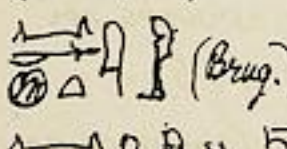
next (Plur. ) (Dict. géo. 357; Masp. gent. épist. 45), derivato da  , significa: fortezza, cittadella, piazza fortificata, bastita, forte, ove erano gettati i prigionieri.

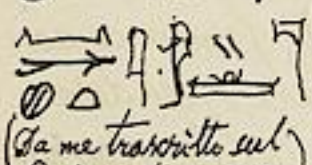
(P. Harr. 500, verso, 4, 11)

(ib. 5, 11)

next

in connessione con  ,  , e  , significa il gigante. פִּיל, gigante. הִגְדִּיל essere o divenir grande. מגדל (M.) magnus; ⲉⲙⲁⲁⲩϯ (C. M.) magnus, praestans.


(Brug.)

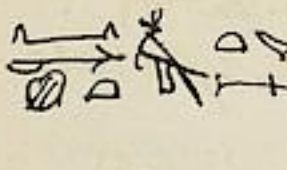

(da me trascritto sul P. Mag. Harr. 9, 12)

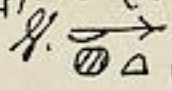
nextà

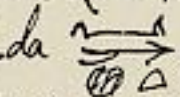
nextài

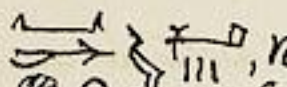
(P. Harr. 500, verso, 4, 11; 5, 12 e 13)

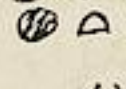
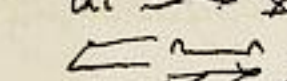
nextu

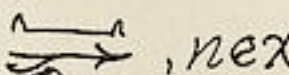


nexti, g. m. (Sall. I, 6, 4) f.  nxt.

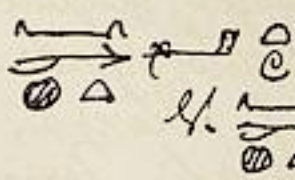
nextu, next-tu, deriv. da  nxt, significa uomo potente, forte, vigoroso, ecc., vittorioso. — (Chab.) uomo duro, prepotente, testardo, bravaccio, ecc. (V. ib. all. 3).



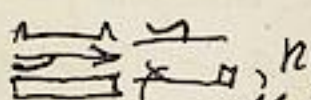
nextu (coll'art. m. sing.) (all. III, 4) sost. astratto di  nxt, all. 2 e 3.  , m-nextu... (Chab., Ant. hist. 240), all pouvoir de..., d'autorità di..., in virtù dell'autorità, della facoltà o del potere di...

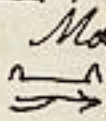


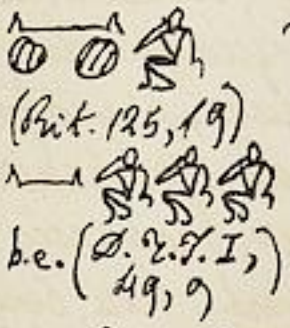
next-t (Inscr. Sepî I, 314), aggett. femm. del prec. nxt, vigorosa, gagliarda, ecc.



next-tu, f. nxtu.



nexd (opp. nesd) (Dend. Mar.), variante delle b. e. invece di  nxt.


(Rit. 125, 19)

b. e. (Ö. 2. V. I, 49, 9)

nexex, giungere allo stato di difendersi da se stesso (f. nxi), ⲛⲓⲱϣⲧ, crescere, majorem esse. — Onde 2) — giovane, garzone, adulto, jeune homme. 3) — (Birch) Child; (Pierr.) enfant; equiv. a nxn.

(Rit. 120, 2)

(B. M. V., 47)

nexex, derivato dal prec.; uno che è

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giunto allo stato di difendersi da se, detto della vecchiezza e del grado; essere attempato, vecchio; - grande, ragguardevole, notabile, nobile.
(M.) magnus; (plur.) majores natu, optimates, magnates.
(P.T. II, 53, b, 19) (Rec. de trav. III, 63) s-nexex, forma causat.: fortificare, rinvigorire; - far diventar vecchio (Pleyt. Rec. l. c.).

, nexex (P. 55, Berl., Cap. 45), umore, umidità, liquidità, spurgo, efflusso.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

, nexex (Epe, Pramm.), sperma, seme virile; - germe. (Brug.) fecondare, fertilizzare.

, nexex (Rit. 146,27), nome di un Dio; dio fecondante o eiaculante sperma; - (Pierr.) germe.

(Rit. 162,1) (P.T. I, 41,9) (a.) (Lep. Aelt. Dent., 10,27,37) nexex, nx

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, r, preposizione equivalente al copto ϵ, ebr. ל, arab ل, etiop. ለ.
Designa più comunemente la direzione a od è il segno caso del dativo; ל, ל, ל. — Ma vale anche da, con, in, su, sopra, verso, contro, per. , non è allontanata la sua anima dal suo corpo. io sono Thot che fa trionfare loro contro i suoi nemici.
2) — Innanzi al verbo indica il soggiuntivo, ed equivale alle congiunzioni a, per, a fine di, ut, um zu, zu, ebr. ל; che, affinchè, perchè.
3) — Inserito tra un verbo ausiliare ed un verbo attributivo, segna il futuro: (P. Orb. 8,3) io andrò alla valle dell'acacia.
4) — Inserito fra il verbo e l'affisso pronominale segna l'imperativo: , ragiona tu coll'ignorante come col dotto (Rossi, Grammat.).
5) — Avanti ad un verbo, in una proposizione indipendente, dà al verbo il valore causativo, ed è allora una forma indebolita di àr, fare; onde àr, fit, factum est. est, il y a, v'ha, ϵρϵ (P. M. B.) est, sunt.
Questo significato fondamentale di fare

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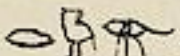
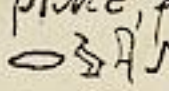
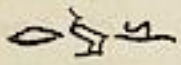
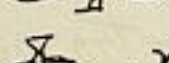
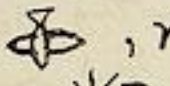
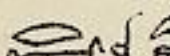
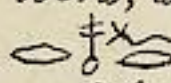
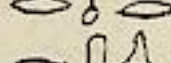
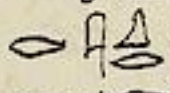
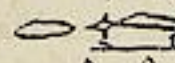
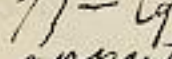
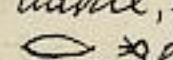
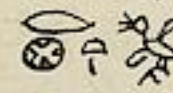
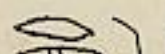
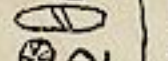
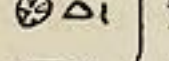
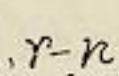
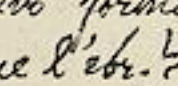
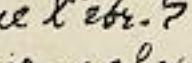
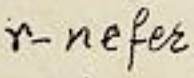
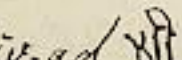
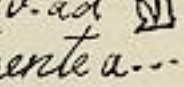
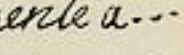
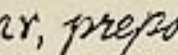
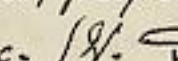
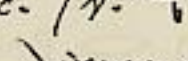
causativo il Brugsch dichiara trovarsi in alcuni vocaboli, che sono ritenuti come radicali e che egli reputa composti: Così:
 , r-m, facere aquam, pmi, pime, flere, piangere;
 , r-ià, facere repudium, λα, λο, desistere, cessare, derelinquere;
 , r-ud } facere germinare, pwt
 , r-āaz } germinare;
 , r-uz }
 , r-np, facere granum, germogliare;
ed altri esempi.

6) — Innanzi ad un aggettivo od un sostantivo forma con questi un avverbio, come l'ebr. ל.
 , r-nefer, bene;
 , r-àqer, perfettamente;
 , r-āa-ūr, sempre più;
 , r-ḥeḥ, per sempre, eternamente.

7) — Equiv. ad àr, nel senso di: appartenente a... ; oppure equiv. a  mr, preposto, capo, comandante, ecc. (V. ro, all. 5).

 invece di , governatore e nomarca.



 (L. 1883, 128 e 129; 1882, 5; Inscr. Umm, 3; Champ. Not. descr. II, 697), equiv. ad (De Roug. J. H. 2, 64), (Denkm. II, 142, d, i) appartenente alla città Nexen, op. governatore della città Nexen, op. semplicemente;

governatore o comandante della città.

8) — Posto al di sopra di un numero corrisponde alla desinenza italiana esimo, franc. ième, indicativa delle frazioni semplici: un dodicesimo, un centesimo; identico in suono e significato alla desinenza tedesca el nelle voci drittel, fünftel, ecc.
Propriamente questo significa parte, pe (A. M.), π, Φ, raramente PH (M.), pars. V. il seg. all. 8.
Così  = 1/4, = 1/10.
In egizio le frazioni ordinarie sono decomposte in frazioni semplici e rappresentate dalla somma di queste nel modo seguente:
 = 1/3 + 1/30 = 11/30,
 = 1/4 + 1/6 = 5/12,
 = 1/2 + 1/5 + 1/5 = 9/10.
Queste frazioni erano usate, massimamente nelle b. e., ad indicare i giorni del mese e le ore del giorno:
 = 1/30, il 1° giorno del mese,
 = 1/15 = 2/30, il 2° giorno "
 = 1/10 = 3/30, il 3° giorno "
 = 2/15 = 4/30, il 4° giorno,
 = 1/10 + 1/30 = 4/30, idem.
- - - - - -
 , il 7° giorno del mese.

9) — (Sarc. di Vienna, al Rit. 72, 3) equiv. al prec. all. 1, la bocca.

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, si trova nelle b. e. usato frequentissimamente invece della lettera alfabetica , r

ro, g. m., la bocca, l'apertura della bocca.
po (C. M.). λα, os (oris).
, r-ro, letter.: alla bocca, è una prepos. che significa: per, a, apud, ad, presso a.
Nello stesso modo che l'ebraico פֶּה (costrutto פִּי) bocca, è impiegato a designare concetti prossimi, come: bocca degli animali; bocca del sacco, del pozzo; porta della città; orlo, foro, orificio, fessura, apertura; parte, porzione; e nei legamenti: פִּי secondo; פִּי, פִּי, a norma, pro ratione, secondo; — così l'egiziano ha prodotto parecchi significati secondarii, derivati dal concetto fondamentale bocca. — E sono i seguenti.
2) — parola, favella, parlare, dire, motto, detto, discorso, λόγος, sentenza, ragionamento, orazione; — espressione, testimonianza o deposizione orale. (Sall. I, 3, 2; Stela di Rubr., l. 17 e 18).
3) — rocca, imboccatura, apertura di un fiume, l'altezza dell'acqua di un fiume o canale; (Denkm. II, 139 e freg.), l'altezza o il massimo livello, il punto più alto dell'inondazione (del Nilo) dell'anno.
4) — L'apertura, l'orlo, il margine, il lembo, la punta, la cima (po caput), la superficie di una cosa qualunque.
, la superficie o la palma delle mani.
5) — po, caput, capo, superiore, capitano, governatore (Pleyte, Z. 1883, 128, 129); non di rado scambiandosi con , mer.
= = , comandante della città;
, governatore della città di Nexen (M. , r, all. 7).
(Stela Amenemāut, Napoli; Harr. I, 75, 3), primo capitano o comandante, comandante superiore, una delle più alte dignità alla corte dei faraoni.
6) — Porta, apertura della porta, apertura; — il battente della porta (Bib. — el Mol.); — la valvola.
po (M.), λα (B.), (πι. φ) porta.
varr., ro-pe, v. negli esempi, p. seg..
7) — affine al semit. باب porta di un libro, cioè capitolo od altra divisione di un libro.
Quasi tutti i Capitoli del Rituale dei Morti portano il titolo ..... Capitolo di..., oppure
altro Capitolo.
plur. , .
8) — parte, porzione, po, pars; proporzione, ragione, rapporto,

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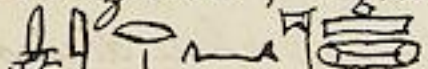
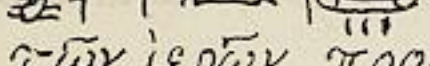
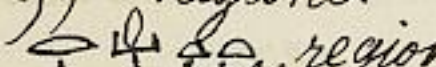
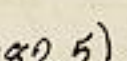
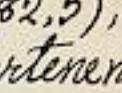
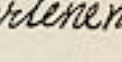
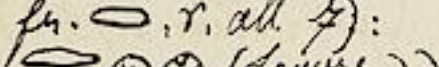
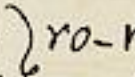
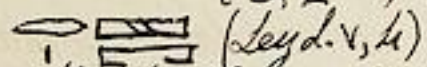
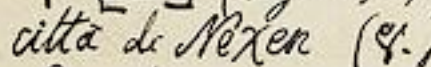
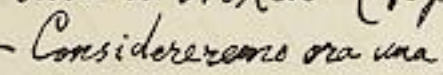
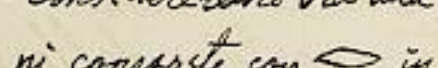
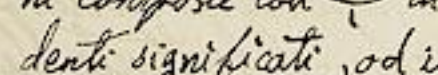
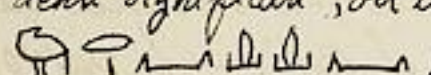
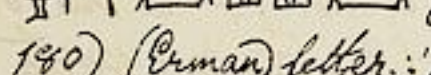
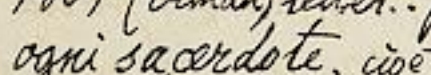
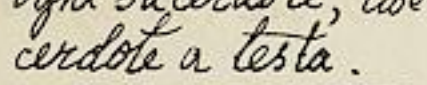
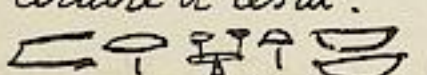
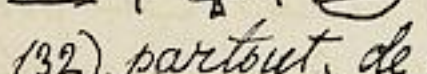
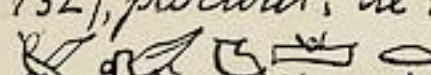
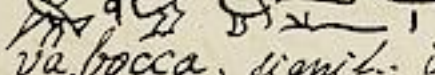
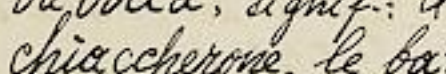
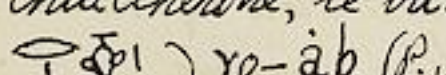
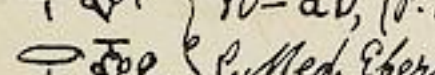
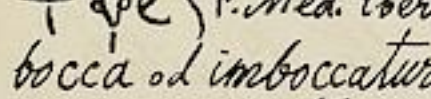
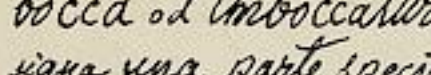
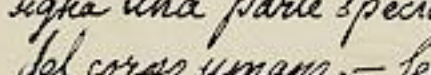
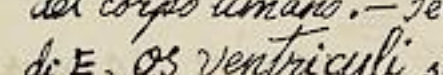
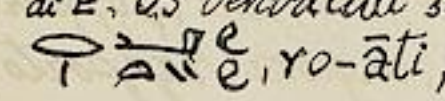
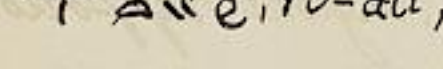
relazione ; — condizione, stato.  , κατὰ λόγον τῶν ἱερῶν πρόσοδον (Canop. 35, grec. 71), nella proporzione, in ragione delle sacre rendite.  , m-ro-n.... (P. Mor. di Bul.) (Chab.) nello stato di.... 9) — Regione.  , regione dell'Est, regione orientale. 10) — (Stel. Metternich) equiv. a ro. 11) — (Bergm. Z. 1882,5), equiv. ad  àr, nel senso di appartenente a... (confr.  , r. all. ):  (Louvre, C, 2 ; Leyd. V, 4) } ro-nexen, appartenente alla città di Nexen (però all. 5). — Considereremo ora una serie di espressioni composte con  in uno dei precedenti significati, od in uno affine.  (Z. 1880, 180) (Erman) letter.: pro kopf di ogni sacerdote, cioè: per ogni sacerdote a testa.  (Naval. Trans. 1882, 132), partout, de tous côtés.  , letter. il trova bocca, signif.: il ciarlone, il chiacchierone, le bavard.  } ro-àb, (P. Med. Berl. 13,3 ; P. Med. Ebers freq.), letter.: bocca od imboccatura del cuore; designa una parte speciale dell'interno del corpo umano. — Secondo il glossario di E. os ventriculi seu stomachi. , ro-āti, (E) commissura et artus, vertebra.  } ro-àt, ro-àd (Harr. I, 4; 7.1), g. m., parte di un tempio egizio, nella quale erano, fra altre cose, erette stele e statue. Del tutto identico a  , rd,  rud e  là d (Y.). Signif.: terrazzo, fabbricato in salita a forma di scalinata ; scalinata, gradinata, scala. — Anche base della colonna.  , ro-n-ūa } l'entrata, l'apertura, l'imboccatura, lo sbocco di una strada, di una via. — (Stela Metternich)  ro-n-ūaa-t } Y.  ro.  ,  } ro-pe, g. m., ρπε, ερπε (B.), ερφει (M.), ελπHHI (B.), π, templum, il tempio.  (Stel. Westm. III, 13 ul.)  (Brit. 125, 7)  (Abyd. Mar.)  } plur. il tempio di Abido. 2) — Cappella, sacellum, santuario.  (E)  (Louvre, C, 216)  (Stela Piānchi)   (Denkm. VI, 118, 24) } ro-dod, ro-dodui, l'estremità, la superficie o la palma della mano o delle mani. — Freq. significa la mano, le mani (Esne, in una formola di fondazione). — Frequent. in senso figurato: com-

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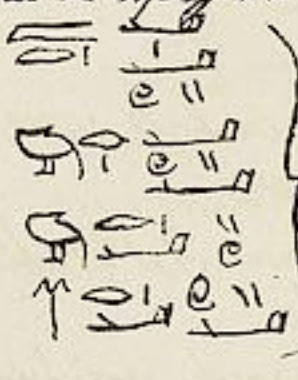
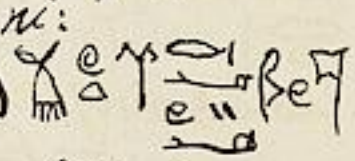
mandant l'action de... (Stel. C, 215, Louvre; Pierr. Ét.); œuvre de (tes, ⊃ suffisso) mains (Pierr. et de Rouge, Doukm. l.c.; Stel. Pianxi); la guida della mano (V. Pierr., J. d'A. II, 135).

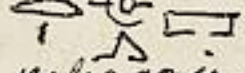
Onde le espressioni:

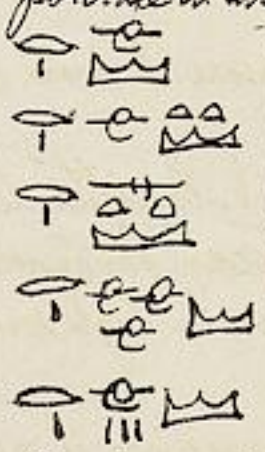


m-ro-dod-ui, di propria mano, colle proprie mani:

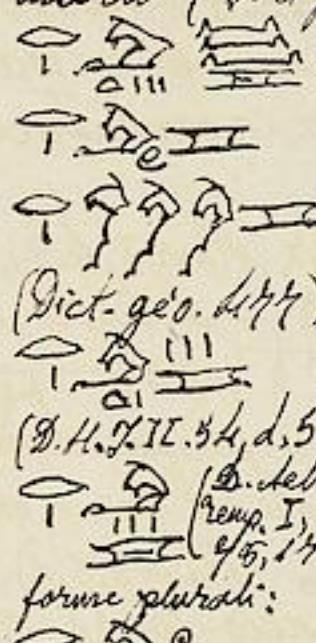


(D. J. II, 3, 4, col. 4), (il tempio) è provvisto (dell'occorrente) dalle mani proprie del Dio 3 v. — Anche equiv. a m-rā, rā.

 , ro-set, entrata del passaggio; designa una parte dei corridoi che davano accesso alla sala sepolcrale di un ipogeo. — Onde:



ro-set (Géog. I, p. 170), designa il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti, la regione funeraria, la regione della tomba; — la tomba. — Sopr. l'entrata, la porta del passaggio alla regione sotterranea. Secondo il Rit., il defunto penetra nel ro-set uscendo dalla montagna funeraria ove fu sepolto. I capi o direttori o sovrani del ro-set sono Osiride, Iside ed Horo (16, 34); ra il vero signore del ro-set è Osiride (22, 2). — st. — Piehl (Rec. de trav. II, 124) traduce gli ultimi due gruppi: l'orifizio dei corridoi, degli anditi, degli ambulatorii (v. il prec.).



ro-hā-u, secondo Chab., letter.: porta del principio delle acque, signif.: la foce, le foci di un fiume qualunque. — Secondo Brugsch, le imboccature, gli sbocchi dell'acqua anteriore, designa le imboccature del Nilo, poste nel Delta Orientale e specialmente nel Delta Settentrionale.

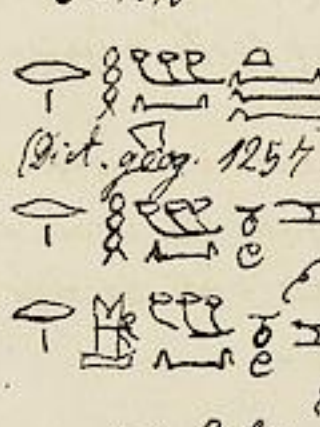
(Dict. géo. 477)

(D. H. J. II. 54, d, 5)

(D. delt. (temp. I, 4/5, 17)

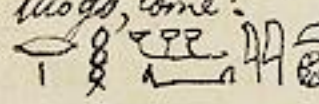
forme plurali:

(D. H. J. II, 24, a; 52, c, 6)



ro-hun-t, ro-hunnu, l'imboccatura del canale. Brugsch vede questo gruppo nel vocabolo labirinto, che egli dà come trascrizione di la-pi-ro-hun-t.

(Dict. géog. 1254)

Si trova questo gruppo anche in nomi di luogo, come:  , ro-hun (obsèq. Cappella funeraria), nome del Coccodrillo, letteralm.:

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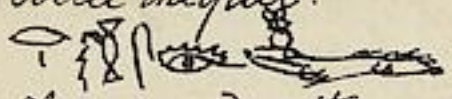
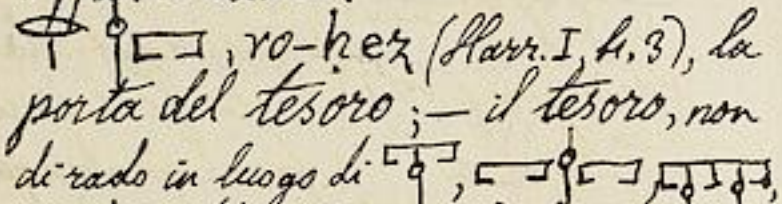
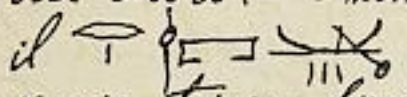
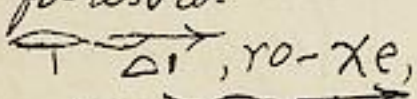
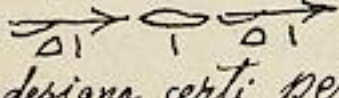
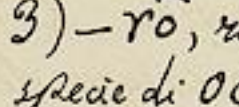
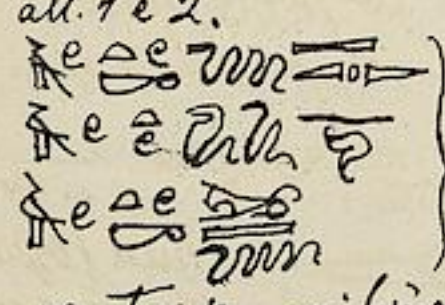
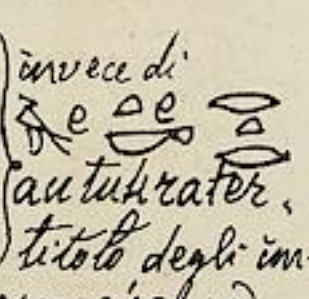
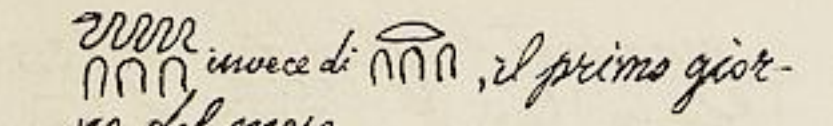
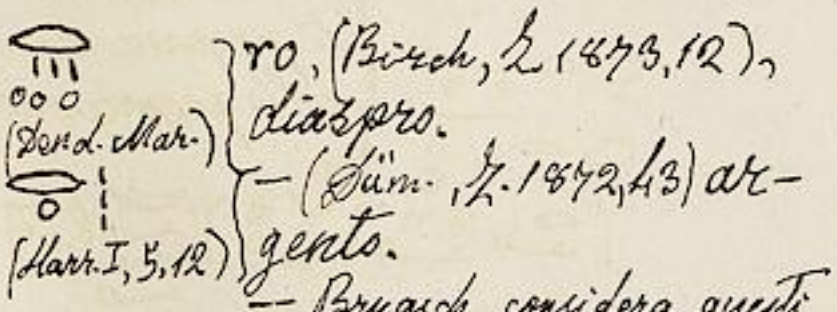
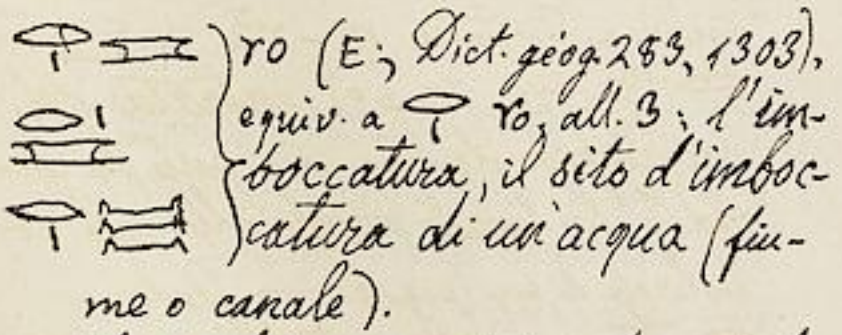
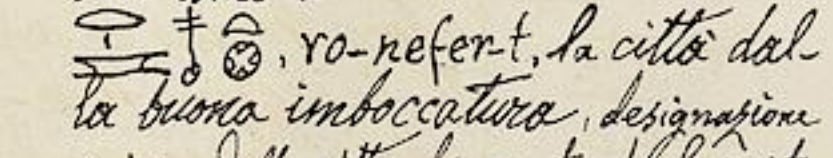
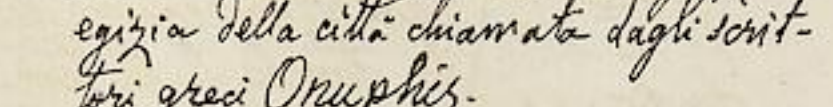
bocca iniqua.
 ro-ḥes (B. Sarc. Inscr., p. 83), altro nome del coccodrillo, letter.: bocca incantatrice, affascinante.
 , ro-ḥer (Harr. I, 4, 3), la porta del tesoro; — il tesoro, non di rado in luogo di , pe-ḥer (4. sotto pe), la camera del tesoro. — Anche sul fiume eravi il  (Harr. I, 5, 1), la nave-tesoro, barcia-tesoro, schifo-tesoro.
 , ro-ḫe, nel gruppo  (An. IV. 16, 8), che designa certi pezzi del carro egizio.

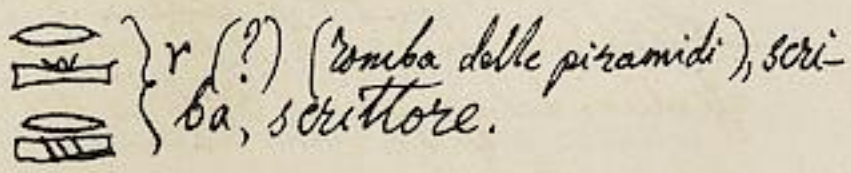
r, frequente nelle b.e. invece della lettera alfabetica , r.
2) — Equiv. (b.e.) ad r, all. 6: = $\frac{1}{5}$, il sesto giorno del mese.
3) — ro, rappresenta e designa una specie di oca, la quale era usata soprattutto nelle offerte e nei sacrifici.
V.  ro.

, r, nelle b.e. equiv. al prec. all. 1 e 2.
 invece di  autokrater, titolo degli imperatori romani (αὐτοκράτωρ) padroni dell'Egitto.

 invece di , il primo giorno del mese.
2) — ro, rettile in generale; in particolare: rettile velenoso.
V. ro.

 ro, (Birch, Z. 1873, 12), diaspro. — (Dümichen, Z. 1872, 43) argento. — Brugsch considera questi gruppi come varr. di .

 ro (E.; Dict. géog. 283, 1303), equiv. a ro, all. 3: l'imboccatura, il sito d'imboccatura di un'acqua (fiume o canale).
Frequent. in composizione di nomi di città come in  , ro-nefer-t, la città dalla buona imboccatura, designazione egizia della città chiamata dagli scrittori greci Onuphis.
— Forse vi è in connessione il copto ⲉⲙⲡⲣⲱ, ⲉⲙϧⲣⲱ, ⲛⲉⲙⲡⲣⲱ, τ, portus, statio navium.
— Un medicamento (minerale?) è designato in E.:  , ȧner-n-ro, pietra dell'imboccatura.

 r (?) (tomba delle piramidi), scriba, scrittore.

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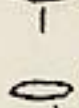
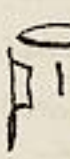
, ro (raro), la bocca.

, ro, var. delle s.e. invece di ro, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — Equiv. al seg.


(Stel. Mettern.) ro, rettile in generale; in particolare e sopratutto rettile velenoso.
Confr. λοοσε taenia, nastro.

 , ro (Bib.-el Mol.), porta, apertura della porta; nel l. c. il battente della porta. — Valvola.

, ro (da un papiro di Torino), equiv. a ro nel senso speciale di apertura od entrata di un sarcofago.

(Rit. 149, 6)

(Harr. I, 12, b, 9)

(Lista delle offerte)

ro, una specie particolare di oca che era impiegata sopratutto nelle offerte e nei sacrifizi.
2) — L'ultimo gruppo si trova anche impiegato per designare una speciale misura, per es. per l'incenso; propr.: il peso di un oca;

come altrove si incontra il peso di un bue (K. D. H. T. 40, B, l. 2).

(Berl.)

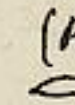
(Sall. III, 2, 5)
ro (opp. ro-ua, s. sotto ro), (Chab.) la porte du chemin, obviam.
+ (Brugsch) vicinanza, vicinato, prossimità.
ραση (C. M.), ρεμραση, vicinus; μετρεμραση (M.), vicinitas.
Confr. l'ebr. רע prossimo, il prossimo.

(Louvre a Gurnah)

(Stat. Sonnet, Berl.)
ro, designa una costruzione sporgente innanzi all'entrata di una casa: atrio, μαμπρο, atrium.
2) — Designazione speciale e comune del cielo.

, ro (Harr. I, 6, 13; 7, 1), fibbia, anello, cerchio (L. 1897, 35).

, roà opp. rà (B. H. T. 69, 1, a), il colore; Var. di roī.

, ràa
, ràau
(Rit. 89, 7)
 , ràu
, ràuti
(Rit. 39, 4)
V. ru e ruà; allontanare, respingere, mettere da parte, ecc.; — allontanarsi, schivare, evitare, ecc.

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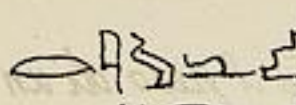
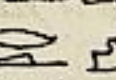
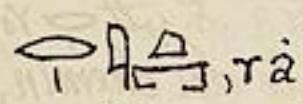
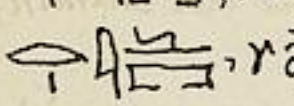
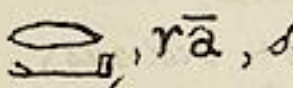
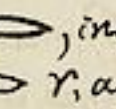
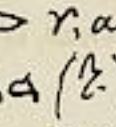
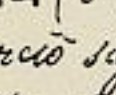
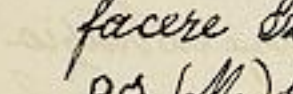
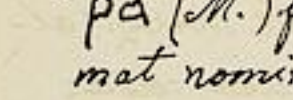
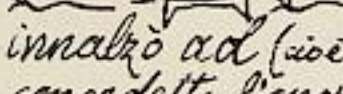
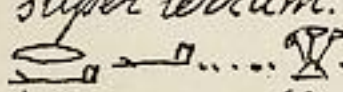
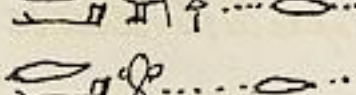
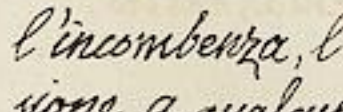
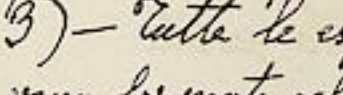
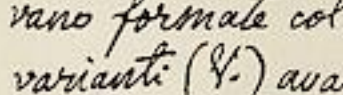
 , râud (Abyd.),
 rd.
— Anche equiv. al seg.

 , rât opp. ro-ât } V. sotto
 , râd opp. ro-âd } ro.

 , rā, secondo Brugsch, formato da , indebolimento di âr (V. r, all. 5), e del verbo  , ā, a, aa (Z.), a-r (M.), facere, esse; e perciò signif. propr.: facere esse, facere existere, τὸ ποιεῖν; pa (M.) facere, pa (Z., π) actio (format nomina actionum);  operazione, impresa, fatto, opera, azione, occasione. — Onde comunemente: fare, formare, operare, produrre, effettuare, cagionare, creare.
2) — Sinonimo di  du e delle forme  rtā, rāt , da esso derivate. Però i significati accordare, concedere, dare, lasciare, abbandonare a, che costituiscono il concetto preponderante e principale di du, rtā e rāt, sono solamente secondarii per la forma rā.
 , facere, dare aliquid in aliquem locum, cioè: mettere qualche cosa in un luogo qualunque (Sall. IV. 6, 1). — Ed anche facere aliquem aliquid, cioè: nominare, elevare qualcuno ad una dignità. Così nella iscrizione della Statua di Son-mat a Berlino si legge:

, egli (il re) mi innalzò ad (cioè: mi permise, mi concedette l'onore di) entrare nell'atrio della sua abitazione.
La stessa formola col senso passivo:
 , nominatus est ille dominus eminens super terram.
 , rā dod..... ka....., mettere, posare la mano su qualcuno.
 dare coram-liq.... ut...., cioè: dare l'incarico, l'incombenza, l'ordine, la commissione, a qualcuno di...., ordinare a qualcuno qualche cosa, incaricare qualcuno di qualche cosa (C, 26, Louvre).
3) — Tutte le espressioni che si trovano formate col verbo  du e varianti (V.) avanti ad un verbo, specialmente per esprimere il causativo od il concetto di dare, concedere, ecc., si trovano pure formate indifferentemente con . Si veggano dunque sotto du le più importanti di coteste frasi. — Ne diamo qui tuttavia alcune, le quali sono comunemente formate con rā.
 , rā m-ruti, buttare, gettare o cacciar fuori, scacciare, spinger fuori, fugare.
 rā-âb, letter.: dare, abbandonare il cuore (a....,), cioè: amare appassionatamente, con passione; essere pazzo, frene-

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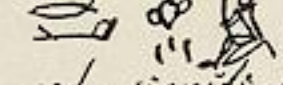
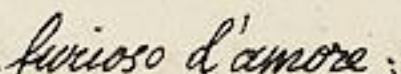
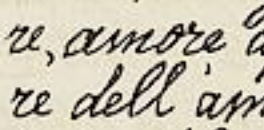
tico, furioso d'amore; appassionarsi, invaghirsi; — sost.: amore, amore appassionato, ardore dell'amore, passione amorosa, delirio amoroso, frenesia amorosa. — ⲣⲉϥⲛⲁⲃⲱ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁϩ, innamorare, infiammare di amore; ⲗⲓⲃⲓ, ⲗⲟⲃⲓ (M.), ⲗⲓⲃⲉ, ⲗⲟⲃⲉ (P.), concupiscere, amore deperire, insanire; concupiscentia, insania, dementia. Confr. il ted. lieben, Liebe; ingl. love.

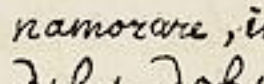
 , rā-ȧb-u, deriv. dal preced., significa pure la frenesia dell'amore; — ma anche delirio religioso, mania religiosa; — ed in generale: frenesia, escandescenza della mente, traviamento, aberrazione della mente; — pazzia, rabbia, furore. — I maniaci, i frenetici, smaniosi, deliranti (confr. il copto prec. ed il derivato (M.) ⲣⲉϥ-ⲗⲓⲃⲓ daemoniacus, energumenus). — E quindi l'imprecazione:

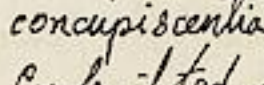
 (Dend. Mar.) stia lungi la pazzia!

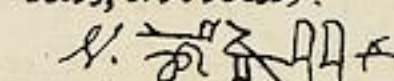
Confr. Sall. II, 1, 3; 4, 7; 12, 5; 13, 1 e 5.

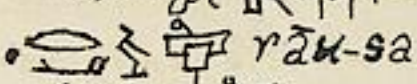
 rā-ḥaī (P. Med. 19, 6).

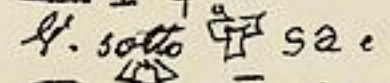
ⲧⲟⲩ-ϥⲉ, ⲧⲟⲩ-ϥⲟ addere, adjicere; mettere.

 , rā-ȧu (Z. 1873, 74), glorificare, adorare; — glorificazione, adorazione.

 , rā-āua-ī, ⲣⲁⲟⲩⲱ, partic.: ⲣⲁⲟⲩⲏⲟⲩⲧ, ⲣⲁ=ϩⲏⲟⲩⲧ, incidere, contingere, convenire; occurrens; — obnoxius, reus, abiectus.

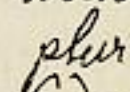






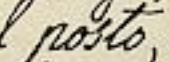
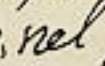
4) — sost.: fatto, opera, lavoro, l'effettivo, l'attuale, il reale, la realtà, l'effetto; — atto, stato, verità.

5) — g. m., strumento, ordegno, utensile, arnese,

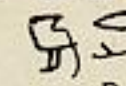


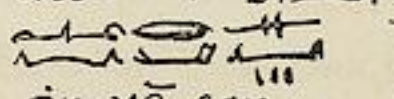
6) — Prodotto dell'industria o del lavoro.

7) — Luogo, sito, posto:

r-rā, al luogo, nel luogo, nel posto, equival. a  m-se-t (Z. 1879, 9). — Anche nel senso di: sino a, fino a (detto dello spazio e del tempo), equiv. ad  (V. sotto rā).

— Si considerino ancora le espressioni:

 , m-rā (Z. 1876, 106, Goodwin), per altro, nondimeno, nulladimeno, ciò non ostante; ma, pure, però, tuttavia; — benchè, sebbene, quantunque, nonostante, ancorchè. — V. sotto rā.

 (Ph. Virey, Rec. de trav. VII) letter.: senza fine la loro disposizione, signif.: innumerevoli.

— 8) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. p. 3, Nota 2), va-

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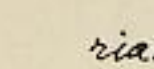
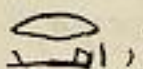
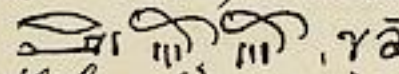
riante di  rā, il sole; — si trova anche come var. di questo rā nel senso di Rā, il dio Sole, ed eziandio di giorno.

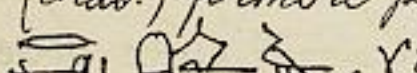
9) — V. rā, all. 5 e l'espressione precedente ân-rā-sen.

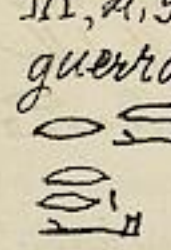
, rā (D. Z. I. I, 102, 22), variante delle b. e. invece del prec., specialmente nei sensi degli all. 1, 2, 3.

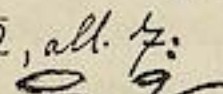
 , rā, sost. equiv. al prec. , all. 4, 5, 6, 7.

, rā-baku, l'esequimento del lavoro, l'atto del lavorare, lavoro, esecuzione.

 , rā-ārq-u (P. dec.) (libri di) sconginri per l'azione; (Chab.) formole per l'azione.

 , rā-xerā (Sall. III, 4, 3), strumento, ordigno di guerra.

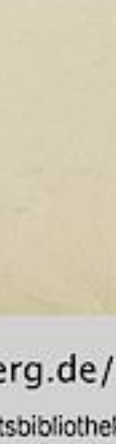
 r-rā (Coufr. Brug. Dict., 398), equivalente a , v. sotto rā, all. 7:

 , r-rā-zeta (Canop. l. 20) εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον, fino ad eternità, eternamente, per sempre, per omnia secula seculorum.

2) — Avverbio, conservato nel copto ϩⲁ (Z. M.), omnino, valde; nel fatto, di fatto, infatti, in realtà, realmente, effettivamente, in verità, davvero

 m-rā (D'Orb. 161; V, 4), ha lo stesso significato: infatti, in verità, ecc. — Ma è anche equival. ad m-rā, v. sotto .

3) — pa, numerus, il numero (Z. 1873, 11) — Nel P. Harr. I, 4, 7, in un'enumerazione di donazioni fatte dal re, questi dice: Io feci per te vasi delle tavole di buon oro, altre di argento e rame senza numero (sono) essi (Confr. la stessa espres. sotto rā, pag. prec. col. 2.



rā, g. m., propr.: il creatore, il fattore (v. rā, all. 1), significa: il sole, ϩⲏ (Z. M.), ϩⲉ (B.), π, sol.

, rā-ūr, il grande sole, designa la data del solstizio d'estate, cioè il giorno più lungo: mitologicamente immaginato come il dio Horo (Brugsch, Z. 1881, 107).

, rā seraū, il piccolo sole, designa la data del solstizio d'inverno, ed è mitologicamente presso pel dio Sokar.

2) — Designa anche stelle luccicanti e splendenti, le così dette stelle di prima grandezza.

(Rec. I, 72, 1)

, rā pu neb rā-u neb (Edfu), Rā è il signore di tutti i soli.

, rā m-ḥotep (Z. 1873,

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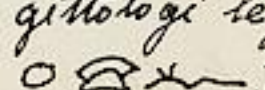
4f. - seg.), propr.: il sole al tramonto, nome di una costellazione nella serie dei decani.

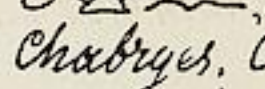
3) — Ra, il dio Sole.

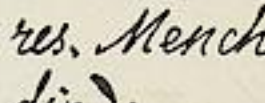
Spesso è questo vocabolo aggiunto ad una serie di nomi di dèi, per denotare la loro natura solare, come Amen-Rā, Sebek-Rā, Xem-Rā, ecc.

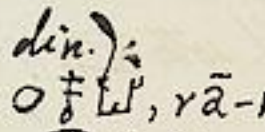
rā-ta-ui-t, una Dea, chiamata dai Greci Rhitho.

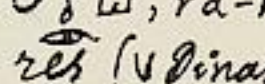
Molti nomi di Faraoni sono composti di questo vocabolo rā, che nei cartelli reali è sempre avanti l'altra parte distintiva del nome, e che però i cronologisti greci e dopo essi molti egittologi leggono dopo. Come

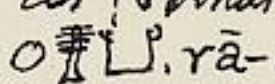

rā-xā-f, Chephren, Chabryes. Cefrene (IV dinast.);

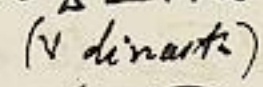

rā-men-qa, Mencheres. Mencherinos, Micerino (IV din.);


rā-nefer-qa, Nepherchères (V dinast.);

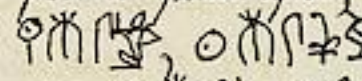

rā-dad-qa, Tancheres (V dinast.).

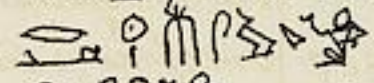

rā-mer-n, Mereera,


rā-xu-f, Xufra, ed altri, v. Lepsius Königsbuch. Però fa eccezione il nome

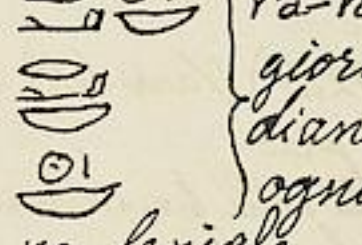

rā-mes-su, che da tutti è letto come è scritto: Rameſse o Ramses.

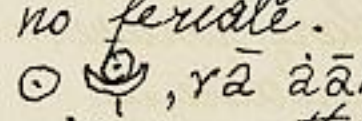
Questo rā entra anche nella composizione di nomi proprii di persone private qualunque:


Rameſse, frequentiſsimo;

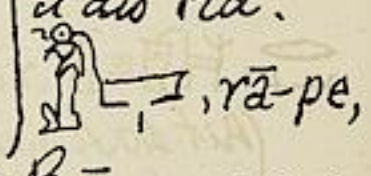

rā-merī.

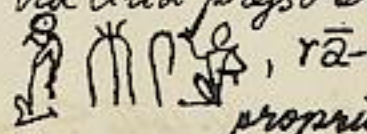
4) — g. m., freq., il giorno, la giornata: v. sotto hru.


rā-neb, ogni giorno, giornalmente, quotidianamente, sempre, ognora; — ogni giorno feriale.


rā āāḥ, sole e luna, giorno e notte, signif.: sempre, continuamente, ognora; sinonimo del prec. rā-neb.

rā, equival. al prec., all. 1, 3 e 4, ma principalmente all'all. 3, quelli col determinativo o costituiti da questo ideografico, o una sua var., sopratutto: il dio Rā.


rā-pe, la dimora di Rā, nome sacro della città di Eliopoli e di un'altra città presso Derri in Nubia.


rā-mes, freq. nome proprio d'uomo, Rameſse.

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, rā-ūr
rā-s'er
rā-āāḥ
} V. sotto ⊙ rā le espressioni omofone e sinonime.

rā (L. 1872, 11), Varr. delle b. e. invece del prec.
2) — Usato nelle b. e. anche invece di rā dare, lasciare, concedere; — il fare, il dare, ecc.

(Edfu) (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 10)
rā, lo strumento di cui uno si serve per fare qualche cosa; strumento, arnese, utensile, ordegno.
In un Catalogo di libri in Edfu, un libro è chiamato libro che (tratta) di ogni strumento da scrivere.
2) — Prodotto dell'industria o del lavoro.

, rā-ānu (op.-sexau) (Rit. 40, 4), nome di un genio del regno dei morti. Brugsch traduce scrittore, scriba.

, rā-à-u, V. sotto rā.

rā-àb.
V. sotto rā.

, rāi
, rā-īt
} sost. deriv. da rā, ed a questo equiv. nel senso dell'all. 2.

rāi-àb = (V. il prec.).
, rā-īt-u m ḥer-f (Rec. I, 65, 1), ciò che è commesso a qualcuno, incarichi, incombenze, commissioni, ordini dati a lui ad eseguire.

, rā-īt (Mar. Abyd. I, 6), forma femminile di ⊙ rā, Sole.
— V. rā-t.

, rāuu (Rit. 149, 5).
flusso, scolo.

, rāu-sa, V. sotto rā, all. 3.

, rāt, identico ad rtā ed equiv. a dū in tutte le sue composizioni con altri vocaboli (Confr. rā, all. 3).
, dare gloria (a..., ...), onorare, glorificare, adorare.
, rāt-se, dare un figlio, partorire.
e, rāt ḥer ze, porsi

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sul ventre, prosternarsi col corpo completamente steso bocconi sul suolo.

..., rāt ro r..., parlare, discorrere di..., ⲧⲣⲱ (C.) loqui.

2) — Avanti ad un verbo dà a questo la forma ed il valore causativo, ed è identico ad r-du-t.

(Edfu) (D. Baugesch. 53) rā-t, forma femminile di rā, sole; il Sole femmina. — Designazione di una Stella risplendente e denominazione della stella Sothis (Sirio).

, rī (Rit. 31,9), il cielo.
cf. ro.

, roī, rī, colore.
(Rit. 101,6)
(D. C. T. II, 18, 14)
(Bleyt. Et. p. 130)
(Rit. 164, 13)
rī-ūaz (P. 482, Vienn.) color verde.
2) — (L. 1872, 43) — il colore verde-cupo.

, rīm, Var. di rm.

(Rit. 69, 8)
(Sarc. Hornebeb, Vienn.)
(Dend.)
ro-īt, rī-t,
cf. ro.

, ru (Harr. I, 44, b. 6), filo.

ru
, rua (L. 1875, 11)
(E. glos.)
(Denkm. III, 13, a)
(Sarc. Vienna, Var. del seg.)
ruà
, ruàa (Rit. 42, 5)
, ruàaàu (Ball. IV, 23, 9)
, ruài (An. IV, 11, 10)
, ruàu (Sall. I, 9, 11)

Secondo Brugsch, composto di r, dare, facere, e del verbo uà, ore, orel, repudiare, separare; signif. letteralm.: facere repudium, separationem. — Onde

1) — disgiungere, separare, disunire, staccare, allontanare, scostare, rimuovere, levar di mezzo, metter fuori, mettere a parte; mettre hors de lui, distrahere (Masp. Gen. e pap. 31). — Togliere, portar via, condur via; — sbrigarsi di, sbrogliarsi di, liberarsi di, espellere. — Ed i passivi corrisp..

2) — Disgiungersi, separarsi, staccarsi, scostarsi, scartarsi, allontanarsi, ritirarsi, cedere, fuggire (Edfu, Lotta d'Horus).

— Costrutto con (Rit. 89, 7), con o con (Abusimbel); ed anche con , nel senso specialmente dell'all. 2.

— λο (C.), λα (B.), desistere, desinere, cessare, relinquere, derelinquere, absti-

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nere ab. — נָסַג partirsi, allontanarsi; allontanare; נָסַג ritirarsi, dipartirsi, הֵסִיג trar fuori, portare, sgombrare; עוּף fuggire.
non scostati dal mio mandato.
, rimuovere, levar di mezzo, scancellare il nome o la memoria di alcuno; in oppos. a notare, distinguere, segnare, glorificare, magnificare il nome (P. 166 3, 8 9; A. IV, 5, 7). — Vedi però sotto dm un'altra tradazione della seconda frase.
3) — Birch trad.: to go forth swiftly, to come near, to enter (into,); (Chab.) ruer, se ruer; invadere.
4) — Il gruppo è in E usato nel senso di λα, λο, convalescere, sanari.

, rui (T. de Roug. Edf. 22, 18; Rev. Arch. 1874, II, 223), stoppia, gambo, canula. ροοσε (S. M.), ρωοσι (M.), λαο=σι (B.), καλάμη, stipula, calamus spicae, palea.
— T. de Rougé (l. c.) trad.: moissons.

, ruisa, ?, città nella Palestina settentrionale.

, ruit (Inscr. Unas; De Roug. Rech. 138) linteaux? architravi? (Brug.) Aufsenthüren. È un pezzo o una parte di una cappella di sienite.
Confr. דֶּלֶת trave, soffitto, palco.

, ru-it, (E.) morbus lateris.
— Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo è in connes. con rui.

, ruu (Ø. 2. 7, I, 6, 4) } terreno, prato, prateria, campo, campagna, pianura.
, ru-uu } עֲרָרָה prateria; נְאוֹת, נָוֶה, נָוָה, pascolo; נָוֵה luogo adacquato, ubertoso.
, ru-t (Ø. 2. 7. I, 78, 11) } (T. de Roug., Ext. géogr. p. 39) innaffiare, irrigare, adacquare i prati.

(Stele di Ekes, Bulaq) } rut. vocaboli antiquati, rari (non furono trovati che nei luoghi citati) e oscuri; il 1° è menzionato in un titolo, ed il 2° è un qualificativo; che Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 182) trad. guardiano.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 162)

, rut (P. Rhind.), Var. di rud.

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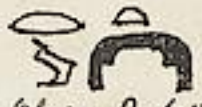
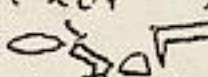
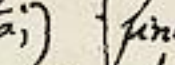
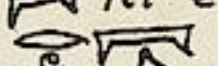
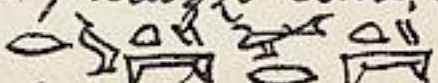
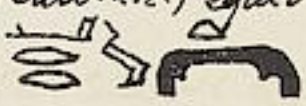

(Pasch. Zeta; 201)

(An. I, 28,7; IV, 4,10; Sall. II, 6)

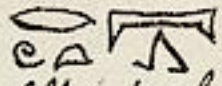
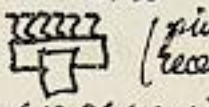
rut, g. m., senza dubbio affine con  rit e deriv. dal seg.  **rut**; signif.: letter.: ciò che è *fuori, di fuori*, cioè: *la porta, il pilone* (di un tempio o di un palazzo).

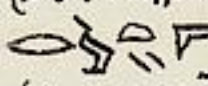
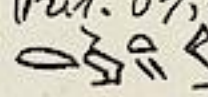
2) — *Il palazzo del Faraone, il palazzo reale*, scritto anche  (P. di Berl. I, l. 189) *la grande porta, la Sublime porta* (G. Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1875, 157).

3) — *Il Faraone* medesimo (An. I e IV, ll. cc.).

4) — (Sall. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

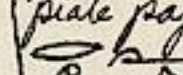
— *f.*  **ārrut**.


(Stel. Zech, Cairo)

(più recente)
(G. 27.112, 10)


(Brit. 64, 1)

(Schiap. d. d. F. p. 125)

(Abyd.-Mar.)

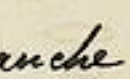
rut
ruti

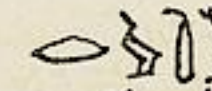
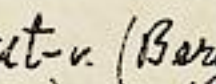
È propriamente forma participiale passiva di  **ru**; *disgiunto, separato, fuori, alla porta, messo alla porta, messo fuori*. — Ma per lo più è impiegato come prepos. o come avverb., col significato di: *ex, fuori, fuori di; di fuori, al di fuori, dal di fuori, foras, fuora; esteriormente, esteriore*.

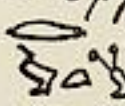
Frequent. legato con (od)

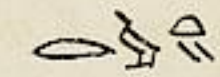
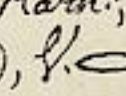
prefissi, nei gruppi *cogli stessi significati: al di fuori, di fuori, dal di fuori, esteriormente*, ecc.

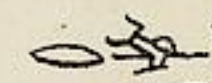
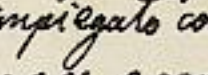
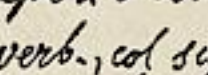
(P. Mor. di Bul.)
(Schiap. l. c.)
(G. 2. 7. l. c.)

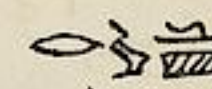
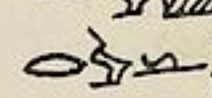
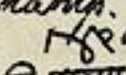
2) — *Il* geroglifico  è anche equiv. al voc. prec.: *porta, pilone*. V. sbx.

 , **rut-u** (Bergm. Sarcof. Banchemise, p. 81), scrittura rarissima invece di  **rt-u**, *gli uomini*.

— Opp. probab. equiv. al plurale di  **rut**; *guardiani*.

 , **ruti** (Karn.; Sall. II, 6; P. di Berl. I, l. 189), V.  **rut**, *ubi exemplum*.

 , **rud** (Canop), equivalente a  **rut**, nell'espressione:  **r-rud**, *fuori, di fuori*, ecc.

 **rud** (Champ. Grammm. 349),  V.  **rd-t**.

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— Brugsch traduce il 1° gruppo: pietra da taglio.

(Stel. Buleq) (Collez. Lieder) (Rit. 162,1; 165, sopra) (Stela 42, Berl.) (Denkm. III 136, 4) (a., Stel. 78, Bal.) rud, secondo Brugsch. formato di fare e di = verde (cop. ϵp-oroτ. ϵp-orωτ sotto ϫaz); signif. letter.: far verde, ed è identico a rd e varr.

— Onde le forme causative:

(Dümm. Lotfa) (Stel. Bul.) (Rit. 165, sopra) (Denkm. l. c.) (Stela 42, Berl.) s-rut, equivala s-rd e varr. v. sotto rd.

ruh (B. 664, 665, 5e6)

ruha

la sera, il tempo della sera, la serata.

porqe(ϩ), porqi (M.), λorqi (B). ebr. עֶרֶב, vespera.

Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo si può supporre composto di fare, dare, e di uha, esser sfossato, stanco, debole; — e quindo propr. il tempo in cui l'uomo diventa sfossato, ecc., dopo il compiuto lavoro; il tempo del rilassamento.

m-ruha

her-ter-ruha (Stel. III, 7, 4) (Calend. di Esne)

m-qen-t-n-ruh (ib.)

m-ter-n-ruh

di sera, alla sera, nella sera, nel tempo della sera.

, rugilīs, Lucilius.

, rūati (De Roug., Rentrait, p. 161), var. di rut.

, rūaz opp. r-ūaz (D. Z. J. II, 11, 8), var. di rud.

Confr. ϵp-oroτ, ϵp-orωτ sotto ϫūaz.

(Denkm. V, 16, b, 9) (Stela Bongola, Berl.) reb, vaso metallico; λιβιϩ, ϯ, vas pharmacopolae.

robaâu, roba-ut, è identificata da alcuni con רַבַּת־בְּנֵי־עַמּוֹן, רַבָּה, la città capitale degli Ammoniti. רַבָּה era anche il nome di una città nella tribù di Giuda.

2) — Confr. robu.

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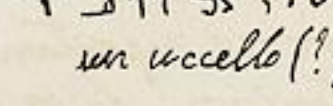
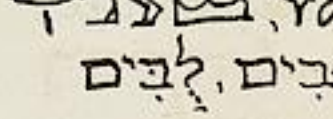
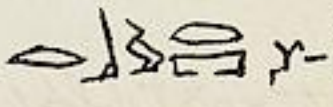
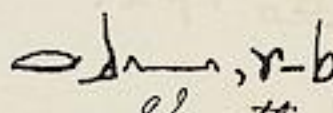
, robana, לִבְנָה?, città cananitica nella tribù di Giuda; — una delle stazioni degli Israeliti nel deserto.
— Confr. anche לִבְנָה? città vicino a Sidonte.

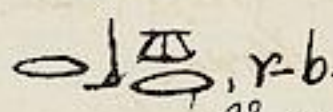
, robatā (k. 1876,53), רַבַּת־בְּנֵי־עַמּוֹן, רַבַּת, Rabbath di Ammone, ora Amman, la città delle acque, nome di una sorgente perenne.

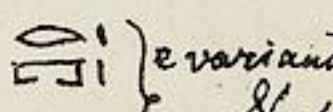
 , robī (Rit. 104,3), nome di un uccello (?) mitologico.

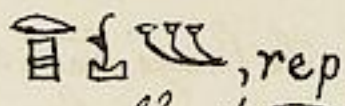
 , robu, Libia, libico: לוּבִים, לֻבִים, לוּבִיִּים, Libii.

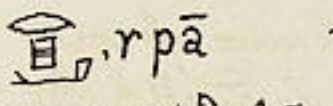
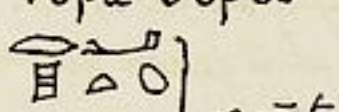
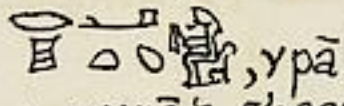
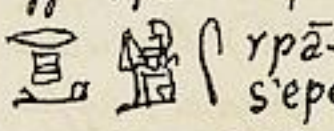
 r-bur, v. sotto bur.

 , r-bn, ne, acciocchè non, v. sotto bn.

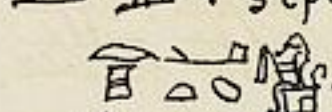
 , r-b-xer, là dove, v. sotto xr.

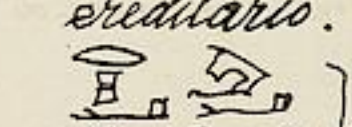
 e varianti, ro-pe, v. sotto , ro.

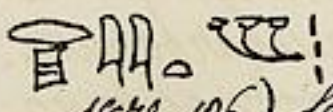
 , rep (Rec I, 23,3), Var. di rnp.

 , rpā
repā-s'epes
 rpāt
 , rpāt
opp. rpāt-s'epes
 rpā-s'epes

Secondo Brugsch, rpā o rpāt si possono considerare come composti di (indebolimento di) factus, filius, e di , pā, pāt (v.). — Designa un titolo elevato, che era accordato dal re e corrisponde all'incirca al nostro principe o principessa.

 (P. d'Orb. 10,2), principe di tutta la terra, denominazione del principe ereditario.

 rpā-ḥā, principe primo, principe di primo grado, nobile capo, nobile comandante. Titolo onorifico elevatissimo di cui erano decorati funzionarii di diversi ordini. — Maspero traduce capo ereditario: e Brugsch dà lo stesso valore al semplice gruppo rpā che egli identifica col greco διάδοχος, successor.

 , rep-īt-u, (Chab. Mél. 1873,126) legumi freschi.
Var. di rnp-īt-u.

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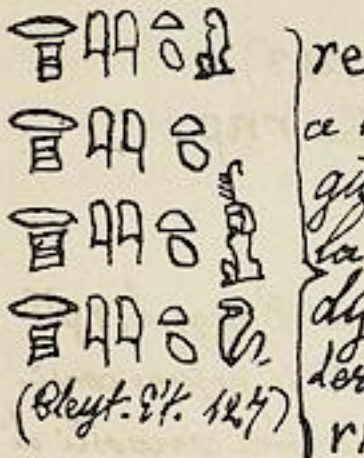
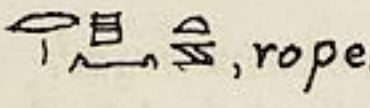

(Bleyt. St. 127)

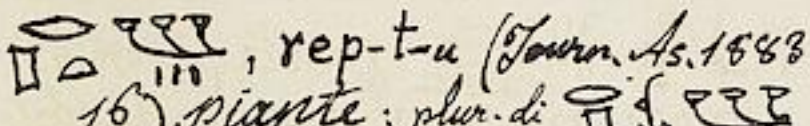
rep-īt. De Rougé traduce i due primi gruppi: la giovane, la fanciulla, la vergine; Birch: lady. — Si come forma derivata da rnp.
— Quindi il 2° gruppo anche equiv. a rnp ed in genere giovine bestia (Brugsch).
2) — Il 3° ed il 4° gruppo, siccome deriv. da rp, designano la dea delle messi.
3) — Brugsch (Dict.) e Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 182) traducono tutti questi quattro gruppi: effigie, immagine, ritratto, statua, figura; — immagine che si portava al collo, collana (דְּבִיר) in forma di immagine o formata di una o più figurine.



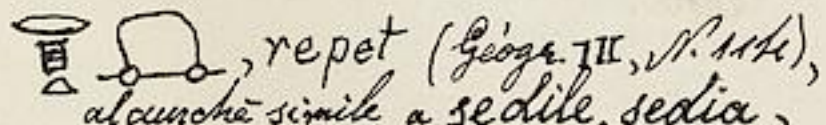
ropen-t, (E.) pratum?.

(Canop. 3e)

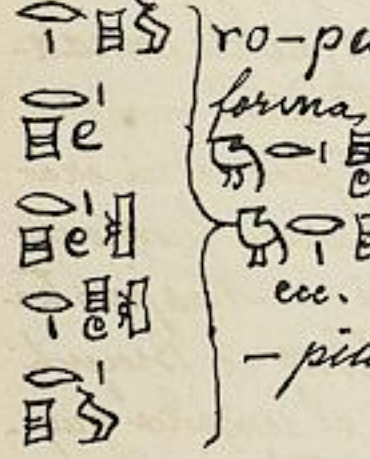
rep-t, Var. di
rp-īt, all. 3.



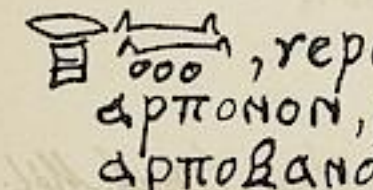
rep-t-u (Journ. As. 1883, 16), piante; plur. di rp (L.).



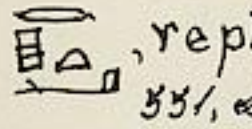
repet (Géogr. III, N. 114), alcunchè simile a sedile, sedia, seggio, palanca o barella.
In copto abbiamo ⲡⲟⲧⲧⲉ repositum esse; forse repositorium, le reposoir?
Confr. רפד distendere, stendere, porsi per tappeto; onde רִפִּידָה stuoia, strato, letto, capezzale.



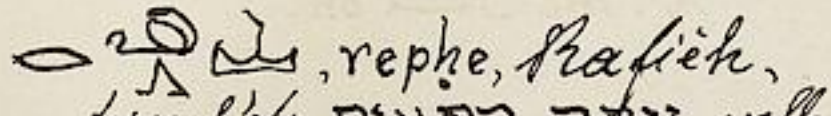
ro-pu, spesso anche nella forma
m-ro-pu, oppure, ovvero, o, altrimenti;
— piuttosto; al contrario.



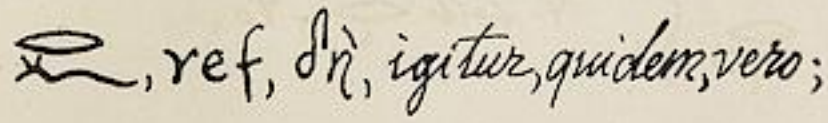
repenen (P. Med. 15, 7), ἀρπονον, pix therebinthina, ἀρποβαλσαμον rheubarbarum.
— Confr. לְבוֹנָה?, לְבֹנָה?, olibano.



repṭā o piuttosto rpāt (Stel. 331, Lond.), V. rpā.



repḥe, Rafieh, forse l'ebr. עֵמֶק רְפָאִים, valle ai piedi del monte Moria.
Confr. anche רָפָא, nome di una gente cananitica abitante al di là del Giordano.



ref, δή, igitur, quidem, vero;

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dunque, adunque, in verità, אֲפוֹא, אֲפוֹאִי, אֲפוֹאִיי, אֲפוֹי; — אֲף, e, anzi, anche, eziandio.
(B. di Bork. II, l. 6), Tu blocchi in verità la strada contro di noi; non ci concedi tu dunque di viaggiare sulla strada!
(ib.), andò dunque quell'ortolano.
chi è essa dunque? Uza nella sua ora (Rit.).
(ib. 74, 4) Se voi davvero tacete, o Dei; o se parla Dio con Dio (Goodw.).

, ref., (E) intumescere.

, refref (Rit. 39, tit. λ λοϥλεϥ tineae; verme.
— Corruzione, putrefazione, corrosione.

refref (J. de Rougé, Edfu, 55, 20; 22, 20; Dend. Mar.), le biade, il grano.
2) — In Dend. Mar. pare significhi mollica, minuzzi di pane: λεϥ=λιϥε (2.), λεϥλιϥι (M.), frustum, fragmentum, mica.

rom (Leps., Insc. del tempio di Edfu), designa una misura agraria, e precisamente $\frac{1}{32}$ del Θst, jugerum.

, rem (Rit. 154, 7), pesce (M., N), rajae, „piscis species.
— Adoperato anche per pesci in generale (Rit. l. c.).

(Rit. 64, 15) rem (secondo Brugsch, si può supporre composto di fare e di aqua, onde letter. facere aquam, dare aquam), piangere, versar lacrime; — pianto, lacrima (plur. ,). — Colui o colei che piange. — La prefica, la donna pagata per andar dietro un morto nei funerali, piangendo e lamentandosi.
— Dolersi, lamentarsi, lagnarsi, esser dolente, portar lutto; — spec. lamentare un morto. — Querimonia, lamento funebre.
(Trisch. Unas, 236)
ριμε (2.), ριμι (M.), λιμι (B.), flere, flatus. ρμηι, ρμειη (2.), ερμη (M.), T. plur. ρμειοοδε (2.). ερμωοτι (M.), lacrima, lacrimae; †ρμηι (2.), †ερμη (M.) flere.

(Bergm. Papyrus hiéroise. p. 79) rem, ρωμε,
(Stel. Mendes) ρωμι (in com-

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pos. pem, pm), homo (m. e f.), l'uomo, la persona, gli uomini.

, ermā (Erman, Z. 1883, 58), Var. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di àmmā

2)— r-mā, V. sotto mā.

, romā (Géogr. II, N. 176), identico all'ebr. רוּם, esser alto, essere innalzato, innalzarsi; esser sublime; elevare, esaltare; — sorgere, crescere; — רָם eccelso, sublime, alto; רוֹם, רֹם, רוּם, altezza. Copto pem sublimis esse, pama sublimitas, altitudo.

, romā (P. Vienna-482), Var. di àromā, e di r-mo (V. sotto mo), con, insieme, ecc.

, ermāī (Canop. 35, 36), secondo Erman (Z. 1883, 58), identico ad rmā, all. 1.

, romāu, V. romā.

, remī (Rit. 64, 19), Var. del seg.

(Var. al Rit. 64, 15) remī

(Descr. V, 40) remīt, remu, remem

V. rm. — I gruppi rem-it sono sostant. e in Descr. l.c. designa la prefica.

, remem (Stel Mendes), V. rm.

r-men, V. sotto mn.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 359)

(ib. 458)

(ib. 185)

remen, 1)— signif. fond., V. rmn, (Inscr. Pepi I, ll. cc.).

2)— più comunemente: il membro che serve a fare l'azione dell'all. prec.; il braccio; — l'avambraccio, il cubito.

3)— Braccio o cubito, misura di lunghezza che, secondo le ricerche di Lepsius (Elle, p. 34), corrisp. al greco πῆχυς, ed equivale a Metri 0,3 circa. — Affine all'ebr. אַמָּה.

V. anche al fonetico mḥ.

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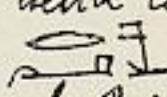
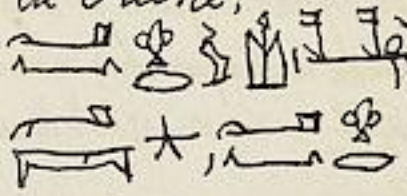
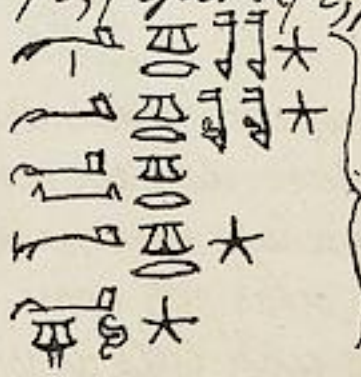
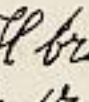
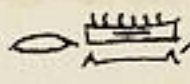
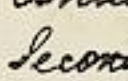
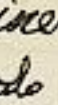
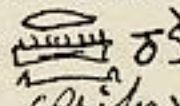
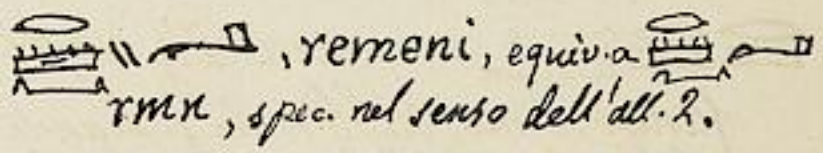
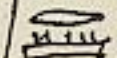
4) — Il braccio della bilancia (cas fu. Rit. 17, 52).
5) — Una misura superficiale agraria, equiv. a $\frac{1}{10}$ di st, e perciò il doppio di rm.
6) — Lepage Renouf (Trans. II, 319), riconosce in questo remen il copto ⲣⲙⲛ, ⲙⲙⲉⲓⲛⲟⲩ (b.), che Peyron lascia d'incerto significato e che il Ber trad.: originalmente braccio, ma come prepos.: extending to, as far as, up to, usque; sino a, fin quanto, fingue, all'altezza di, al limite di. (Confr. il significato elevarsi sino a, attribuito da Masp. al verbo rmn, nell'iscr. di Pepi I, 458).
7) — Il segno è anche segno d'interpunzione per separare i periodi, i versetti, le strofe, ecc. per es. il P. Harris 500, verso). — V. al fonetico ḫrḥ.
— Nel senso dell'all. 2 si notino le seguenti espressioni che designano tre parti della costellazione di Orione:
 , remen-seḫ, il braccio di Orione;
 , remen-ḥer-seḫ, remen-ḥer, il braccio superiore di Orione, o semplic. il braccio superiore, trascritto in greco ρομβοχαρε, ρεμεχαρε, ραμοχορ.
 , remen-χer-seḫ, remen-χer, il braccio inferiore di Orione, o semplic.: il braccio inferiore.

 , remen, V. il prec., all. 5.

 Q, remen (An. III, 5), equiv. al prec. , all. 2.

, remen, portare, portar via, togliere, levare, sollevare (דּוֹם, רוּם, נָשָׂא), épauler; — sopportare, sostenere (Tuscr. Pepi I, 359); tollerare.
— elevarsi (...., sino a....) (Tusc. Pepi I, 458). (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).
2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1871, 60), equiv. ad  , apprehendere, detinere, continere, possidere;  , retentio. Secondo Brugsch, l'espressione:  , remennu doa (Prisse V, 11), pazienza, tolleranza, aver pazienza; usare, esercitare la pazienza — è manifestamente conservata nel copto ⲁⲙⲟⲛⲓ ⲛ̀ ⲧⲟⲧⲕ, detinere se, continere se, tolerare; tolerantia, patientia.

 , remeni, equiv. a rmn, spec. nel senso dell'all. 2.

, remen-ui, duale di  rmn, all. 2 e 4; le braccia; — i bracci della bilancia.

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, remenmen-ui (Rit. 17, 52), forma raddoppiata del prec. nel l. c. col senso di: i due bracci della bilancia.

(Prise V, 11) (Rit. 149, 11) } remennu, v. rmn.

, remen-t, (E) vas; forse il copto ⲁⲙⲓⲛ, (πι), vas e stanno.

, remen-t (Rec. IV, 12, col. 68, a) (Brugsch), la vacca, propr.: la pregna, da rmn portare.
— Ma forse si deve questo gruppo leggere — , r— mnt, v. sotto mn e mn-t.

, r-menx, v. sotto mnx.

, remrem (D. G. 111, 1243), fango, limo, sabbia, che si deposita sul fondo o letto di canali o di altre acque.

, remrem (Rit. 75, 2), nome di un dio.

, remrem, forma raddop. di rm, con lo stesso signif.:

, rem-t, Stern (Z. 1873, 72) lo dà come una var. di rmn.
— Si osservi però che quest'ultimo è di g. m., mentre rem-t ha la forma fem.

, rem-t (Brug.), certamente scrittura erronea invece di rnn-t.

(Tusch. unas) (Tusch. Setà) (Tusch. Pepi I, 274) (Tusch. Pepi II) } remt, forme antiquate (V o VI dinastia) equiv. a rm e rt, gli uomini. (Z. 1882, 130, Masp.).

, 1) — ran, freq., equiv. al seg.
2) — ren (Tomba a Saggarah) forma abbreviata di rnn, giovine, esser giovane.
3) — r-n, prepos. equiv. ad r o ad n.

ran, nomare, nominare, chiamare, dare un nome, determinare nominatamente, citar per nome, redigere una lista di nomi.

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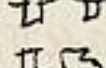
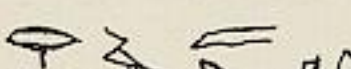
—Sost., g. m., nome; lista nominativa, lista, catalogo, elenco. —Un nominato, una determinata persona, una persona. pan (C. M., π), pen (M.), λen (B.), nomen.

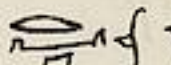
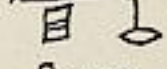
, àrī-ran (Chab. Voy. 221), farsi un nome; diventar celebre, illustre.



àmi-ran-f; àm-ran-f; ran-f nefer.; ran-s nefer. — V. sotto àm. — lett.: il suo bel nome (è) ....; significa: sopranominato, sopranominata, il cui soprannome è ... . Espressione già in uso nelle più antiche epoche (V. L. de Rougé, Recherch. sur les six prem. dyn.).

, ron (P. Mor. di Bul.), Var. invece di ro, bocca: , egli parla per la sua bocca.

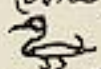
 , ronama, רמון, città della tribù di Simeone e del dio dei Siri (Il vocabolo ebraico entra nella formazione del nome di parecchie città di Canaan).



(Rit. 34, 2); (D. A.-T. 24, 20) — renp, secondo Brug. composto di fare e di n p (?);

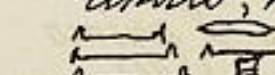
signif.: fiorire, essere in fiore, pullulare, germogliare. —Il fiorire, il crescere delle piante. 2) — fioritura, pianta in fiore, pianta fiorita; — legume verde, fresco; erbaggio (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126). 3) — In senso traslato: durare, mantenersi, crescere, crescere come una pianta, restare in buono stato. — Equiv. al seg.

b. e. (Esne)

ep. tolom.


(fare. Sensaos, Berl.)

renp, signif. fond.: rinnovarsi periodicamente; ringiovanire; diventare od essere nuovamente giovane e fresco. —Detto del ritorno periodico delle costellazioni; del crescere delle piante, dell'acqua, degli animali, ecc.; — ed anche del rinascimento e ringiovanimento dei morti; — Quindi: fiorire, germogliare periodicamente; — durare, continuar sempre (detto per es. dei cadaveri, dopo la morte). — Giovane, rinnovato, rinato, nato di fresco.


mu renp (Denk. Mar.; H. de Roug. Edfu, 60, 6), l'acqua che si rinnova o cresce nuovamente (detto del Nilo), l'acqua dell'inondazione che ritorna periodicamente.

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renp-m-renp-renp (D. H.T. II, 35, b, a, 5), rinnovarsi annualmente (V. ⊰ rnp).

⊰, du renp; s-renp } forme causative, sinonime di s-mau (e varr.) far rinnovare, far ripetere (Dend.); — far crescere, far ringiovanire, lasciar crescere.

— Il segno ⊰ è frequentissimamente usato invece di ⊰ rnp.

, renp (Rec. I, 61, 43), derivato dal prec.: il sacro bue giovine, rinato, rigenerato; — giovine toro, torello.

⊰, , renp, g. f., derivato da rnp; significa: il periodico ritorno di uno spazio di tempo, e più comunemente: il tempo del giro periodico di un anno, l'anno, l'annata; — stagione (Maspero).

(v. e. D. H.T. 64, 93, 107; D. H.T. II, 35, b, a, 5)

àp-renp, tep-renp, il principio dell'anno, il primo giorno dell'anno. (D. H.T. 93, 107)

(Il gruppo renp-tep-t significa però veramente il primo anno).

, tep-u renp-u (Inscr. Pepi I, 399) i principii delle stagioni.

tep-renp-renp (D. H.T. 64), al cominciar dei due anni.

dua-heru-renp, i cinque (giorni) che sono sopra l'anno, i cinque giorni epagomeni o complementari, che si aggiungevano alla fine dei 12 mesi (di 30 giorni ciascuno) per compiere l'anno civile.

— Confr. ρмπε, ροмπε (?), ραмπι (M.), λαмπι (B.), т, annus.

, renpà (D. H.T. 29, A, 14; B, 14; P. Harr. I; 4, 2), sost. equiv. a rnp.

, renpà, v. rnp.

(Stel. 20, Torino) (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126) (D. H.T. 24, 17 e 18) } renp-t, sost. equiv. a rnp.

, renpi-t (Z. 1866, 59), v. ⊰ rnp.

, } renp-t, v. ⊰ rnp

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, renp-t (P.K.T. 22, 18).
V. rnp.

, renen, esser giovane, giovanile; il giovane, il garzone; – la giovane, la fanciulla, la vergine. – Anche giovane bestia.
נַעַר giovane, bambino, infante, fanciullo; pecora tenera (Zaccar. 11, 16); f. נַעֲרָה fanciulla, ragazza, giovane, donzella; נְעוּרַיִם puerizia, adolescenza, infanzia, gioventù, giovinezza. – עוֹלֵל, עוּלָל, bambino lattante, bambino, bimbo, fanciullino, Confr. rnn.
POORNE (Z., π) virginitas.
2) – (Rit. 144, tit.), Variante di ran, nome.

, renen (Sarc. Onuphr Bul.), equiv. al prec., femm.; la giovane, la fanciulla, la donzella, la vergine.

, renen (Rit. 134, 6), nutrire, allattare, alimentare, mantenere, sostentare, to nurse. – Careggiare, ninnare, dorlotar, to dandle; – le prime carezze, le prime cure date al bimbo. – Allevare, educare.
עוֹלֵל allattare, עוֹלֵל, עוּלָל, עוֹלָל, lattante, bambino, fanciullo, bimbo; יְנַקְתִּי sostentare, guidare, condurre.

, renen, V. rnn-t.

, rennu (Denkm. III, 65, a), plurale di rnn-t e di rnn, all. 1, c; giovani bestie.

rennu, V. di rnn, all. 1; rennu n meḥez, il giovane antilope.
2) – (Descr. V, 41), Varr. di rn.

rennu, equiv. al prec. all. 1; baby, bimbo, incapace di camminare o di tenersi ritto da se; nourrisson (Chab.). Confr. rnn.

rennu-t, V. rnn-t.

, rennux, (E)coquere. Confr. snnux.

, renen-t (Denkm. III, 145), V. rnn.

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, renen-t (Nav. M. d'H. I, 8), equivale a rnn, nel senso di: giovane quadrupede femmina, che non ha ancora concepito.

, renen-t (Canopo 24), V. rnn.
2) — Var. del seg.

renen-t, la dea delle messi e dell'abbondanza, la direttrice o patronessa dell'8° mese egizio, la dea Renen personificante l'abbondanza e la ricchezza.
(Z. 1873, 138)
2) — (Ebers, Z. 1878, 53) equivalente al prec., all-1.
3) — (Chab., Z. 1873, 138) la creatura o la generazione femminile, in opposizione a s'at (V.), cui questo vocabolo è spesso associato (V. per es. il grande quadro della Psicostasia al Can. 126 del Rit.).
— Ma ora però gli Egittologi interpretano questa coppia di genii, s'at e renen, il Fato e la Fortuna, il Destino e la Felicità,

, renend, var. delle 6. e. del prec.

, ran-su (Harr. I, 15, b, 8; 13, b, 1), oggetto di ornamento, di argento, di tehen o di cristallo; Birch (Z. 1873, 67) trad.: beads, perle false, gocce o tubi di cristallo.

, ran-t-u (coll'art. m.) (Z. 1875, 4). equiv. a rn, catalogo, lista, specificazione di nomi.

, ro-nez
, ro-nezu
, ro-neznez
} V. sotto nzr.

, r-nezem, V. sotto nzm.

, r-ro, V. sotto ro.

, rer, ricetta, ricetta medica, composizione di droghe, rimedio, prescrizione medica.
Brugsch confr. con λαλε, λαλο (K.), λαλω (Z. M.), λοολε (Z.), ungere, oddurre.
— Marp. (Journ. As. 1883, 26) trad.: fard., belletto, liscio.

rer (Rit. 64, 36; 79, 6; 101, 7, ecc.)
l'uomo in genere, la specie umana; gli uomini.
più freq.
Siccome sono molto somiglianti i segni

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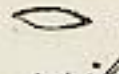
ieratici corrispondenti ai geroglifici e , è molto probabile che lo scriba, che ha trascritto il Rit. geroglifico di Torino da un esemplare ieratico, ha scritto  invece di rt (V.).

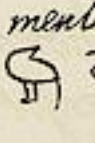
(Rit. freq.)

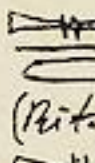
(ib. 130, 22; 141, 3)

(Inscr. Sepi I, 416)
(Inscr. Unas, 208)
(Canop.)

rer, ⲣⲁⲣⲉ, muoversi in giro, voltare in giro, circolare, andar attorno in giro, girare; — percorrere, accerchiare, contornare, attorniare; fare il giro di... — Condurre in giro, in circolo; spandere intorno. — Andare (a...., ...), dirigersi (verso...); — frequentare, hanter (Chab.); — penetrare (P. Rhind). — Sost., g. m., cerchio, circolo, circuito, giro, volgimento, rivoluzione, rotazione. — (a- Tomba di Ti, Brug.) schiera, folla.

, r-rer (Canop.), (Brugsch) propriam.: nel circolo, nel giro, nel complesso; signif.: tutto, tutta, tutti, tutte, ogni. — (Leps. Denk. di Canop. p. 29) in cambio, in contracambio; — (id., ib. 35) di nuovo, da capo. — (Golenischeff, Z. 1877, 39) var. di ⲁⲣ, signif.: e, anche, insieme, nello stesso tempo. — Lepage Renouf dà pure r-rer come equiv. al (V.), ma traduce quest'ultimo gruppo diversamente da Golenischeff.



(Rit. freq.)

(Sarc. Vienna)

m-rer, attorno a, tutto intorno, all'ingiro, d'intorno.

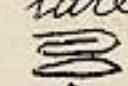
tes-rer, per converso, in senso inverso, al contrario; reciprocamente, vice-versa. (Birch) in turn; (De Rougé) tour à tour. — Anche verbo: avvolgere, cingere, ecc., equiv. al semplice ts (V.).

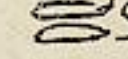
— 2) — Esaminare, investigare, visitare in giro.

3) — (Chab.) indemoniare, rendere ossesso.

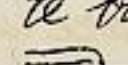
4) — Detto della voce: risuonare, rimbombare.

5) — (per lo più costrutto con m-sa o con n) aspirare, tendere a; — esser sollecito, curante di qualcuno, pensare a qualcuno. — Detto freq. del cuore: battere, palpitare per..., portare in cuore qualcuno:


(C. 26, Louvre), aspirare, tendere alla giustizia;


, batte per me il tuo cuore;

, il mio cuore batte per te.


batte il suo cuore per suo padre (Abyd., resto della grande iscr. di Ramesse).

(Berg., Buch der Ew., p. 37, Anm. 32) (Edfu) (Rec. I, pl. 64, col. 4) (B. fl. I. 50) rer-nes, aspirante al trono, il successore o l'erede del trono di un re.

— si noti ancora l'espressione seg.: , rer-m-s'u-t (camp. di Thotm. III), che, secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. II, 161), significa letter.: il levarsi di S'u e designa il momento in cui il Sole comincia a circolare sul nostro orizzonte, cioè le ore sei del mattino. — S'osservi però che nella stessa iscrizione si legge poco dopo: m-rer-m-rā, che lo stesso Maspero traduce la settima ora del giorno.

(Rit. 33, 1) (ib. 146, 10 e 11; 149, 16, 25) (ib. 33, tit.; 39, tit. 64, 15; 145, 22) rer, derivato dal prec.; il rettile che si avvolge e si inanella a spire, colubro, serpe, serpente; verme; 2) — una specie particolare di verme.

(Philae) (Dend. Mar.) rer, muovere quà e là, ninnare, come fa la balia di un bambino inquieto; cullare, governare un bambino.

2) — Comunemente: aver cura di un bambino.

λελ-εβολ, mutare, vacillare.

— Cosf. rnn.

, rer (Champ. Gramm. 46), deriv. dal prec.; il bambino che ha ancor bisogno d'esser cullato, governato. Si dice tanto del maschio quanto della femmina.

λιλορ (ζ, π), puer, λελορ (ζ, τ) puella.

— Confr. rnn, all. 1.

, rer (P. Rhind 4, 7; 9, 2), derivato da rr; il tempo che scorre.

— Confr. tr.

(Rit. 112, 3) (Champ. Gr. 42) (Rit. 112, 6) rerà, propr. deriv. da rr, l'animale che si avvoltola nell'immondizia; porco, maiale, scrofa, pl p (z. m.) π, sus.

2) — ippopotamo, v. rr-t.

, rerà-t (Pierr. Ét. I, 37), equiv. al prec.; la scrofa personificata in Iside, nel suo benefico ufficio di protettrice di Osiride.

, , , r-rā, v. sotto rā.

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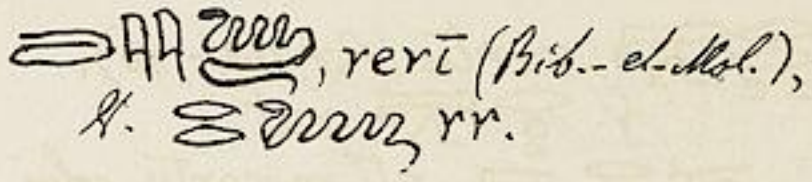
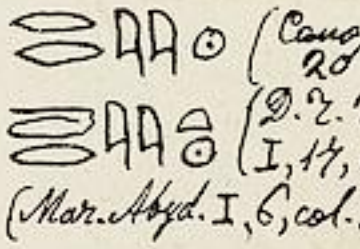
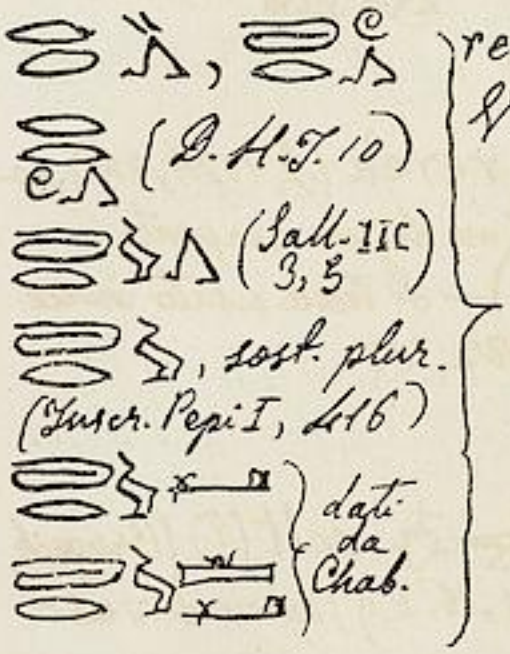
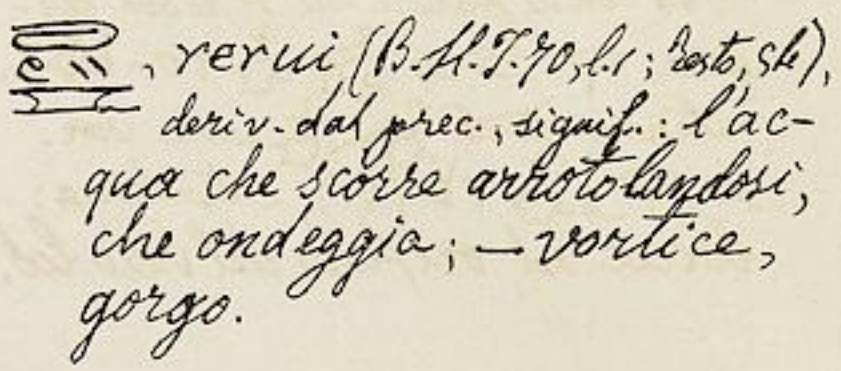
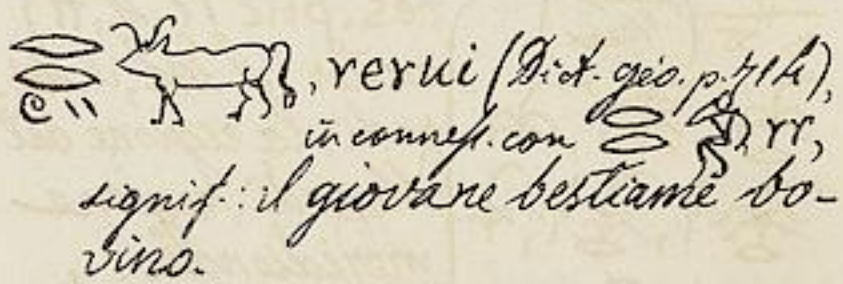
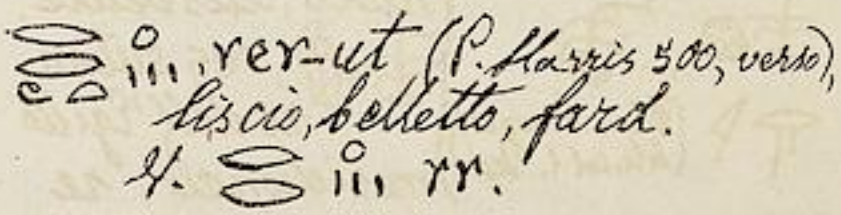

, rerī (Bib.-el-Mol.), f. rr.

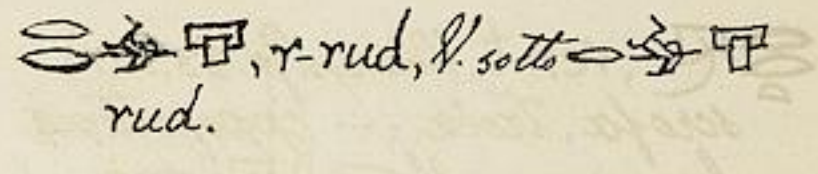

(Canop. 20) (D.-T. I, 17, 11) (Mar.-Abyd. I, 6, col. 36) } rerī, rer-īt, f. rr.

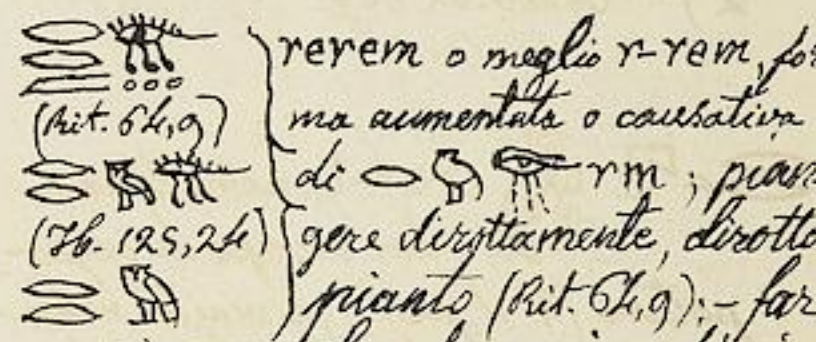

reri, reru, f. rr.
(D.-A.-T. 10)
(Sall. IIC 3, 5)
, sost. plur. (Inscr. Pepi I, 416)
dati da Chab.

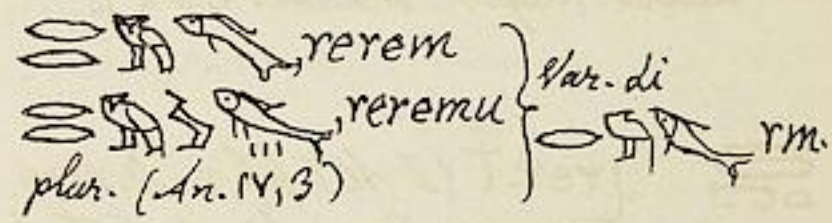

, rerui (B.-A.-T. 70, l. 1; Pasto, 54), deriv. dal prec., signif.: l'acqua che scorre arrotolandosi, che ondeggia; — vortice, gorgo.

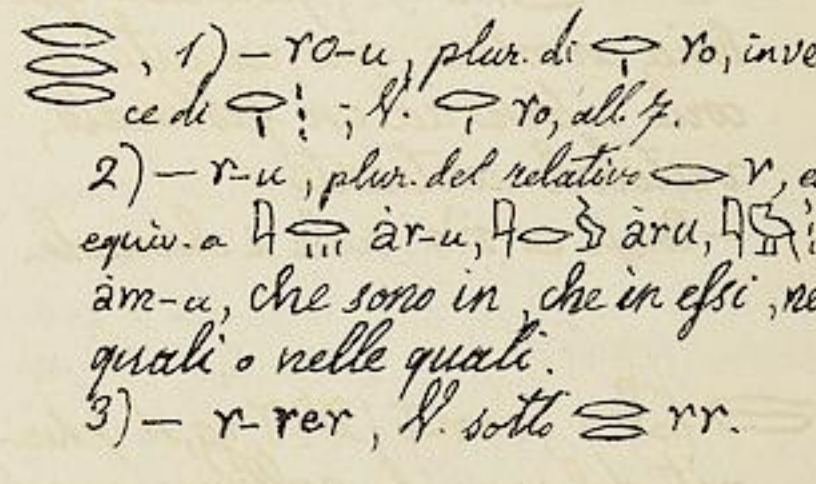

, rerui (Dict. géo. p. 714), in connes. con rr, signif.: il giovane bestiame bovino.

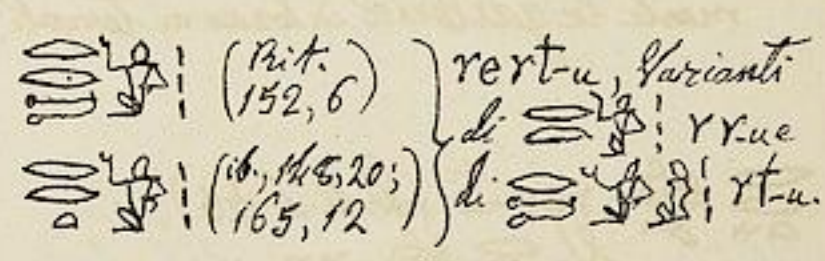

, rer-ut (P. Harris 500, verso), liscio, belletto, fard. f. rr.

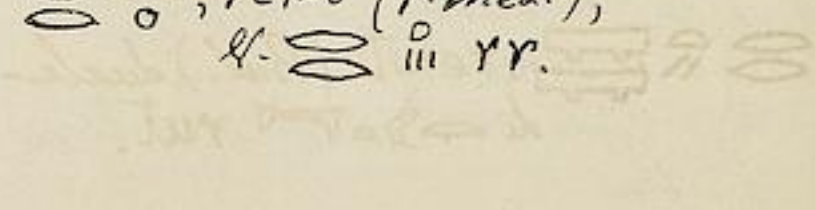

, r-rud, f. sotto rud.


(Rit. 64, 9) (Pb. 125, 24) } rerem o meglio r-rem, forma aumentata o causativa di rm; piangere direttamente, dirotto pianto (Rit. 64, 9); — far piangere, esser la cagione di pianto, esser la cagione che uno pianga (Rit. 125, 24).


rerem, reremu plur. (An. IV, 3) } Var. di rm.


, 1) — ro-u, plur. di ro, invece di ; f. ro, all. f.
2) — r-u, plur. del relativo r, ed equiv. a àr-u, àru, àm-u, che sono in, che in essi, nei quali o nelle quali.
3) — r-rer, f. sotto rr.


(Rit. 152, 6) (16, 1146, 20; 165, 12) } rert-u, Varianti di rr-ue di rt-u.


, rer-t (P. Med.), f. rr.

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, rer-t, (Champ. Gr. 83, 321), scrofa, troia; — ippopotamo femmina; v. rrà.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

, rer-t, nome di una dea a corpo di ippopotamo (v. il prec.), divinità urbana eponima di Tebe; chiamata anche Apī-t. — v. ȧḥti.
2) — Nome di una costellazione.
3) — Mostro simbolizzante l'Occidente (Lefèb.; Denkm. IV, 82).

rer-t (D. K. T. 46, 8; Z. 1875, 116, 120, Brugsch), derivato da rr; peristilio, galleria circolare, giro, circuito, la corte intorno ad un fabbricato, vestibolo, anticorte.
— Confr. scala a chiocciola.

, rer-t (D. T. 99, 16), derivato dal prec.; la galleria, specialmente la galleria intorno ai templi.

, rer-ti (D. K. T. 73), v. rr.

, rer-ti (Bul.), duale di rut.

, rertu (Rit. 161, c, 10), v. rut.
, nti m-rertu, colui che è fuori; (Pietr.) qui les fait mouvoir.

, rerḥu-ui, v. rḥui.

rerek (Z. 1874, 84), nome di un serpente. — Si trova usato invece di rr.

, rolt (?) (Brugsch dal Denkm. V, 16, b, 9) specie di vaso metallico.
— Io son di parere che si debba leggere ro-lob-t, ritenere come var. di rb (q.), e tradurre: bocca od orifizio del vaso lob.

(Sarc. Vienn.) res, PHC (Z. M, 11), auster, il Sud, il Mezzodì, la regione del Mezzodì, regione meridionale.
(Dümm. Baugesch. 44, col 1, Dest.) — aggett.: meridionale, australe.
, res suten, re dell'Egitto meridionale, re

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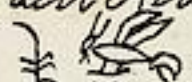
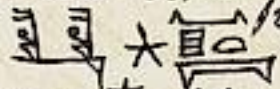
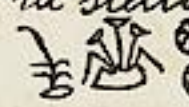
dell'Alto Egitto.

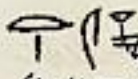
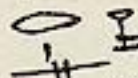
 , res-sexet re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto, re di tutto l'Egitto: re del Sud e del Nord, titolo solare che portava il Faraone per indicare la sua legittimità come figlio del Sole.

 , sa̓h seb n pet res-t, (Dor el Med. Leb) Orione, la stella del cielo del Sud.

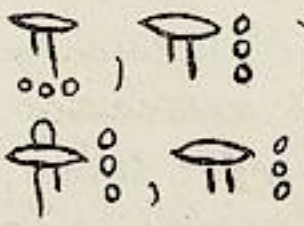
 , il Sud ed il Nord dell'Egitto.

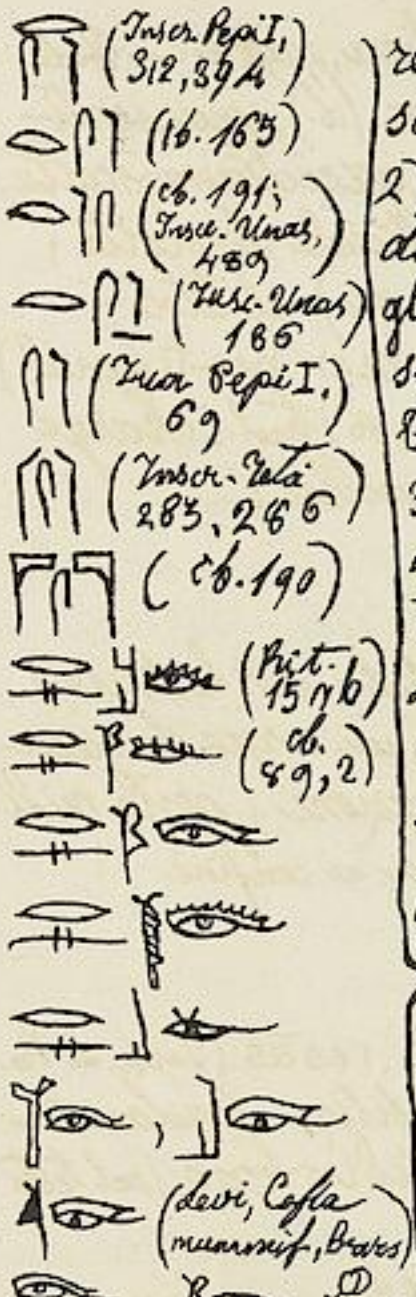
, res-senb (op. ànb)-f (Z. 1872, 35), nome del dio Ptah, il Dio di Menfi, deriv. da

letter. il suo muro meridionale, significa menfitico.


(Gall. II, 7, 4)

(Chab. Voy. 53)
res, assolutamente, interamente, tout-à-fait. Interpretazione di Chabas ed accettata dagli altri egittologi.

res, designa la frazione $\frac{2}{3}$ (H. Leps. Z. 1863, 104).


res (Dümichen, Z. 1872, 44, legge ser), l'oro, sinon. di nb.

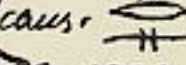

(Inscr. Pepi I, 312, 394)
(ib. 163)
(ib. 191; Inscr. Unas, 489)
(Inscr. Unas 166)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 69)
(Inscr. Teta 283, 266)
(ib. 190)
(Pist. 15 ab)
(ib. 89, 2)
(Levi, Cofla mummif, Bars)
(Levi, l. c.)
(ib.)
(Louvre C, 174)
(Chab. Ant. hist. 216)

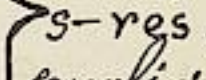
res; svegliarsi, destarsi.

2) – Vegliare, guardare, custodire, vegliare su, invigilare su, sorvegliare (Inscr. Pepi, Unas e Teta, ecc.).

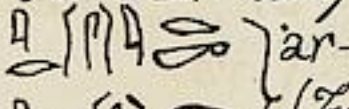
3) – Guardia, vedetta, scolta, sentinella; – veglia.

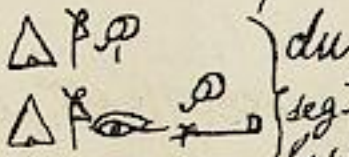
4) – Sognare, sogno.

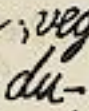
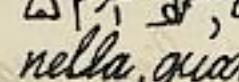
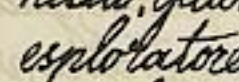
5) – Lo stesso significato della forma caus. 

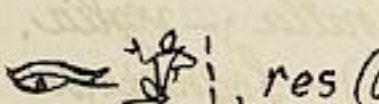
s-res, destare, svegliare; sollevare, obbligare ad alzarsi; ed equivale a  (Z. 1868, 52 e seg.). PHC (Z. M.), PWIC (M.), POEIC (Z.), expergiscì, vigilare, vigilare, custodire; vigil, vigilia, custos. — PACOT (Z.), PACOOI (M. Z.) somnium, visio in somno.

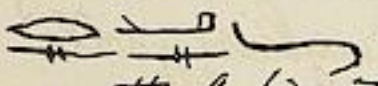
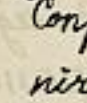
Ora alcuni esempi:

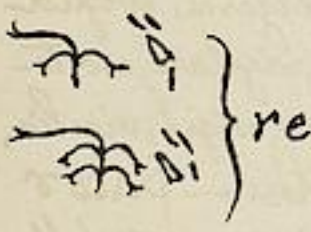

(Inscr. Teti, l. c.)
ar-res-ar-k (op. -r-k) svegliati.

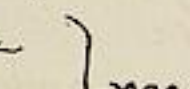

du res (Z. 1876, 76 e seg.), stare in agguato, fare la guardia, la

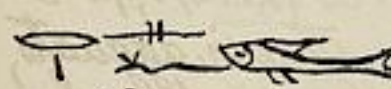
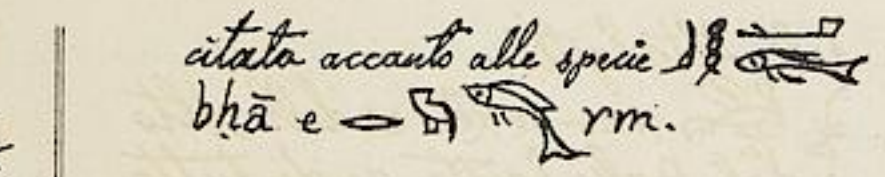
sentinella; vegliare, spiare — Onde

, du-res (ib.), spia, sentinella, guardia, guardiano, scolta, esplolatore, ufficiale di scolta;

(Louvre, C, 174) nel titolo

mer res-ti (o-ui?) che Barret (Et. I, 56) trad.: chargé de la double veillée?

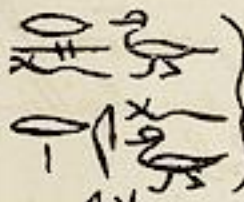
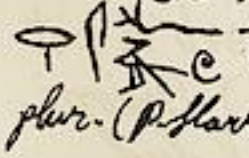

, res (Chab., Ant. hist. 216), deriv. dal prec.; un corpo di guardia o di osservazione, posto militare di guardia ai confini.

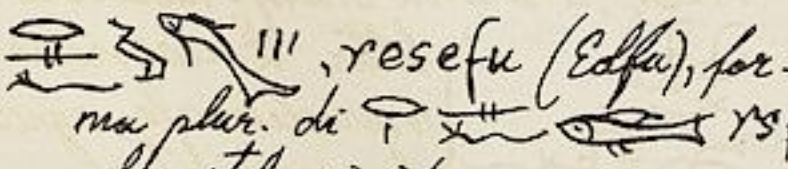

, resās (Inscr. di Rosetta, l. 4), stabilire, fondare, erigere, compire. ἱδρύσαντο (nel testo greco).
Confr.  effettuare, compire, fornire.

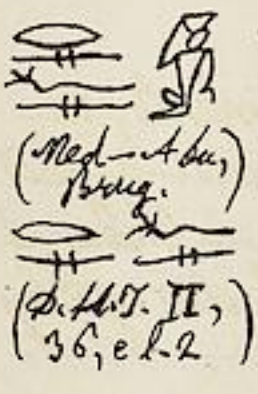

resi, H. res.

, resu
resui } pl.  rs.

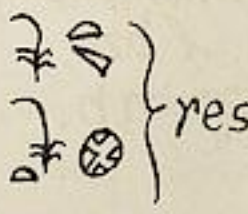

, rosef (B. H. T. pl. 70, 2), specie particolare di pesce che è citato accanto alle specie 
bḥā e
rm.


rosef (Trans. 1880, 132)

, rosefau plur. (P. Hark. I, 29, 18)
} Savill. (trans. f. c.) trad. pesce, prodotto della pesca (Confr. il prec.).
— Birch trad. il 3°: supplies
— (Brugsch) Vorräthen, provvigione, fornimento.


, resefu (Edfu), forma plur. di
rsf collo stesso signif.


resfes, ? Brugsch traduce dubbiosamente: edificare.

r-ses', H. sotto
ss'.


res-t, H.
rs.

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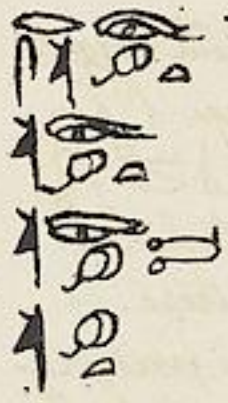
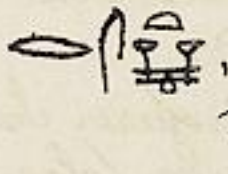
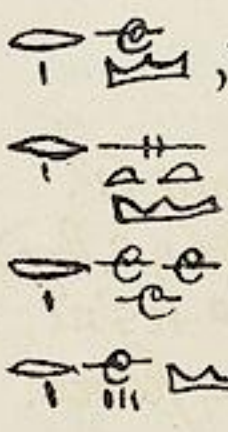
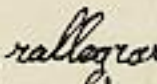
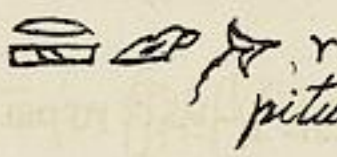

res-t (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Bibra), fl. rs.

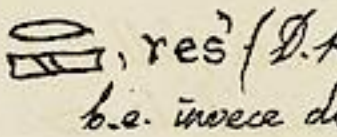

, res-t (Sall. II, 8, 1), fl. rs.

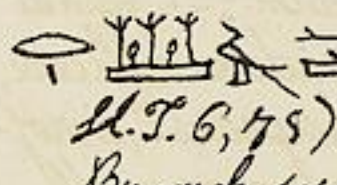
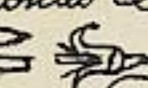
, ro-set, fl. sotto ro.

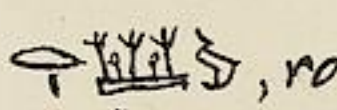

ro-set, fl. sotto ro e sotto st.

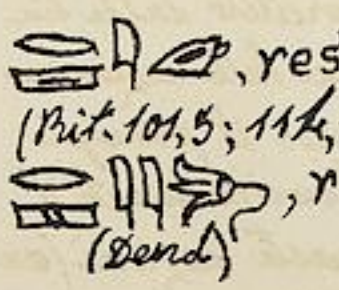
res', rallegrarsi; esser allegro, contento, lieto; godere. — Aggett.: allegro, contento, lieto. — Sost.: gioia, allegrezza, allegria, letizia, diletto, giubilo, contentezza, festa. — Avv.: allegramente, giocosamente, lietamente, festosamente, scherzosamente.
pauje (Z.), pauji (M.), λeuji (B.), gaudere, latari; π- laetitia, gaudium. עלץ, עלס, עלז, godere, gioire, rallegrarsi, esultare, giubilare, festeggiare; עלץ, עלז, trionfante, esultante, giubilante, festeggiante; תענוג, letizia, gioia, allegrezza, trionfo, esaltazione. — רצה gradire, esser grato, compiacersi; celebrare; רצון, רצוי, gradito, grato, diletto.
2) —  in E. è equivalente al seg.


, res', (E.) morbus nasi, pituita.


, res' (D.K.T. I, 8, d. 9), var. delle b.e. invece di rx.


, ros'aā (D. M.T. 6, 75), ?
Brugsch sospetta una connessione con pwje (Z.), pauji (M.), sufficere, sufficit, sufficientia.
— Secondo Lauth, è forse una var. di  rs', oppure metatesi di עשר, essere ricco.


, ros'au, una specie di airone.


, res'à (Bit. 101, 5; 114, 4), , resi (Dend.) } fl. rs'.

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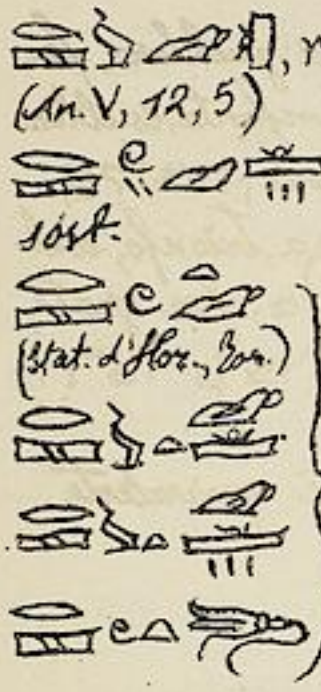
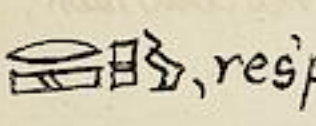
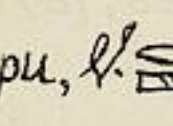
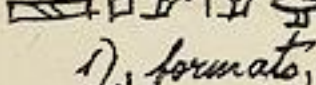
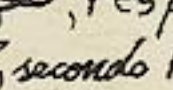
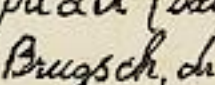

res'u (An. V, 12, 5)

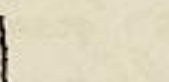
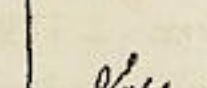
res'ui sost.

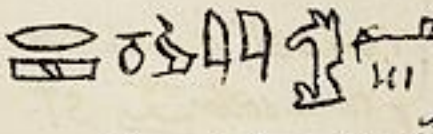
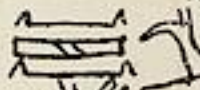
(Stat. d'Hor., Bor.)

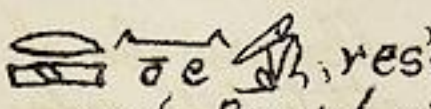
res-ut, sost. } Varr. del prec.

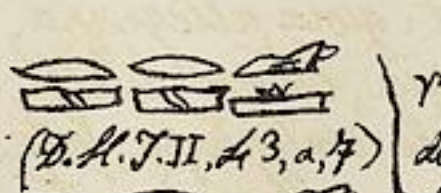

res'pu, f.  rs'pū.

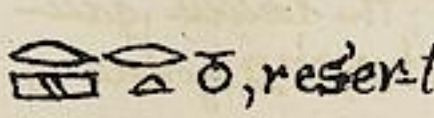

res'puàu (Sall. III, 3, 1), formato, secondo Brugsch, di  s'ep, ꜣyitte, ꜣyiti, pudor, opprobrium; — e quindi equiv. a  ꜣyitte, pudore afficere, pudefacere; — vergognarsi, arrossire; coprirsi di vergogna, di rossore; — Vergogna, rossore, onta, ignominia, obbrobrio, vituperio, scorno, disonore, infamia (De Rougé).
2) — (Lauth) equiv. od affine al seg., all. 2.

res'pui, (Chabas) nome preso ad imprestito dalle lingue delle nazioni arabe od aramee verso il principio del nuovo impero. Verosimilmente il nome di un dio di queste nazioni (confronta  nome di una città soggetta agli Assiri); e gli Egiziani l'hanno preso come il dio Baal ( bār), siccome un equivalente di Set () il dio della violenza.
2) — Questo gruppo è poi preso come aggettivo nel senso di: violento, terribile, feroce, pericoloso, crudele (Poema di Pentaur).
— Ed a questo proposito si osservi che signif. propr.: fulmine, folgore, ardore, fiamma, brace.
3) — Aggett. corrisp. al voc. prec.
— Brugsch trascrive il 1° gruppo come il seg..


res'enū (P. Mor. di Bul. 9, 2, Brug.), Var. di  rs'nî, furia, rabbia, smania, furore.


res'ennu (Colfu), secondo Brugsch, sinonimo di zàs, sentenza, discorso, o simile.


res'res, forma raddoppiata di rs; rallegrarsi molto, esser contentissimo, lietissimo, giubilante; gongolar di gioia.


res-er-t (P. 1873, 152, Bibl.)

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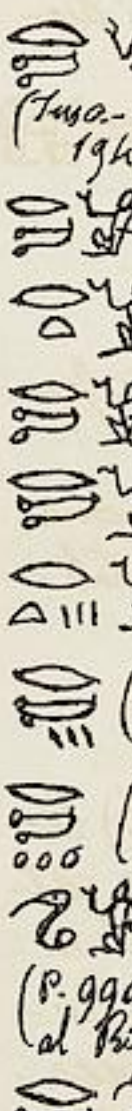
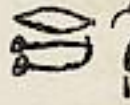
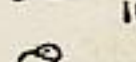
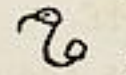
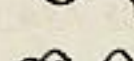
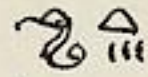
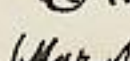
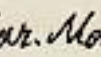
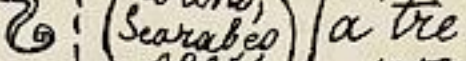
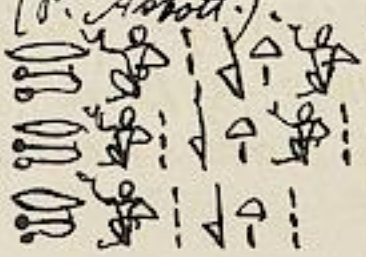
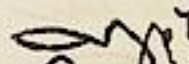
una specie di ampolla o vaso (di oro) pel cosmetico.

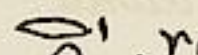
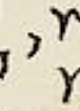
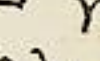

(Tuto.-Repi I, 14)




(Inscr. Repi I, 439)
(ib. 347)
(P. 9905, Londra, al Rit. 125, 38)


(Mar. Mon. 54, b)
(Torino, Scarabeo n. 2354)

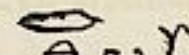
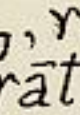
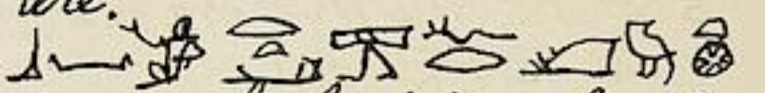
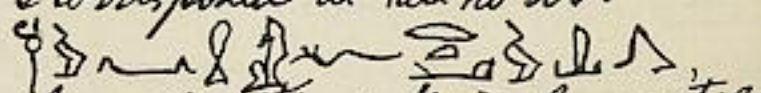
ret, ret-u, l'uomo in genere, senza distinzione di sesso; gli uomini (N. 2-1870, 68 e 78; 1882, 169).
— Birch (Atti del 1° Congresso degli Orientalisti, Parigi, 1873, 8°.II, p. 64) mette in rapporto questo vocabolo coll'eb. אֶרֶץ terra, il che darebbe agli Egiziani ret-u la significazione autoctoni, che essi attribuiscono a se medesimi.
2) — Si trova l'espressione red-u-f, letter. i suoi uomini, per: i suoi parenti, la sua famiglia.
— È degna di osservazione l'espressione  , letter.: a tre uomini (V. sotto , all. I, d):  letter.: egli era a tre uomini del tempio, cioè egli era insieme a due altri uomini del tempio (P. Abbott).


red-ged, manovale, operaio; — e il plur. corr..

, ret (Dend.), Var. di , , rd.
2) — (P. Rhind) equiv. al seg.:

 , ret, b.e. V. rd — il legato, il collegato, l'alleato (per amicizia o per parentela).
paite (?.) cognatio, pempaite, pūpaite (?.), cognatus.

 , rot (Dend.), Var. di
ro-ād.
2) — V.  ro-pe sotto  ro.

 , rtā, forma di ,  , rā, rāt, con tutti i loro significati verbali; — quindi:
1) — dare, accordare, concedere, consegnare, livrer; collocare, mettere; — lasciare, permettere.

io non lo lascierò andare in Egitto.
2) — Intercalato fra i due membri d'una frase, forma il soggiuntivo e corrisponde al latino ut:

Sua Maestà ordinò che partisse.
3) — Preceduto da in principio di proposizione, forma l'imperativo vetativo.

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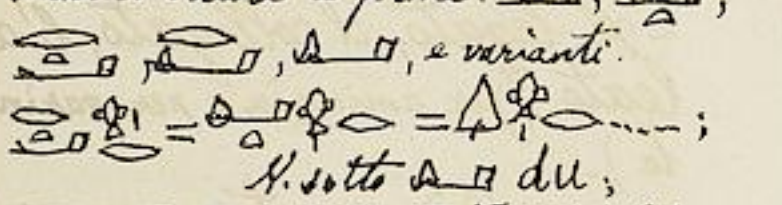
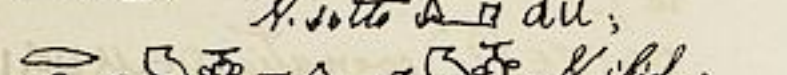
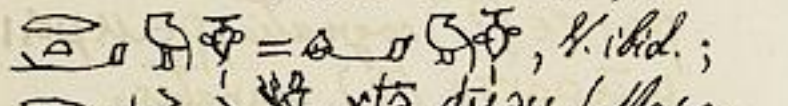
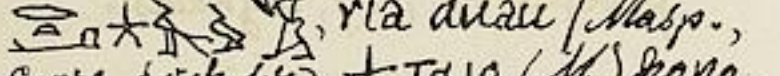
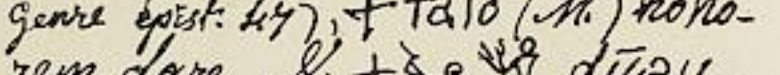
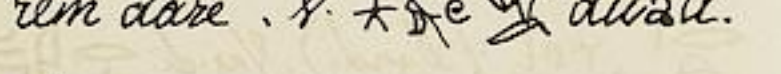
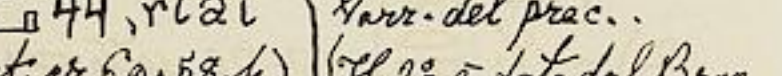
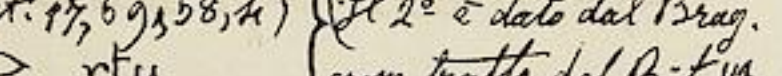
4)— Avanti ad un verbo in una proposizione indipendente, costituisce la forma causativa.—

— Ed in questi casi si trovano usate scambievolmente ed indifferentemente con identico valore le forme:  , e varianti.

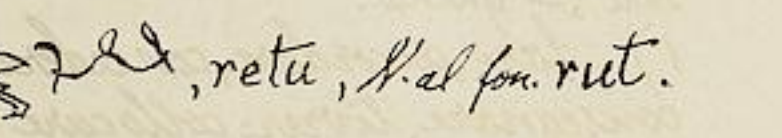
 ; V. sotto  ;

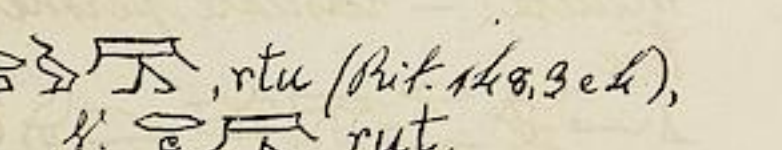
 , V. ibid.;

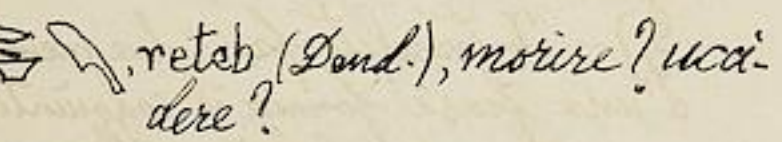
 , rtā dūau (Masp., Genre épist. 47), + TA 10 (M.) honorem dare. V. +  dūau.

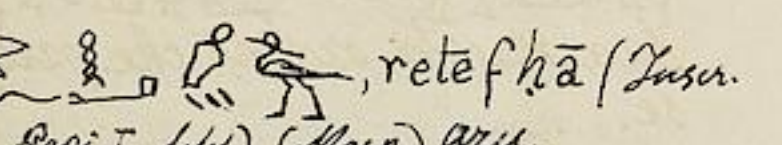
 , rtāī (Rit. 17, 69, 58, 4) | Varr. del prec.. (Il 2° è dato dal Brug. come tratto dal Rit. 113, 7, ma quivi io credo si debba più tosto leggere  àr-tu).

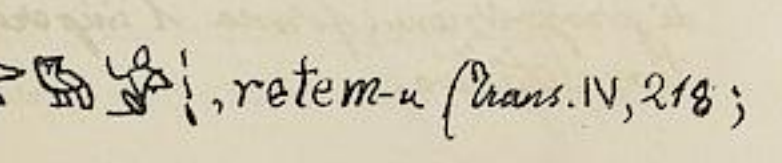
, rtu

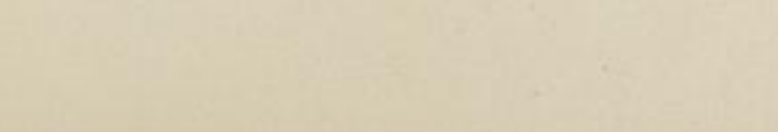
 , retu, V. al fon. rut.

 , rtu (Rit. 148, 3 e 4), V. rut.

 , reteb (Dend.), morire? uccidere?

 , retefḥā (Inscr. Pepi I, 441), (Masp.) gru.

 , retem-u (Trans. IV, 218; Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 126), voce etiopica invece di rm (V.). In Trans. l.c. è scritto ; e forse si deve leggere in ambedue i luoghi rm-t-u. In ogni caso è certamente var. di rf-u.

 , retennu (Champ. Gram. 151), la Lidia, i Lidii. In Ebraico abbiamo רְדָנִים nome di una gente della terra occidentale rispetto agli Ebrei, i Rodii?

, reteḥ, רָתַק (cald.) legare, incatenare, cattivare (in bonam et in malam partem); — incatenamento; — incatenato, inceppato. 2)— assoggettare, sottomettere; far soggetto, sottoposto. רתק, שׁרר, dominare, signoreggiare, assoggettare; affin. רוד ed dominazione.

red, crescere, germogliare, pullulare, svilupparsi, pousser, esser fertile; — verdeggiare, rinverdire, diventare od esser reso verde, fresco.

2) — crescere, divenir forte, prosperare.

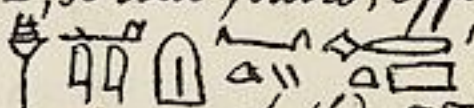
3) — approfittare, riescir felicemente in affari, in interesse, in un lavoro, poter eseguire, poter riuscir in un'impresa, in un affare o lavoro, compierli felicemente.

4) — Far verde, render verde, render fresco, far verdeggiare, far pullulare, far germogliare; — piantare.

5) — Render fresco di durata, render durevole, lasciar durare; — rinnovare, rinnovellare, ristaurare, riparare, render nuovo, raccorciare.

6) — Sost. corrisp. a tutti i verbi prec.; specialm.: il cresciuto, la semenza, il seme, il germe, il germoglio, la gemma, il frutto, la pianta.

7) — Gli aggett. corrisp. ai medesimi verbi: a) verde, fiorente, rigoglioso, vegeto; b) — fortificato, forte, solido, duro, efficace:


(Rosetta l. 14), στήλη στερεοῦ λιθου (ib., grec. l. 2), una stele di pietra dura.

c) — duro, rude, aspro, rigoroso.

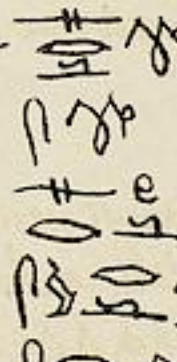
8) — Avverb.: duramente, rudemente, severamente, fortemente, vigorosamente, ecc.

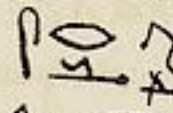
— pcoτ (M.M.) nasci, germinare; πιgermen; poϯ (M., Nl) sata; pHτ (S.M.) planta, plantari, conseri; ετpHτ plantatus, nasci, germinans; ερτω facere germinare, oriri.

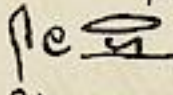
רשב esser umido, fresco, verdeggiante; fresco, verdeggiante, succoso; נטע piantare, onde יְטִיעַ, יְטַע, pianta.

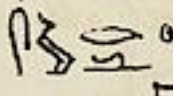
{אֵיתָן, אֵתָן}, valido, robusto, forte, duro; {נֵץ, נִצָּה, נִצ}, gemma, germe, fiore.

Indo-germ. rudh crescere, germogliare, montare, elevarsi, spuntar fuori; onde radice, root.

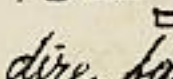
— 
(Rit. 6,3; 26,4; 78,14; 95,2; 101,7 e 8; 165,2 it.)

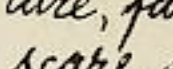

(Harr. I, 25,7)


(Harr. I, 9,6 e 7)


(Journ. As. 1870, 181)

s-red, s-rud, s-urd, forme causative, col senso degli all. 4 e 5, e quindi: a) far germogliare, far prosperare, far spuntare, far inverdire, far verdeggiare, rinfrescare, far rifiorire.

b) far prosperare una persona, in oppos. a  dr.

c) — equiv. a  durud, dare forza, energia, restaurare, conservare, mantenere o rendere rigoglioso, vegeto; rifare, aggiustare, pulire, ripulire, abbellire, affazzonare (detto di costruzioni); ed i' passivi: esser ristaurato, rifatto,

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aggiustato, ecc.
d) propr. caus. del seg. all. 9: rallegrare, animare, eccitare; ⸗ orpot hilarem reddere.
⸗ , s-red ·àb, animare o rinfrescare il cuore, significa parimente rallegrare, letificare.
— 9) — Equiv. al copto orpot (confr. urd') hilarem, laetum esse, laetari.
, m-red, gn or orpot cum laetitia, alacriter.
Caus. s-red e varr., v. qui sopra, d).
10) — Legare, attaccare, annodare, fasciare, bendare, legare strettamente (Bonom. 4).
— Legame, vincolo, legaccio, catena, corda, fune.
v. rd.
לרתם legare od attaccare (i corsieri al carro); ⸗ fune, filo, corda, drappo o lenzuolo; — λαζδεζ (sl.) conjunctio, constrictio corrigiarum, loramentum.
11) — In connessione coll'all. prec. è equiv. a rt.
12) — (Sarc-Bul.), equiv. a rd, all. 1.

(Canop. l. 19), (Abyd.), (Dasch. 4,40), (Rit. 83,1) — red, equiv. al prec., specialmente e più frequent. nel senso degli all. 1, 4 e 6.; — ma anche nel senso dell'all. 7, a). Onde le forme causative

(Abyd.), (D. d. T. I, 77,5) — s-red, equiv. al caus. dell'art. prec. spec. nel senso dell'all. a).

, rod, (E.) species granorum. Evident. affine a rd, all. 6.

, red (Bon. 4), equivalente a rd, all. 10; ma specialmente come sost.: corda, fune, benda, bandella, legaccio, legatura, cingolo; — frombola.

, red (P. Wilbour), verificatore, perito, ispettore, sorvegliante, intendente, soprintendente; (Maspa) custode, orpit; (Revill., Trans. VIII, 6) agente.
— Designa una classe di funzionari cui spettava l'esatta sorveglianza dei lavori in diversi rami dell'amministrazione.
, redu n-pe-xen (Stel. Vienna), ispettore dell'Harem.
2) — Agricoltore, bifolco.
3) — Equiv. a rd, specialmente nel senso degli all. 5, 7b, 9 e 10.
4) — (P. di Berl. I, l. 60, Berl.) domare.

, red (P. Harr. I, 4,1) in

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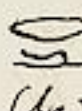
connes. con rd, all. 7b, significa propr.: la pietra dura, densa, forte, soda, legata (confr. all. 10). È la comune designaz. della pietra calcare di Egitto; g. f. — Birch (Z. 1873, 10) traduce granito.


(An. V, 24, 3 e 4)

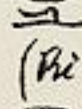
(Dict. géo. 1267, 439)

red, g. m. (Chab., Mél. 3e série, 2. II, p. 252; Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 245): zona, regione, contrada, tratto di paese, parte di una regione.
terra, paese, regione.

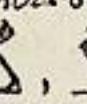
, redu (Rit. 42, 16), Var. di rt-u.

(Sall. II, 5, 9)

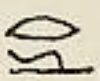
(Rit. 149, 45)

(Mar. Abyd. I, 96)
(Nav. Lit. p. 87)
 plur.
(Inscr. Leps. I, 285)
,

,

red [duale red-ui (Tomba a El-Kab) red-ti], pat (Z. M.), λετ (B.), pes, il piede, i due piedi. — Talora anche le gambe.
, ân red, ducere pedem.
 , her red, a piedi.

(An. IV), io percorro le due terre (il mondo) a piedi.


(Rit. 126, 8)

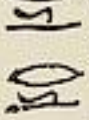
b. e.

red (Z. 1872, 106; Brug.; Lepsius però, in Z. 1872, 117, contesta gli ultimi tre gruppi), scala, salitoio. 2) — piede, piedestallo, base, zoccolo di colonna; — sostegno, appoggio. base, piedestallo, fondamento; palco, soffitto, trave.

, dato da Chabas, e da lui letto red e tradotto vigens, vigere, animato, esistente. — V. al fonetico rdb.

, red-it (Libro dei Duau, I, 3), germoglio. Equiv. a rd ed a rd, all. 6 (V.).

(An. V, 8, 3; P. Med., verso, 2)

redu, equiv. a rd, in tutti i suoi significati. — Freq. nel senso dell'all. 6:
 , tu sarai punito severamente (F. Rossi, Gramm. 119).
2) — Equiv. al seg.

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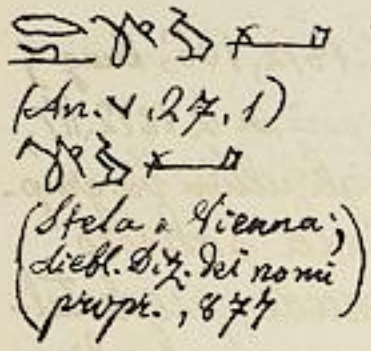
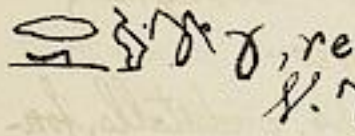
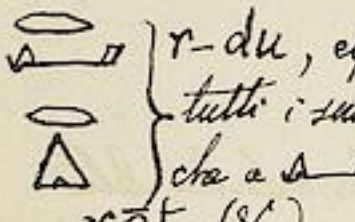
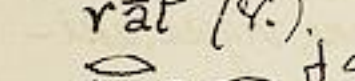
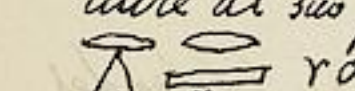

(An. V, 27, 1)

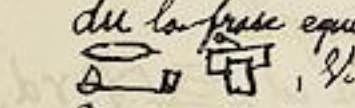
(Stela a Vienna; Diehl. Diz. dei nomi propr., 877)
redu, V.
rd.

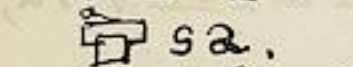

redu (Harr. I, 18, b).
V.
rd.

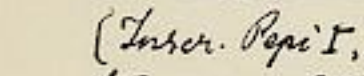

r-du, equiv. ad
rtā in tutti i suoi significati, e perciò anche a
du,
rā e
rāt (Y.).

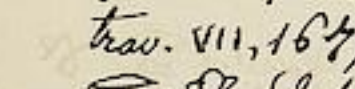

(Stela di Kuban, 5), riporre al sito primitivo, far ritornare al sito anteriore, restituire al suo posto.

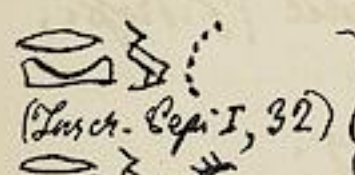

rdu-r-tā, V. sotto
du la frase equiv. du r-tā.


, V. sotto
du e sotto
sā.

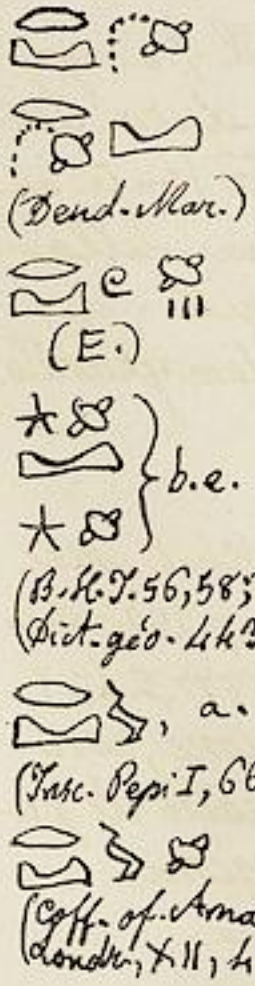

..., r-du ḥer-sā... (Inscr. Pepi I, 443), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 164) rejeter derrière....


(Sall. IV, 14, 2), Masp. (Jour As. 1876, 345) trad.: diriger (qualche cosa o qualcuno) verso....

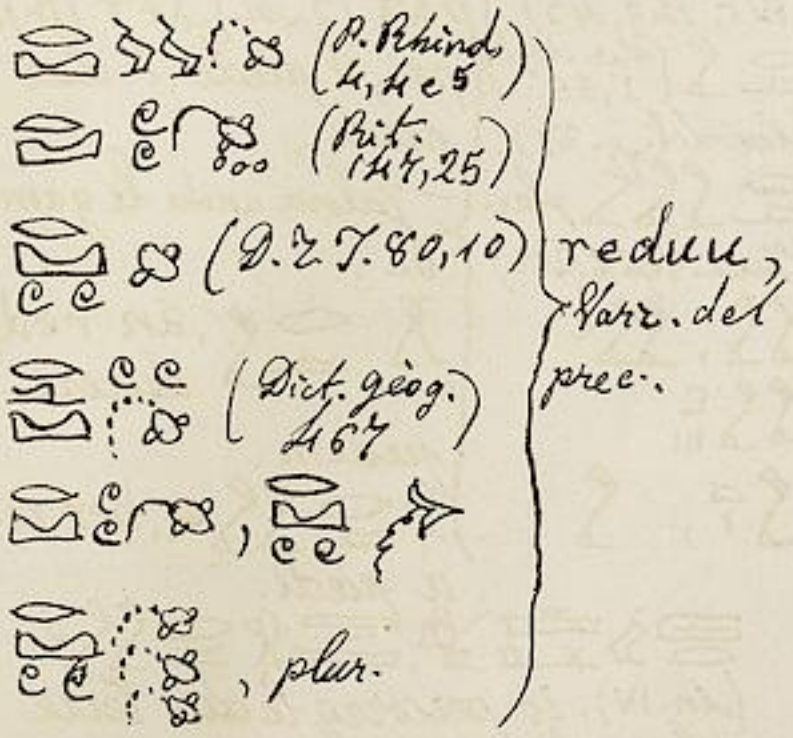

, r-du xet, V. sotto
xt.

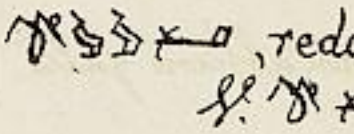

(Inscr. Pepi I, 32)

(ib. 344)
redu, Harr. antiquate del seg.

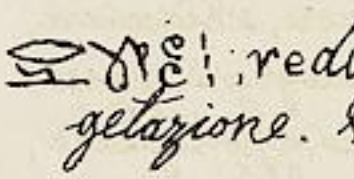
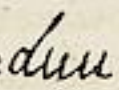

redu, g. m., scolo, sgorgo, fluidità, umidità, liquidità, fluido, liquido, flusso, umore. — Detto frequent. in particolare dell'acqua del Nilo, siccome scolo di Osiride (B. H. T. l. c.); — ma anche di altri liquidi, come per es. il sangue. Ed a questo proposito osserva De Rougé (Rev. Arch. 1874, II), che questi redu del Nilo, con () cui esso fruttifica i campi, rappresentano la parte del corpo di Osiride venerata nel Nomo Sepa, e sembrano essere uno dei principii vitali liquidi (humores) del corpo umano.
(E.)
(B. H. T. 56, 58; Dict. géo. 443)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 66)
(Coff. of Amama London, XII, 4)
(Dend. Mar.)

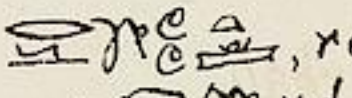
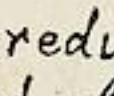
— Affine all'ebr. רָטַב essere umido, bagnato; indo-germ. radice fluidezza, liquidità.

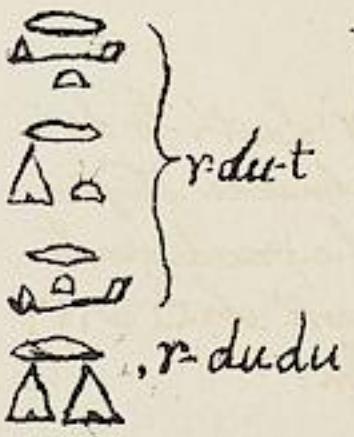
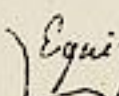
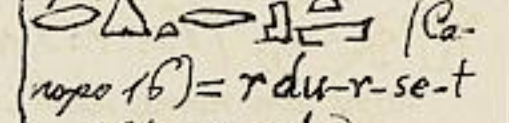
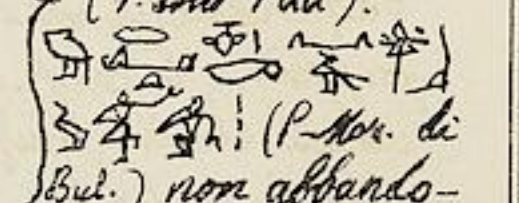

(P. Rhind 4, 4 e 5)
(Bit. 144, 25)
(D. Z. T. 80, 10)
(Dict. géog. 467)
, plur.
redu, Harr. del prec.

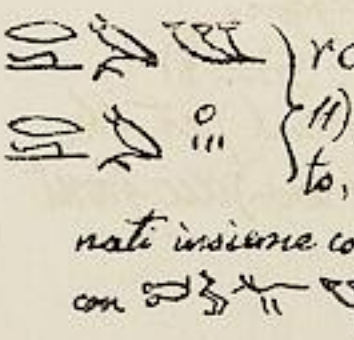
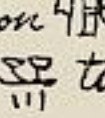
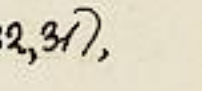
 , redui (Rekmar. III, 32, 31), V. rd.

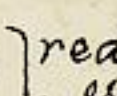
redui, equivalenti al prec. rd, all. 1.

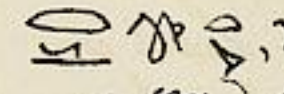
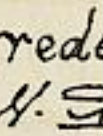
 ; redui (Chab.) vegetali, vegetazione. V.  rd, all. 6.

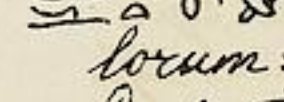
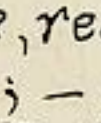
 , redui-t (Chab.) equiv. a  rd, all. 7c e 9; rudeste, durezza; rudoier, tgallar duramente, aspramente, rigorosamente.

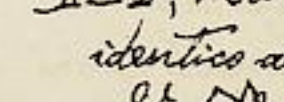
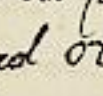

r-du-t
Equiv. ad  rdu.  (Canopo 16) = rdu-r-se-t (V. sotto rdu).
r-du-du
 (P. Mor. di Bul.) non abbandonare il tuo cuore ai divertimenti.

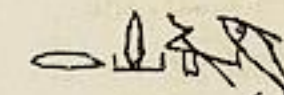

rodem (Harr. I, 8, 4; 24, 11), una pianta ed il suo frutto, che sono frequent. nominati insieme con àsī e con  tufi. Il frutto si usava misurare a  temamu (ib., 33, a, 14). Birch (Z. 1873, 36) trad.: semi, sementi.
Confr. גִּנְּפְרוֹ ginepro, ginestra.

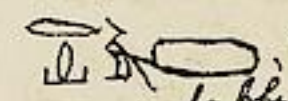
red-t (Champ. Gramm. 110), V.  rd.

 , redet, g. m. (Dict. géog. 139 e seg.) V.  rd.

 , red-t, (E) morbus oculorum; — solo di umori? Confr.  rdu.

 , red-tu (Masp. Journ. 1880, 35) identico ad ὀσπιτ, custos. V.  rd, all. 1.

 , reza (Lista geogr. di Edfu) nome di un pesce che era ufficialmente abbossito nel 20° Nomo.

 , reza (Rav. Stat., Lauth), un fabbricato speciale, od una città presso Sichem, trascritta Λουζά da Eusebio.
— Brugsch lo fa var. del seg.

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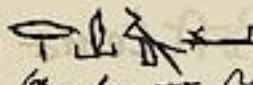
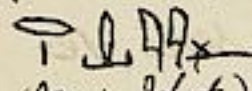
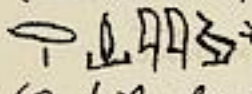
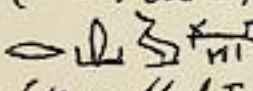
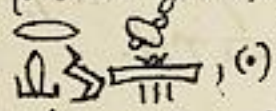
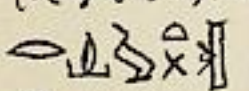
 , roza
(Denkm. III, 63, a)

 , rozaī
(Rosv. Stat.)

 , rozaīu
(P. di Berl. I, 53) sost.

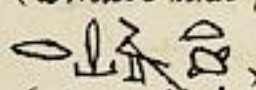
 , rozau
(Mar. Abyd. I, 53) sost.

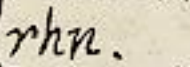
 , (•), rozau
(L-D 83, 127)

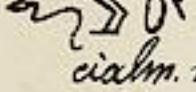

(Bac. I, Ste, 27; Denkm III, 30, 6, 27)

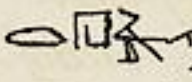
(Tomba Annà)

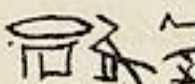
(•) roza-ut

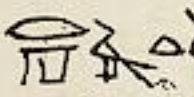
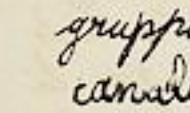
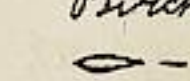
 , roza-t (•)
(Mar. Abyd. II, 91)

Secondo Brugsch, è la più antica forma del copto λωϣε, vulnerare; ferire; ferita.
Confr. עשׂק forare.
2) — lavorare? operare? lavoro? opera?
Confr. תכן fornire, compire.
3) — Lauth confronta anche ϭ-λεϭλωϲ polire, ϭλεϭλωϲ glaber, lævis.
4) — Lo stesso Lauth fa corrispondere questo vocabolo anche all'ebr. מְלִיץ interprete, da יָלַץ chiaro.
— Chabas e Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. III, 78), considerando solamente i primi quattro gruppi, staccano (erroneamente, a mio parere) ed dal gruppo  , , ecc., che essi traducono predatore. — E quanto agli ultimi cinque gruppi, segnati (•), Bergmann (Rec. de trav. IV, 36, Nota 2) li legge parimente r-zau, r-zaut, r-za-t, e li dà come espressioni equivalenti a: per resto, di resto (, zat). Ma noi riteniamo (e Piehl è pure del nostro parere, Z. 1885, 15) che questi iniziali ed formano parte integrante dei vocaboli, da leggersi perciò e da tradursi come noi abbiamo fatto.

 , rezu, Var. di rd
cialm. nel senso dell'all. 10.
— Secondo Brugsch, pare significhi, come il copto λοϫλεϫ (?), λϩϫλεϫ (M.) infirmitas, languor, quello stato di un individuo, in cui il corpo è come legato, aggruppato, stretto.
Confr. עצר opprimere, schiacciare, תכה estenuare, dimagrare, consumare, far venir meno, assottigliare, onde תַּכָּה, תְּכִי, macilente, magro, macilenza, magrezza.

 , reha, V. rhatu.


(Harr. I, 7, 5)
rehan, V. rhn.
(2) — r-han, V. sotto han.

 (Rit. 163, 11) Lauth lo dà come un nome dell'Amazone etiopico Saganasa (che nel l. c. precede questo gruppo), e lo confr. coll'ebr. תְּעָלָה canali, sbocchi, flussi.
— Nel l. c. si legge  , che io tradurrei: terrore della testa di Tum. Birch e Pierret leggono  , r-hatu-tum, (Birch) at the head of Tum; (Pierr.) au front de Toum.

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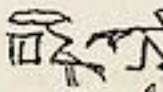
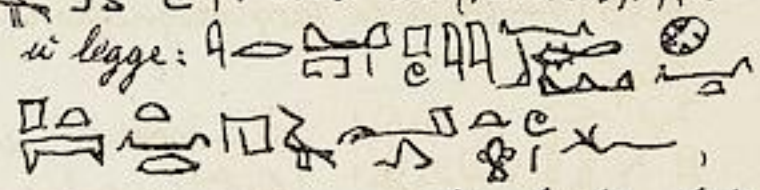
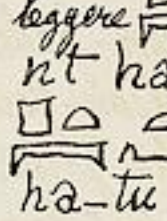
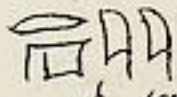
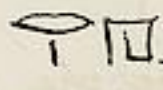
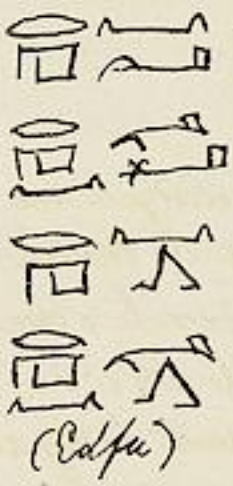
 , reha-tu (Rit. 108,1); ivi si legge:  , (Birch) "here is the hill of the Bat, the heaven rests on it; (Brugsch) Es ist dies der Berg von Bex auf welchem sich der Himmel stützt; opp.: ..... dieser Himmel ruht; (Chab.) ... cette montagne, sur laquelle le ciel s'appuie; (Lièvr.) cette montagne de l'enfantement au ciel, dont on s'approche; Noi tradurremmo: È questo il monte di Bex (oriente), su cui questo cielo si innalza.

— Forse si deve leggere invece di , leggere pet nt ha-tu (Y. ha), oppure:  pet ten te=ha-tu (Y. tha).

 , rehī (Dim. Ricette del Kyphi; Z. 1879, 113), il deperimento di una massa che va in rovina.

 rehbu (Rit. 163,5 e 6), ελϧωϐ (Z.M., π); ελϧϣϥ, ελωωϥ (K.), ἀτμίς, vapor, halitus ori, adustio.
לָהַב, لَهِبَ, ardere, infiammare, onde לַהַבָה, לַהֲבָה, fiamma.

Il vocabolo geroglifico si può dunque tradurre ardore op. alito ardente.
— (Birch) vapour; (Lefeb.) ardeur; (Brugsch) der Flammen-Athem; (Pierr.) vapeur.


(Edfu)
reken opp. r-ken, forma allargata o fattitiva di e varr. ken;
1) — avvicinarsi, approssimarsi, toccare, accostarsi; giungere, arrivare fino a ---, tendere a, fino a --- (); avvicinarsi, muoversi vicino (Stel. Mettern.; Edfu, Lotta d'Horo).
2) — (Brug.) valersi di (); appoggiarsi, sostenersi, riposare (su ----,).
3) — r-ken, prepss. equiv. a ἕως, fino a, tendente a; sinonimo di r-mn.
4) — r-ken (composto di fare e di kn, K.), apprestare un ostacolo, un impedimento; impedire, fare ostacolo, trattenere, tenere da ---
ⲧⲁϩⲛⲟ impedire, prohibere, cohibere, detinere, retinere.
5) — Ridurre allo stato di riposo; costringere, obbligare al riposo, all'immobilità (Rit. demotico di Parigi, p. 2, l. 25 e 26).
6) — Equiv. a hd.
— Nella confessione negativo del Rituale,

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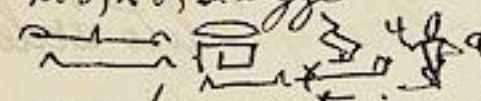
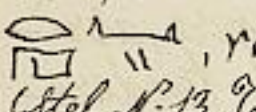
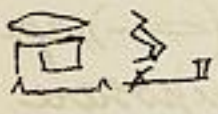
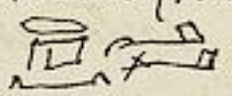
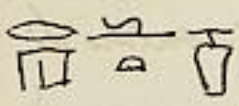
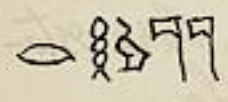
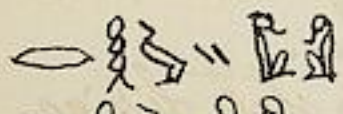
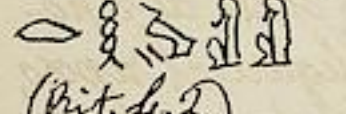
125,28, si legge  , io non ho posto impedimento sull'agua; (Brugsch) je n'ai pas fait d'obstacle sur l'eau; (Birch) I have not defiled the river; (Pierr.) Je n'ai pas souillé l'eau.

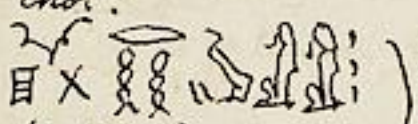
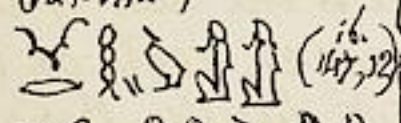
, rehen (Champ. Not. Descr. II, 264)  , reheni (Stel. N.° 13, Torino) } g. m., designa una figura di montone, giacente o camminante, che si vede frequent. designata sui monumenti.

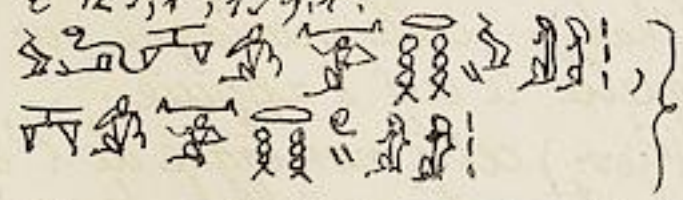
 , rehenu (Rit. 125,28), V.  rhn.

 , rehed-t, (E.) pagte, ahenum; caldaia (di bronzo).

 , rehu (Var. al Rit. 17,29), Var. del seg.

 (Rit. 4,2)  (Bud. Inno ad Ammone, p. 8) } reḥ-ui, detto principalmente di due parti od avversari che stanno in lotta fra loro; - specialmente nome collettivo dei due antagonisti divenuti tipici, Horus e Set (Rit. 17,25) — Onde la freq designazione di Thot:

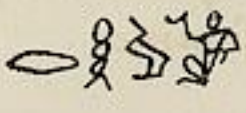
 (Rit. 4,2)  (ib. 147,12) } àp-reḥ-ui, arbitro o separatore dei due antagonisti op. dei due principii o partiti del bene e del male, in lotta fra loro;

€ 123,1; 139,1:  }

(Io sono Thot,) io esaminai i due antagonisti, opp.: io fui arbitro dei due antagonisti.

(Tanto le prime quanto le seconde espressioni sono diversamente tradotte da altri Egittologi. Così àp reḥ-ui è tradotto da Birch: guiding the Lion-Gods, the leader of the twin Lion-Gods; (Brugsch) Es zeigen sich die Götter-paare; (Pierr.)(4,2) ... se fait le partage entre les deux Rehous, (147,12) le juge des deux Rehous. — E lo propos. uzā-n-à-reḥḥ-ui (Birch): I have judged the Lion-Gods, I have weighed the etc.--; (Lefébure): J'ai examiné les Rehehui; (Pierr.) J'ai jugé les deux Rehous.).

2) — Talora detto anche di persone che stanno semplicemente di fronte l'una all'altra, senza nessun'idea di lotta od antagonismo; tali sono per es. Tside e Nephté (V. rḥḥ-ti).

 , rehu (D. A. T. II, 9), forse

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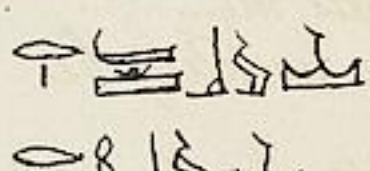
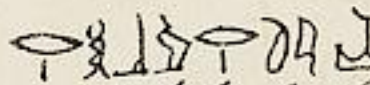
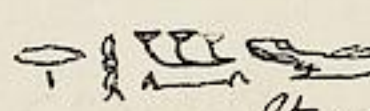
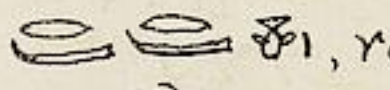
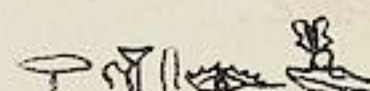
in connessione od affinità coi prec. — Si trova questo gruppo sopra una rappresentazione di abitanti di Punt, i quali apportano alberi balsamiferi.


roḥebu, רַחֵב, רְחוֹב, Poωβ dei Settanta. — Forse la località Rucheibeh nel Wady dello stesso nome.


roḥburtà, forse lo stesso che il prec.?.
— Confr. רְחוֹבוֹת città sull'Eufrate.

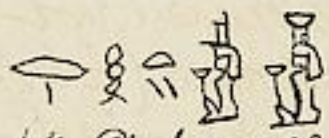

ro-ḥun, v. sotto ro.

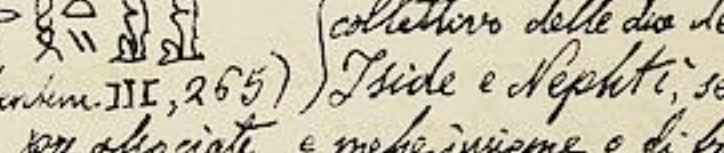

reḥreḥ (D.Z.T. I, 15, 22 e 23), pare significhi: desiderio, brama, voglia, desio; o un qual simile. Confr. רָצוֹן volontà, animo, coraggio.

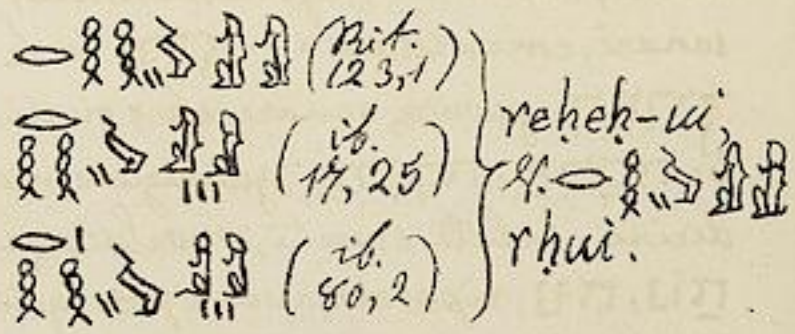

ro-ḥes, v. sotto ro.

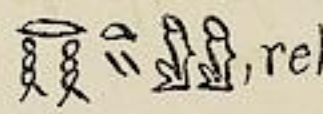
roḥusu, specie di pane, così chiamato dalla sua forma:

anello anelline, ciambella, focaccia rotonda.
Confr. λεοc, rotuli, circuli.
— Birch f.Z. 1873, 68 trad.: fior di farina.
— Nel P. Ann., questo vocabolo è citato dopo pane, carne e birra, e quindi Chabas trad.: una specie di frutto commestibile di uso abituale.
— In ebr. abbiamo רְכוּשׁ, רְכֻשׁ, sostanza, roba, merce.

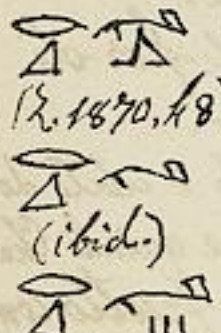
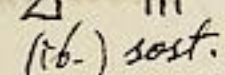
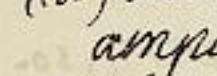

reḥ-ti, femminino di rḥ-ui (v.), nome collettivo delle due dee Iside e Nephti, sempre associate e messe insieme o di fronte, ma ovunque in parallelismo e giammai in opposizione od in antagonismo, come è della forma maschile rḥ-ui. E il Rit. 37, 1, dice espressamente


(Omaggio a voi,) o reḥ-ti, due sorelle Mer-ti.


reḥeḥ-ui, v. rḥui.


reḥeḥ-ti (Rit. 37, 1),

rḥ-ti.

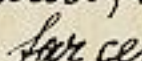

(Z. 1870, 18)

(ibid.)

(ib.) sost.

req, peḳ, paḳ, paḳi, piḳe, piḳi, inclinare, declinare, avertere, recusare, renuere; rivoltare, distorre; disgiungere, separare, disunire, staccare, amputare; — riservare, eccettuare.

2) — Costrutto con : separarsi, allontanarsi, distornarsi, volgersi da —, abbandonare (Rit. 27, 4 e 5; P. Dénon, 1, 3 e 4); — inclinarsi.

Defezione, apostasia, cangiamento di direzione.

— נרק essere strappato, staccato, alienato; dislogliersi; ירקר, ירקר, allontanarsi, astenersi, esser lontano, andar lontano; allontanare.

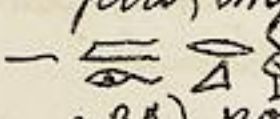
V. es. sotto  rqt.

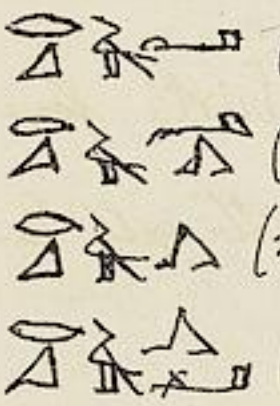
3) — Cessare, desistere, tralasciare; far cessare, far cessar dolori (P. gnostico di Leida, verso, 4); onde: guarire, sanare; esser guarito (Costr. con ).

λωΔ, λωΔι (M.), cessare, desistere; sanari, convalescere. — ירר onde ירפא guarire, sanare, esser guarito; ארוכה, ארכה, guarigione, medicina, salute, sanità, convalescenza.

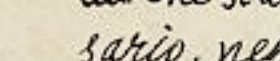
נוח, נוח, riposare, aver riposo, quietarsi, cessare, onde הניח far riposare, dar riposo, far cessare, far posare, lasciare, calmare.

4) — (Birch, Z. 1870, 48), λωιΔι, λοιϭe, mancanza, biasimo, difetto, imperfezione.

—  (Rit. 64, 34 e 35), non separati da me; (Birch) do not fail me...; (Lepage Ren.) let no hostility be offered to me; (Navil.) lorsque tu as été séparé de moi; (Pierret) ne te sépare pas de moi.

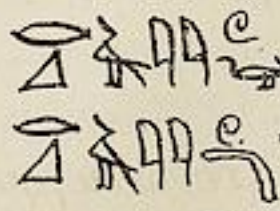

(Rit. 64, 34)
(ib. 27, 5)
(Z. 1870, 48)
(dato da Chab.)

rega, V. il prec.

 , rega (Rit. 146, e), deriv. dal prec.; letter. colui che è allontanato, rivoltato [ירקר colui che si allontana], signif.: avversario, nemico, antagonista, emulo, rivale.

2) — Ribelle, apostata, rinnegato, empio.

(Birch) the Profane.


(Rit. 145, 16)

regāu, regau

derivato pure da rg e con esso affine; specialmente nel senso di opposizione,

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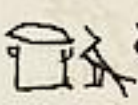
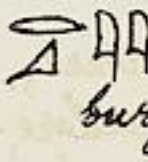
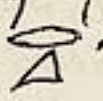
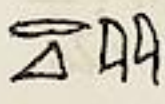
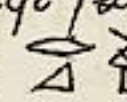
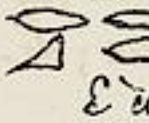
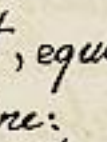
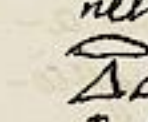
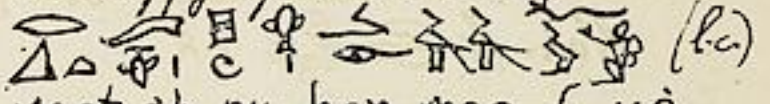
difficoltà, contesa, disputa; ostilità, defezione, inimicizia.
2) — Equiv. al prec..

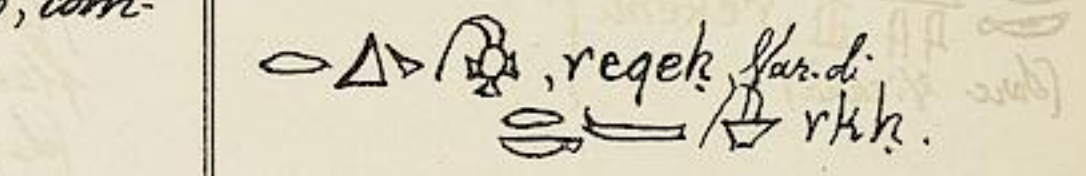
 , regau, calore, ardore, bollore, fuoco, infiammazione, riscaldamento, combustione.

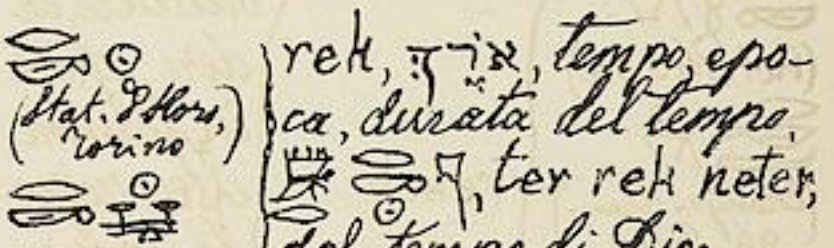
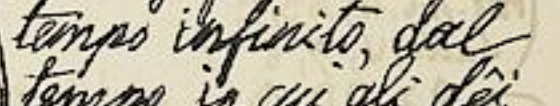
 , regī (S. Déron, Pietroburgo), v.  rq.

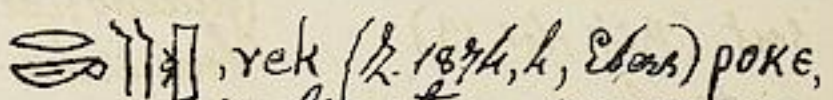
 , regī (D. H. T. 12, 2), v.  rqau, specialm. nel senso dell' all. 2.

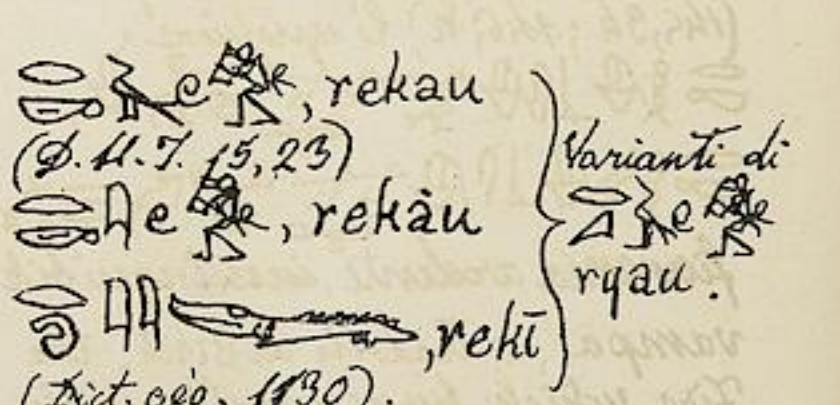
 , regrer-t (L. 1682, 1826), ? È il nome di una località; forse la necropoli di Siut? — Nel l. c., p. 166, ne è indicato come signore il dio Anubi.

, req-t, equiv. a  rq, nell'espressione:  , req-t-àb (C. di Berl. I, l. 116), (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 141), si dice di una persona il cui cuore inclina verso un oggetto; quindi letter.: inclinante il suo cuore, cioè: desideroso, ansioso; — e forse: invidioso, geloso. Regge la prep. , ansioso di (far qualche cosa), col verbo accompagnato dal suffisso pronominale  (l. c.) req-t-àb pu her maa-f-uà, essendo egli desideroso di vedermi.

 , reqek, far. di rkh.


(Stat. d'Hors, Torino)
(Canop. 8)
(Bani-Hasan)
rek, ḫnw, tempo, epoca, durata del tempo, , ter rek neter, dal tempo di Dio;  , sin del tempo di Osiride; ciascuna di queste due espressioni significa: da un tempo infinito, dal tempo in cui gli dèi regnavano sulla terra.

 , rek (L. 1874, 4, Ebers) poke, inclinatum, propensum, addictum esse.


(D. H. T. 15, 23)
(Dict. géo. 1130).
rekau, rekàu, rekī. Varianti di rqau.

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, reku (Rit. de Rougé, a 64, 31 del Rit. di Torino, invece di e), var. di rk.

, rekem (Rit. 99, 30)
, rekemī
} nome di un dio.
(Sarc. Vienna)

(Rit. 145, 34)
(Champ. Gran. 99; 3 20)
(Rebe)
(L. 1881, 102)
} rekeḥ

, rekeḥu (Rit. 146, h; 163, 5; Sall. IV, 7, 6)

, rekḥū sost. (Champ. Diz. 81)

, rekḥu-īt sost. (Rit. 141, 13)

} bruciare, ardere, essere in fiamme, esser rovente, infuocato. — Sost.: abbruciamento, incendio, fuoco, tizzone, tizzo; ardore, vampo, fuoco gagliardo; carboni ardenti brace:

Al Rit. 141, 13: (Birch): the Braziers; (Rièv.) les dieux du feu. (145, 34; 146, h) L'espressione , , fiamma ardente, inestinguibile vampa, è tradotta da Birch: the Fire which burns inextinguishably; da Brugsch: nicht wird (diese) Feuersgluth gelöscht; da Pierret: feu et flamme (flamme brûlante) qu'on n'éteint pas. al 163, 5: , il cui alito ardente forma una fiamma scottante, (Birch) making his burning in flame glowing; (Pierret) sa flamme brûle et consume; (Lefeb.) sa flamme est un brasier.

— pwkq, pokq, pekq (C. M.), urere, comburere, comburi, incendere, ardere, exardescere; et passiva; — incendium, combustio; lignum combustibile; — pakqi (M.), pakqe (F.), et, litio, lignum, prunae.

— (Edfu) (Rebe) } rekeḥ-īr, il grande incendio, il grande fuoco od ardore; designa il mese Mechir.

} rekeḥ-s'erau (ibid.), il piccolo ardore, designa il mese Phamenoth.

2) — Anche in senso traslato: bruciare, ardere, infiammarsi, accendersi di amore per qualcuno, amare ardentemente, con passione (P. Gnost. di Leida, 8, 19). In ebr. abbiamo ארר ardere, accendersi d'ira.

, roqatà-t (An. I, 14, 8), ? — Si riferisce ad una

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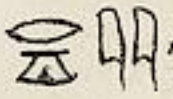
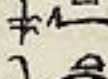
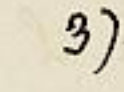
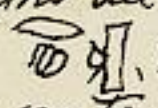
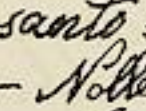
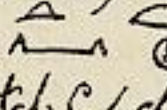
speciale costruzione pel trasporto di grossi monoliti.
Brugsch suggerisce il confronto con ⲁⲓⲏⲧ (S.), ⲛⲏⲓ (M.), velum, velamen, latebra, latibulum. Quindi osserva che rogatà è forse un vocabolo d'origine straniera; ed egli lo confronta con רקק, רקע, e quindi con רִקִּיעַ (Gesenn.) pavimentum, fundamentum.
Lauth interpreta rogatà come una specie di rullo o cilindro, e lo riferisce al vaso cilindrico .

 , regī (Bul., Stel. d'Aleš. l. 2 e 3). Var. di rqī.

, rex, 1) — lavare, imbiancare; lavatore, lavandaio. V. mārx.
pa.ϩ fricare, fricando detergere; paϩ, pwϩ, pwϩi (M.), paqe, pwqe (S.), lavare; paϩt, paϩ=ITHC (M), paϩt (S.), π, qui lavat, dealbator; fullo, γναφεύς; ⲧⲣⲓⲃⲓⲧ trivit, calcavit; דרך fregare, strofinare, stropicciare; macinare, tritare fregando o sminuzzolando (onde רֵחַיִם, usato al duale רֵחַיִם macina, mola); — רָחַץ lavare, bagnare, lavarsi; רַחְצָה, רַחַץ, lavatoio, lavacro.
2) — Equiv. al seg., onde il titolo  suten-rex, V. art. seg.

3) — Equiv. a  rxt.

; rex, conoscere, sapere; la cognizione, il sapere, la scienza, la nozione. — Il conoscitore, il sapiente, il dotto.
pωωϣe (S.), pωϣi (M.), videre; ⲥⲃⲱ disciplina, erudizione, scienza, dottrina.
— Harkavy (Journ. Asiat. 1870, 184) dà la parola יְדִיעֹנִי (Gen. 41, 43) come la traduzione di  , āp-rex-u, il primo dei rex, il primo dei sapienti; oppure di  , āb-rex, puro sapiente, santo sapiente.
2) — Nelle antiche epoche ed anche in quelle posteriori, frequente titolo e designazione o qualificativo: conoscente, famigliare (come l'ebr. מְיֻדָּע dalla rad. יָדַע sapere, conoscere). Onde il titolo
 (Stel. C, 1, Louvre e Var.; V. art. prec.) suten-rex, conoscente, famigliare del re; (Masp.) cugino reale; (De Rougé) nipote (petit-fils) del re, oppure solamente, parente o consanguineo di re. — Questo titolo ricompare alla corte nelle epoche dei Tolomei.
— rex-xet, letter.: il conoscente le cose, cioè: il sapiente,

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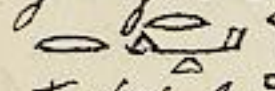
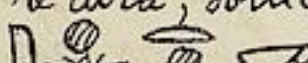
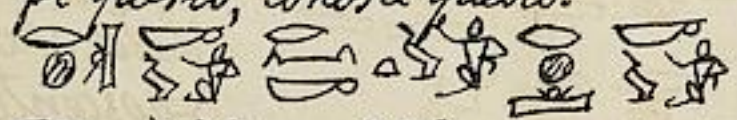
il dotto, il letterato, l'erudito, il jeroglammate.
 , r-rdu-t rex-tu (Chab. Mél. III), titolo abituale di tutte le enumerazioni, il quale si potrebbe tradurre letteralmente: (nota) per far conoscere quelle (cose). (V. altra spiegazione all'art. rx-t, all. 2).
3) — Riconoscere, stimare, valutare, considerare, apprezzare (Rec. I, 37; Z. 1879, 3, 7; P. Rhind, 21, 7).
4) — Numerare, contare, calcolare per... (Obelisco Barberini) V. rx-t.
5) — Curare a, curare, guardare, custodire, prender cura di, aver cura di.
Liebl. (Aegypt. Denkm. p. 32 e seg.) è di opinione che questo è il valore primitivo di ; ed osserva che il precitato copto poωγε, poωγι, non significa tanto vidère, quanto providere, procurare, ed in fatti il Peyron con ragione lo congiunge con poorγ curare, curam habere, gerere cura, sollicitudo.
 , ȧx rex-k su orsù, abbine cura, prendine cura, scrive un egiziano ad un suo subordinato; altri traducono: oh! sappi questo, conosci questo.
 (Rit. 125, 1 e 2) (Liebl.) io prendo cura del tuo nome, tu (grande Dio) e dei vostri nomi voi, 42 giudici: però Birch, Pleyte, Maspero, Pierret traducono in questo passo rex, conoscere, sapere; (Brugsch) nennen; (Hinks) to tell.
6) — (Brug.) potere, essere in stato o in grado di....
7) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

, rex (Z. 1877, 110), Var. (delle epoche tolomaiche) del prec.

rex (opp. rext), Birch (Z. 1869, 115) trad.: the plover, il piviere.
2) — Il 1° segno è equiv. a rxī.
3) — Il 2° trovasi nelle epoche tolomaiche come var. di rx.
4) — Per gli altri V. sotto rxt.

, rex-u (Rit. 152), i sapienti; V. rxī d'espressione i sapienti figli del loro padre, (Lefeb.) Les Savants fils de leurs pères (Les Sesennous), è tradotta da Birch: the children know their fathers; (Pierr.) (permettant aux) enfants de reconnaître leur

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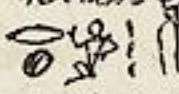
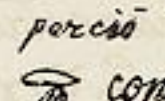
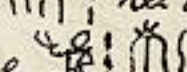
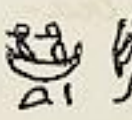
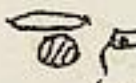
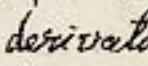
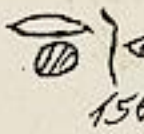
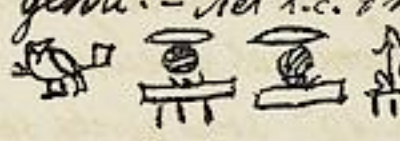
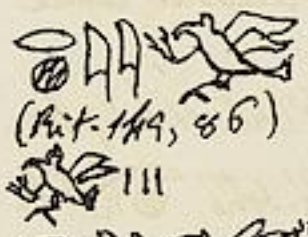
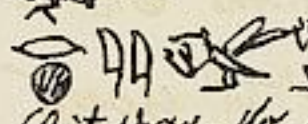
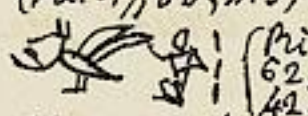
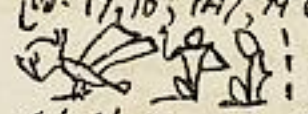
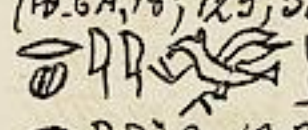
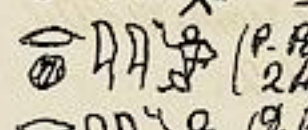
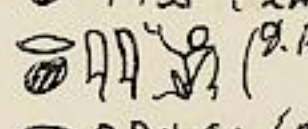
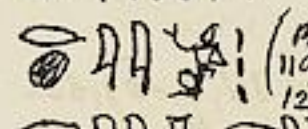
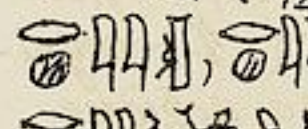
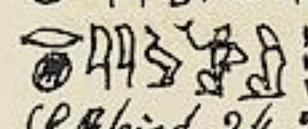
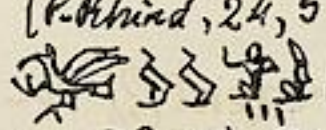
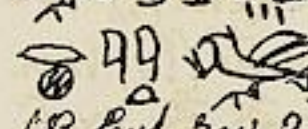
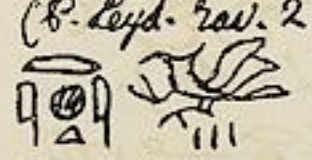
père. Birch e Pierret scompongono perciò  nei due vocaboli  conoscere e  figli; ma quest'ultimo vocabolo è inammissibile, perchè contrario alle regole della scrittura egizia. Per conseguenza noi crediamo si debba rigettare la traduzione di questi due egittologi

 , rek? (P. Med. Berl. 13,9,10), il guadcheraio. V.

 , rex (P. Bannerk. pl. 6), derivato da  rx, all. 6, signif. letter.: conoscere una fanciulla o una donna, nel senso di verginare una fanciulla, ed anche semplicemente congiungersi carnalmente, effettuare il coito con una donna. L'ebr. ידע significa egualmente conoscere e concubere.

 , rex, legge Birch (Trans. VIII, 156) in una Stele della XVIII dinast. esistente nel British Museum. Birch trad. watch, guardia; perciò questo gruppo è una var. di rs (4.), se pure il segno non fu forse da Birch mal trascritto invece di .

, rex (Bit. 144, (2)), Brugsch lo dà come probabile variante di rexī-u, nel senso di: gli spiriti o i genii intelligenti. – Nel l.c. s'ha l'espressione  che io tradurrei fra i sapienti; (Pierr.) parmi ceux qui connaissent le savoir des dieux; (Birch) May the wise know.

 (Bit. 144, 86)  (Bit. 17,88; 145, 86)  (Bit. 62,2; 42,11; cb. 17,16; 149, 4 e 26)  (cb. 38,3; cb. 64,18; 125,30)   (P. Rhind, 24,5)  (P. Bannerk. 1)  (Bit. 119,2; 125,12)   (P. Rhind, 24,5)  (Bit. 1870, 68)  (P. Leyd. var. 2)  (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, 30)

rexī, più comunemente al plurale: gli uomini in senso più elevato, la classe illuminata, istruita, le intelligenze, gli esseri intelligenti, gli spiriti intelligenti – ed anche gli uomini in generale.

Birch al Bit. trad.: the Spirits (17,16; 119, 2); pure Spirits (17,88; 64,18; 147,14), beatified Spirits (42,11); pure Souls (147,26); living Souls (38,2), the Good (125,30), the intelligences (69,2). – (Pierr.): les sages (17,16,88), les hommes (69,2), les intelligents (in tutti gli altri luoghi). – (Pleyte) les intelligents (125,30),

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les hommes (125,12); Reinisch trad. ägyptn. die Menschen in diesem Worte. Masp. (ib.) les êtres intelligents (De Rougé) les hommes pieux.
— Le forme 7ª a 12ª sono anche semplici aggettivi: sapiente, dotto, esperto, conoscitore.
i rexī sapienti, i letterati, gli individui che avevano ricevuto una istruzione superiore.
(D'Orb. 11,4) plur. di rx-xt, V. sotto rx.
, esperti nelle loro mani, cioè: artisti provetti.
— Quanto al significato uomini, il Rossi (Grammm. 250) cita il seg. esempio:
(Var. al Rit. 129,12), il signore dell'alito fa vivere gli uomini tutti.
— 2) Equiv. a rx, all. 2.

, rex-it (An. III, 3,10), sostant. corrisp. a rx (V.); cognizione, sapere, scienza, nozione.

rexent (?), rexenti (?), Varr. di rx-ti (al Rit. 1,5).
, rexenti (Rit. 35,3), V. rxti
, rexenti (?), V. sotto rxti.

, rexenti (?) (Rec. IV, 52), le due lavatrici, imbiancatrici o feltratrici (V. rx-ti) Iside e Nephti.

rexes, uccidere, immolare, scannare (soprattutto gli olocausti). Confr. uccidere, trafiggere.
2) — Forse equiv. al seg.:

, rexes (D. K. I. 70, 6), tagliare, intagliare; formare, figurare col taglio o coll'intaglio. — Fendere (V. il prec.).

, rex-t (Louvre A, 88), (Pierret, Ét. I, 15) entablement?

rex-t (Leps. Ausw. 12,13), sost. equiv. a rx, all. 1 a 5, cioè:
1) — scienza, conoscenza, ecc.
2) — numero, ciò che è contato, specificazione, enumerazione, conto, lista, catalogo, indice, elenco, registro, ragguaglio, rapporto, resoconto, tavola, .
, rex-t àri, conto di ciò che vi è, espressione equiv. a: ecco l'enumerazione, ecco il

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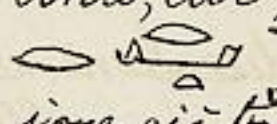
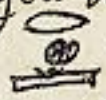
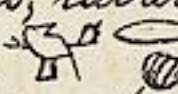
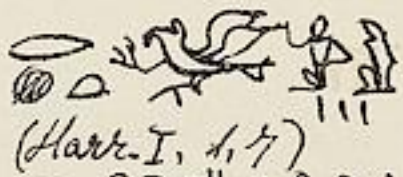
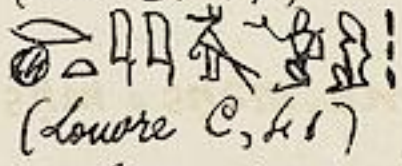
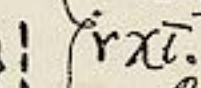
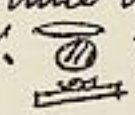
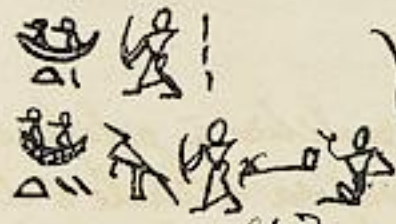
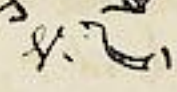
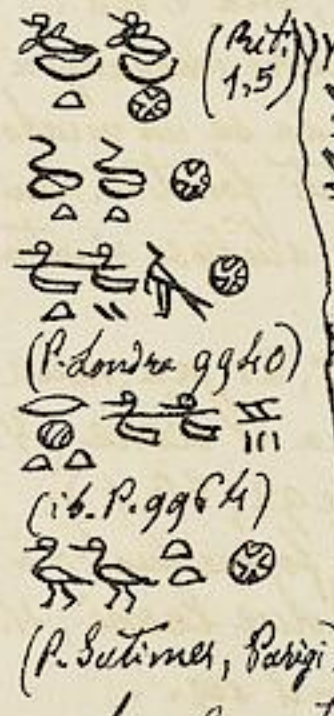
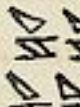
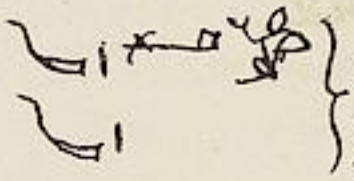
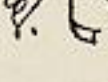
conto, cioè, à savoir.
 , quest'espressione, già tradotto da Chab. all'articolo  rx, si può anche interpretare: per fare il conto loro.
3) – Equiv. a rx, all. 1.
pa ḫ t, fullo, lavare.
V. anche  mārx.
(Champ. Dict. 80; Leps. Aelt. Text. 2.I, 30, var. al Rit. 17, 18).

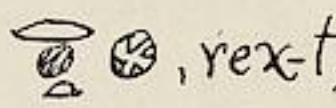
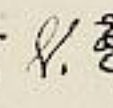

(Harr. I, 1, 7)

(Louvre C, 41)
les intimes
} rex-t-u, rex-ti-u
V. 
} rxt.
— Pierr. (Ét.) traduce il 2° gruppo: (V.  rx, all. 2).

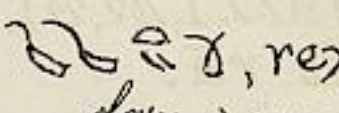
ed al seg..

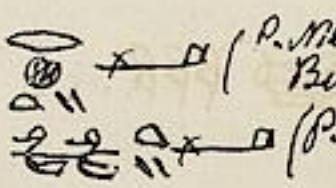

} rex-ti (P. Medico Berl. 15, 9, 10), (E) il gualcheraio.
V.  rx.


(Rit. 1,5)
(P. Londra 9940)
(ib. P. 9964)
(P. Sutimes, Parigi)
} rex-ti, preceduto da  , ed il primo da ; è il nome del luogo del Regno dei Morti ove stanno le lavatrici di Osiride, Iside e Nephti, che sono ad un tempo le sue prefiche; quindi questa espressione si può tradurre: la regione delle due lavatrici o delle due prefiche.
(Birch) Region of the dead;
(Pierr) les régions du lieu ou la région des deux couveuses; (Devéria) idem.
(Goiévin) la région des nids (les marais).


} rext (?) (V. sotto ā b) gualcheraio.
V.  rxti.

 , rex-t, V.  rx-ti.

 , rexti (Rec. IV, 144), sodare i panni, follare, gualcare, feltrare; folla, gualchiera.
pa ḫ t, m, fullo.


(P. Miss. meter, Bul.)
(P. Malet)
} rexti, equival. al prec.

, rext-ui, V. , rxnti.

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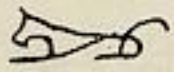
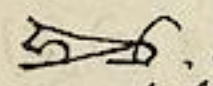
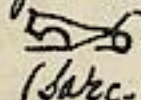
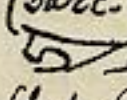
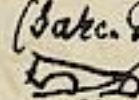


 . Questo geroglifico è polifono; ed oltre al suo valore letterale e alfabetico comune l od r, ha anche i valori sillabici àr, ār, ma o mau o mà o màu, ḥs, s'nā e nb. Quanto ai suoi valori ideografici allorchè costituisce da se un vocabolo, V. sotto i precitati fonetici. Dirò per comodità dello studioso ripetiamo che

1) — colle lettura àr, ār, ma, mau, mà, màu, designa il leone (V. per es. Rit. 17, 85 e 92; 53, 1);


(Sarc. di Vienna)

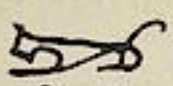

(Sarc. di Pietroburgo)

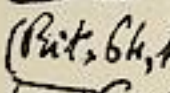

(Rit. 3, 1)

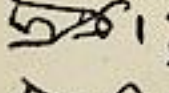
forme duali; i due leoni, V. il seg..

2) — colla lettura nb è una var. delle b. e. invece di (V.).

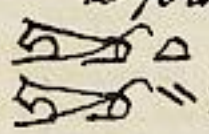
3) — Colle letture ḥs e s'nā è quasi sempre accompagnato da complementi fonetici o da determinativi speciali; Veggasi perciò sotto questi foneticì.


(Rit. 64, 11; 162, 1)

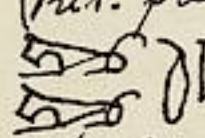

(ib. 132, 1)

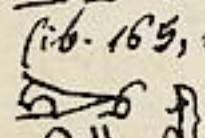

(ib. 62, 2)

corrispondono al prec. dell. 1, il dio Leone; designa il dio Sù, rappresentante e simbolizzante la forza del Sole (Rit. 17). Frequentissima le forme duali:


(Rit. prec.)

i due Leoni, nome che si dava alla coppia delle due divinità Sù e Tafnet, figli di Rà.


(ib. 165, 4, 8)


(ib. 153, 7)

Secondo Pierret (Panthéon égypt. C. II), questi due leoni designano la doppia forza dei due occhi solari.

, V. sotto ār.

, V. sotto ma, maḥs e mḥs.

V. sotto s'nā.

, V. sotto s'nā.

, rā (b.e.) (D. T. I, 102, 22), Var. di rā.

, V. p. seg. .

, V. p. seg. .

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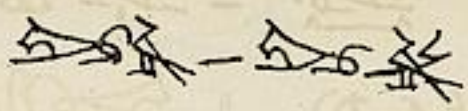
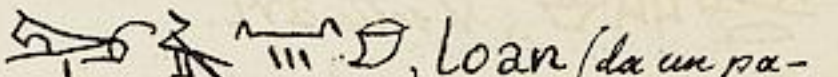
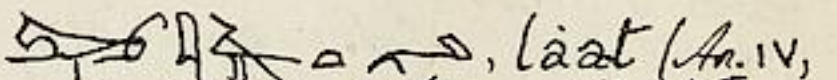
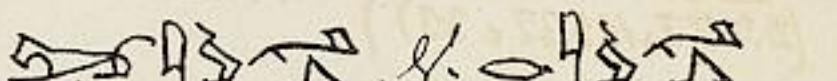
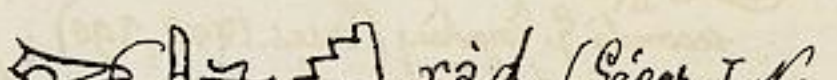
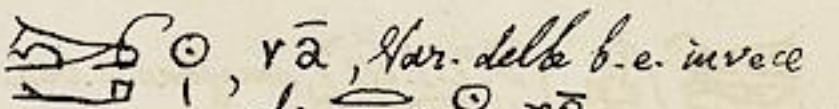


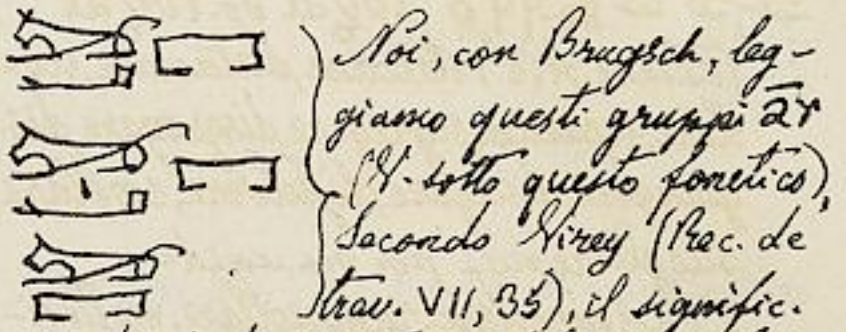
 , loan (da un papiro demot.; Z. 1876, 68), Brugsch trad. cerchio, anello, di metallo. Confr. λεον in aures, armillae manuum.

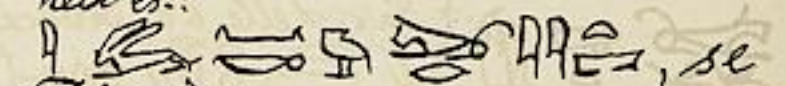
 , làat (An. IV, 44, 4), g. f., lato, parte, côté. 2) — Riva, sponda.

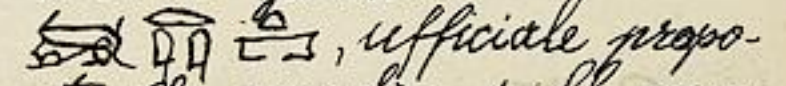
 , v. ràu.

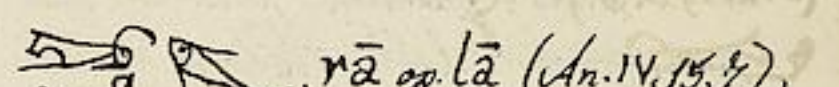
 , ràd (Géogr. I, n. 1141), v. rd.

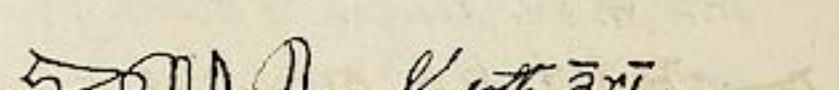
 , rā, Var. della b. e. invece di rā.

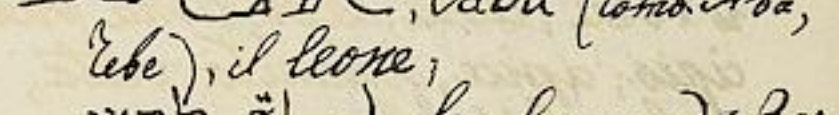
 Noi, con Brugsch, leggiamo questi gruppi ār (v. sotto questo fonetico), secondo Virey (Rec. de trav. VII, 35), il significato fond. di questo vocabolo è: qualunque sito o luogo, la cui entrata è guardata, custodita, consegnde; luogo o sito custodito, porta custodita; — e quindi anche l'azione di guardare, custodire, montare la guardia; — ed anche il sost.: guardia, consigne, come nell'es.:

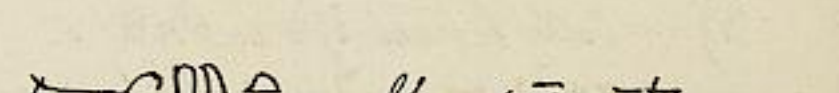
 , se tu sei di guardia.

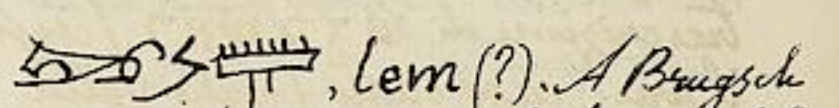
 , ufficiale proposto alla guardia od alla sorveglianza di un posto; — forse anche semplicemente un maggiordomo. — Da questo significato fondamentale sono derivati gli altri che noi abbiamo registrati all'art ār.

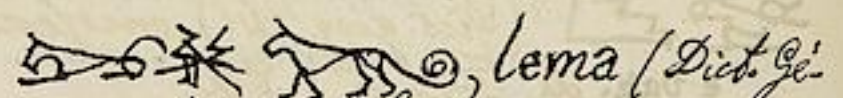
 , rā op. lā (An. IV, 15, 7), pesce, storione.

 , v. sotto ārī.

 , lābu (Tomb. Abd-Ebe), il leone;
לָבִיא, لبـاءة, leo, leena; λαβι (C. M., T, ⸗) leena, (π-) ursus.

 , v. sotto ār-īt.

 , lem (?). A Brugsch pare designi un grado di parentela, un quid simile a figliastro, figliastra, figlio naturale o bastardo.

 , lema (Dict. Géog. 455), il leone.
Fonet. affine a lābu (v. qui sopra).

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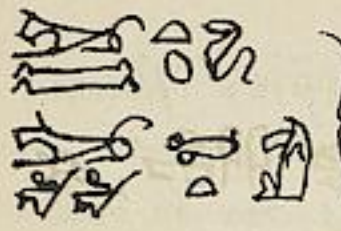
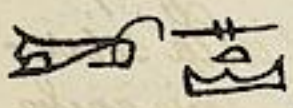
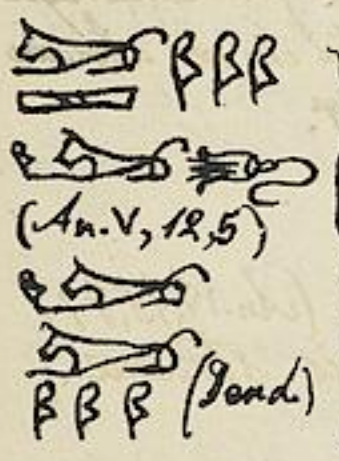
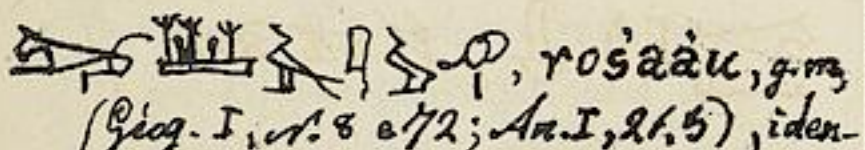
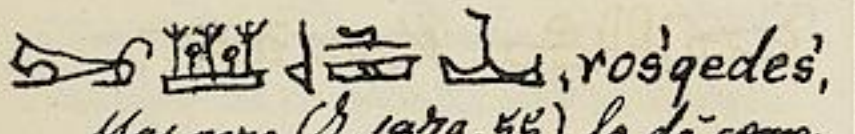
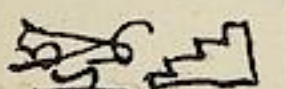

(Z. Z. I. II, 44, A-D), var. delle b.e. invece di rnn-t.

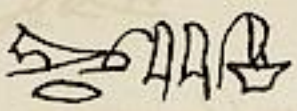

, omofono e var. delle b.e. di ro-st.

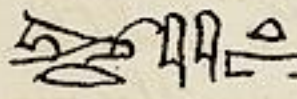

omofoni e varianti delle b.e. di rs'.

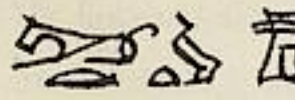

, ros'aàu, g.m. (Gèog. I, n. 8 e 72; An. I, 21, 5), identico all'eb. ראש, arab. رأس, assiro ri'su, testa, capo; cima, principio; apice, sommità, vetta, colmo, Gipfel, sommo; — supremo, capo, principe.

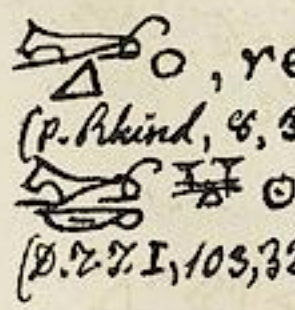

, ros'qedes', Maspero (Z. 1879, 55) lo dà come trascrizione di קדש ראש (cons. il prec.), capo santo (meglio vetta santa), città vicina al monte Carmelo e sulla riva del mare.


(Dict. géog. 741), omofono e var. di rd.

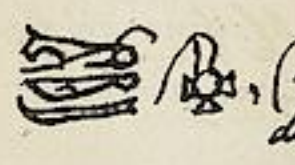

, v. sotto ārī.

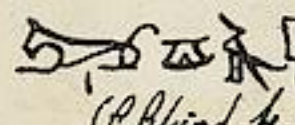

, v. sotto ār-tt.


, v. sotto ār-ut, ār-tu.


v. rk.

, loka (Abusimbel, Rams. II), secondo G. Rawlinson (Trans. 1882, 390), può essere il Lake di Assurnazirpal, all'Ovest dell'Eufrate. — Della stessa opinione sono Haigh e Schrader.


, (Z. Z. III), omofono e var. di rkh.


, logaī op. rogaī (P. Rhind, 4, 6) staccare, distaccare, scostare, separare, segregare, disgregare, disgiungere, dislegare, dissolvere, scollare, sciogliere, ecc. — per via umida.
2) — Ammollare, rammollare, mollificare.
λωκ (?) mollis, tener fieri (ex cogitando); ϯλοκλεκ (?) emollire. — ⲥⲓⲕ essere tenero, morbido; ammollirsi; ⲥⲓⲕⲉ mollificare; ⲥⲓⲕ tenero, molle.

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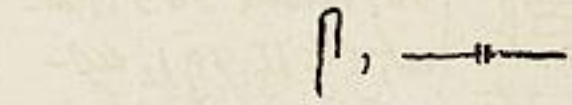
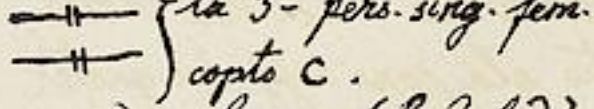
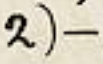


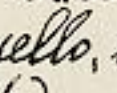
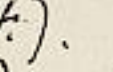
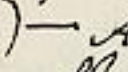
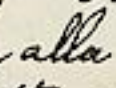


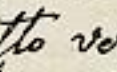
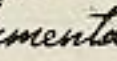
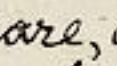
6, 1) — Affisso pronominale della 3ª pers. sing. fem.; identico al copto C.

2) — forma debole di  su, collo stesso significato: questa cosa, questo, ciò.

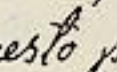
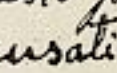
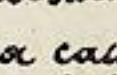
— Anche affisso pronominale masc.; quello, lui, ecc. (Louvre C, 108, Pierr. Ét.).

3) — Antico prefisso verbale, che serve alla formazione di un nuovo concetto verbale. Il suo significato fondamentale è: fare, causare, cagionare, occasionare, ecc., e perciò questo prefisso è chiamato prefisso causativo o fattitivo, e chiamasi forma causativa o fattitiva la voce verbale che ne è affetta.

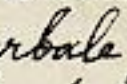
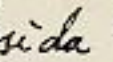
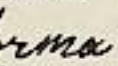
Così da  ànχ, vivere, si ha la forma causativa  s-ànχ, far vivere, vivificare, nutrire; da  MEN, ϣHN, mantenere, si ha la forma  S-MEN, CMN (P.), CEϣNϬ (M.), constituere.

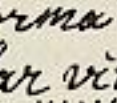
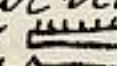
Nel precedente esempio ed in parecchi altri l'  corrisponde al copto C; nella maggior parte dei casi però sia nel demotico che nel copto, l'antico prefisso geroglifico si perde, o si trasforma, per lo più in  , T, TA, dare, come da ωνϧ vivere si ha TANϧO (M.), TANQO (P.), verificare, oppure in  , P, P̄, ϵP, facere, come in ϵPωνϧ vivum capere, propr.: lasciar vivere, lasciar la vita.

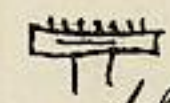
Daremo al loro fonetico le principali forme causative geroglifiche che si sono trovate sui monumenti o sui papiri.

4) — Equival. alla congiunzione  st,  sta,  stt, allora, ora, quando, come, ecc.; — ed anche col significato della congiunzione e.

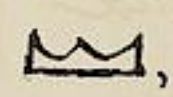
5) — (Denkm. II, 35) è variante di S, per designare una specie di anitra od oca.

6) — Colla lettura àfd,  è propria designazione del numero 4; e la sua duplicazione  op.  , colla lettura χnm, è eguale a 4+4, cioè rappresenta il numero 8.

7) —  colla lettura SS ha un altro valore ideografico, V. il vocabolo  SS.

 , frequentemente nelle iscrizioni delle ultime epoche usato alfabeticamente invece della lettera .

(Sap. Blacas, al Rit. 31, 1) invece di del Rit. di Torino, e perciò equiv. a , all. 2/4. anche il prec.).

 , trovasi nelle più antiche epoche

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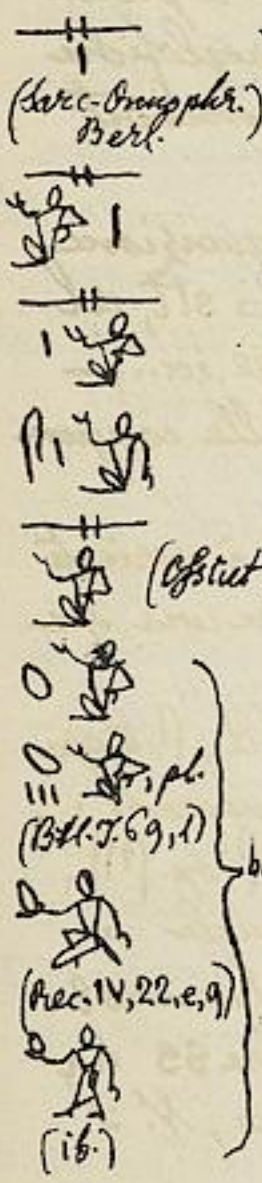
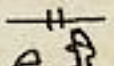
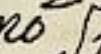
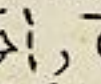
col fonetico S, ma ordinariamente ha il suono ST (V.).

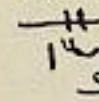


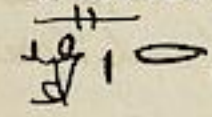
se (femm.  evarr. st), , uomo [fem. ] femmina, donna].

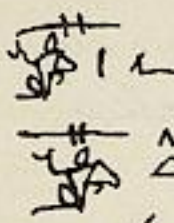
2) — Uomo, individuo, persona, uno, qualcuno; senza distinzione di sesso. Confr. il copto ϣϧ nella espres. ϩⲉⲛ ϣϧ ϩⲉⲛ ϣϧ ....., alii..... alii..... .

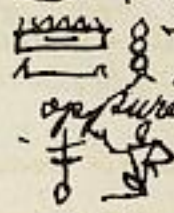
Plur. ,  , sg. se-neb, ciascuno, ciascuna, ogni persona, ognuno, tutti, tout le monde.

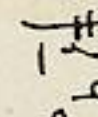
3) — Frequent. usato nello stesso senso in cui si adopera il copto ϣϧ nei vocaboli ϣⲁⲛⲱⲓⲕ pistor, ϣⲁⲛϩⲟⲙⲛⲧ faber ararius, ecc., o l'ebr. אִישׁ in אִישׁ אֱמֶת veritiero, אִישׁ עֹבֵד agricoltore, אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה guerriero, ecc.;

 se-beś (P. Mod.) è detto uno che vomita, che soffre di vomito o di diarrea.

 se-r-hru (Sall. I, V, 7) (Masp., Geer. epist. 29), journalier, litter.: homme pour le jour, uomo alla giornata.

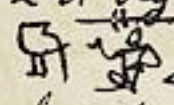
 se-n-mā-t (Louvre, Palette 3 a 5; Pierret, Ét. II, 89), uomo di verità, uomo giusto, il giusto.

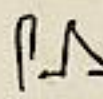
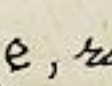
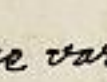
4) — Uomo, vir, persona nella migliore età, nell'età virile. Le quattro età sono così designate: , fanciullo, ragazzo;  giovane, garzone;

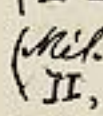
 , uomo, vir;

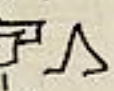
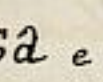
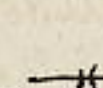
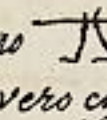
, vecchio.

5) — Padrone, mastro, corrisp. al copto ϣϧ magister. — Si può riferire al signif. dell'all. 2 il seg. esempio:

 m-se-ḥer-f, che Masp. (Trans. 1880, 29) traduce: individualmente, a testa, per ciascuno.

 (Mél. d'Arch. II, 126) se, rare varianti di  sa e di  sȧ.

 (a.) (Masp., Z. 1885, 7)

— Il segno  , quando anche sia vero che nelle antiche epoche abbia questo valore fonetico e ideografico, come afferisce Maspero, — è indubitabile che ha per fonetico comune, anche nelle iscrizioni dell'antico impero  sb op.  àsb, op. 

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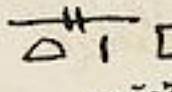
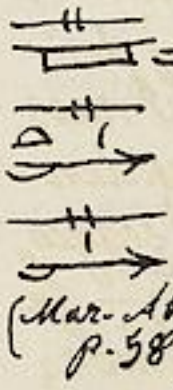
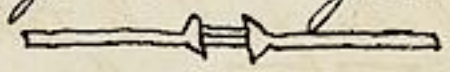
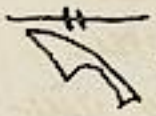
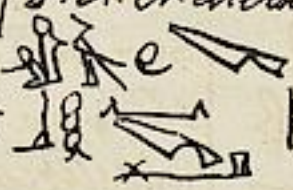
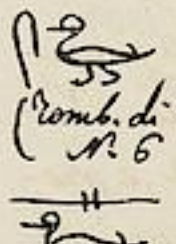
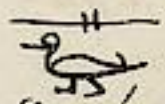
māsb. V. dunque i suoi valori ideografici sotto questi fonetici.


, se (P. Harr. I, 15, b. 5), pietra; V. st.


(Mar. Abyd., p. 58)

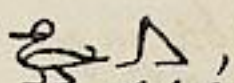
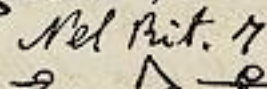
se (opp. ses), chiavistello, catenaccio, stanghetta della serratura, serratura.
Questa stanghetta si trova disegnata colla seguente forma:


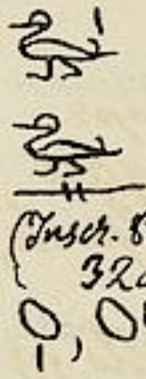

, se (Stel. Mettern.), Variante di  e sau e sinonimo di bḥn.


(Tomb. di Ti, N. 6)

(Tomba a Saqqarah)

(Denkm. II, 92)

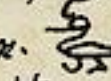
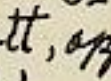
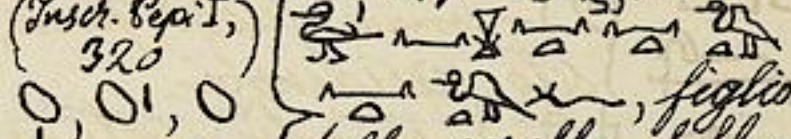
se, vocab. antiq., designa una specie di anitra impiegata in varii modi nelle offerte.
— Oca od anitra in generale (Naril., Drawings, 1880, 132; Journ. Asiat. 1883, 38, Masp.).

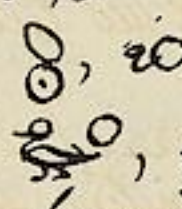

, se, Var. di s ?
Nel Rit. 75, 3, v'ha l'espress.:  , che Pierret trad.: les détours et les couloirs.


(Inscr. Pepi I, 320)

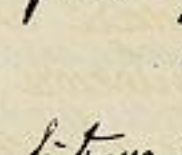
(b.e., Esneh)

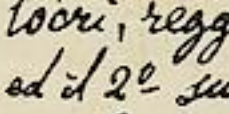
(b.e., El-Kab)

se, wse (M.), figlio.
fem. se-t,  , sett, opp.  ta-se.
 , figlio della sorella della madre della madre di lui, cioè: figlio della zia della madre di lui, cioè: nipote della nonna di lui.

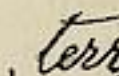
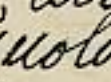

(b.e.) se-rā, figlio del Sole, titolo dei Faraoni;
fem. se-t-rā, figlia del Sole, titolo delle regine effettive.

Si trova il primo sul cartello di Ritocri, reggente della XXVI dinast. ed il 2° sul cartello di Cleopatra III moglie e sorella di Tolomeo X, reggente dopo la morte di costui.


hor-se àst, Horo-figlio-di-Iside, frequentissimo nome proprio d'uomo, conservato nel copto ϣρϲιϩϲ, ϣρϲιϩϲε, e trascritto in greco Αρσῆσις.


, se-ui, rarissima forma duale (Insc. Pepi I, 466).

(Levi, Casa fun., Brera)

se, terreno, regione, suolo in generale. V. il più comune  st.
2) — V.  sa.

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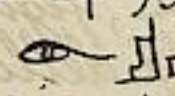
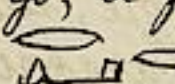
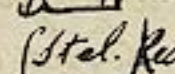
se, se-t, g. f., 1) propr.: sedile, sedia, seggio. 2) – comune: luogo, posto, sito, residenza.


prender posto, fissare il domicilio, stanziarsi, fermar la dimora.

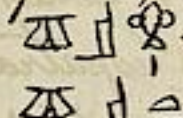
..., al posto di..., in luogo di...:

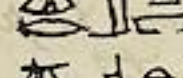
, al suo luogo, a proposito.

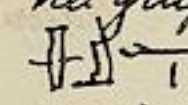

(Stel. Kuban, 5)

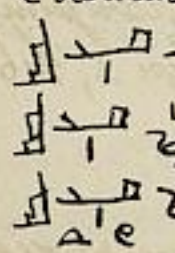

(Canopo, 15)

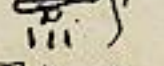
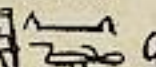
riporre al sito primitivo, far ritornare al sito anteriore, restituire al suo posto, rimettere a posto.

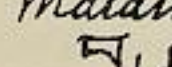

xer-se her..., ca-qpe (?), ca-ḥphi (M.) sub, sotto gli ordini di, sotto il potere di...

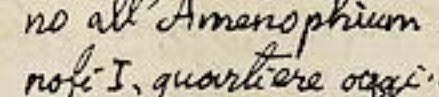

, se-ā, sp. se-dod, il posto o il luogo della mano, nei gruppi.

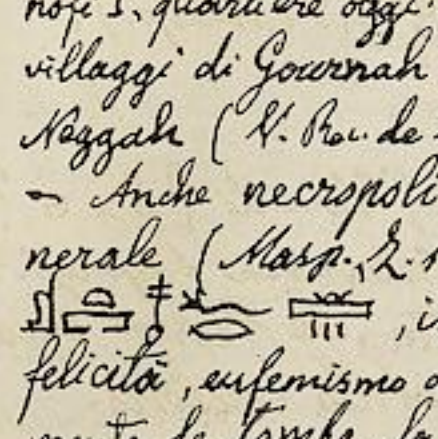

e varianti } V. sotto ⊢ àm.


(P. Med. di Berl. 3, 2, 3 e 4, 7, 2; 15), spesso legato od in parallelismo con


mn-t, 
qsn,
smr, (E) qꜣꜣ, febris acuta, dolor; designa una determinata specie di malattia, sofferenze o dolori;

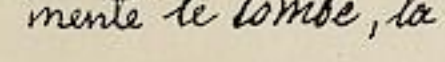

(ib. 13) ha lo stesso significato, e una malattia particolare di una certa gravità, come peste, epidemia.


, la residenza del Faraone.


(Mar. Abyd. I, cap. 5)

(plur.)

letter.: il luogo grande, al sing. designa il naos, la residenza, il seggio di un dio; – l'occidente; – la tomba. – Al plur.: le tombe;


, i luoghi, designa, come il plur. prec., le tombe.

, il seggio dei signori della giustizia, designa il trono dei Faraoni.

se-mā, luogo giusto, opp. luogo di giustizia o di verità, oppure il posto o luogo vero; designazione perifrastica della Necropoli tebana, e probabilm. nome speciale del quartiere mortuario che si elevava attorno all'Amenophium o tomba di Amenofi I, quartiere oggi comprendente i villaggi di Gourneh e Drah-abu-l-Neggah (V. Rev. de trav. II, 164, 166). – Anche necropoli, tomba, in generale (Masp., J. 1882, 134).

, il luogo della felicità, eufemismo designante parimente le tombe, la necropoli.

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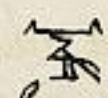
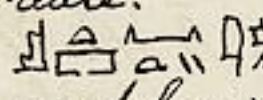
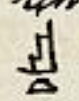
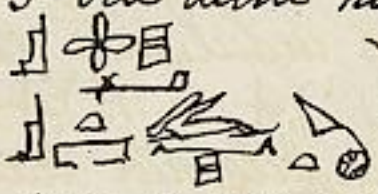
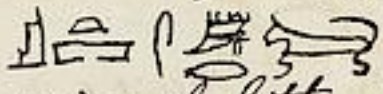
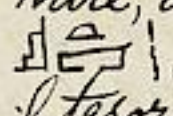
 i luoghi delle perfezioni auguste, nome dell'ipogeo dei principi della famiglia reale.

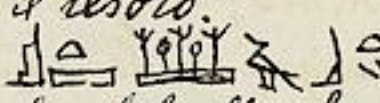
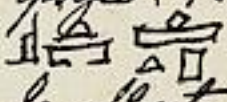
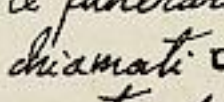
 , il luogo del mistero, uno dei siti dell'ipogeo, consacrato al culto funerario e dove si facevano certe cerimonie funebri.

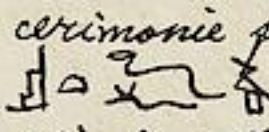
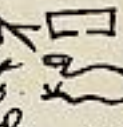
 , se-t àment (Sarc.), la residenza occidentale, nome della 5ª ora della notte.

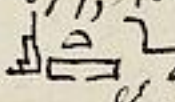
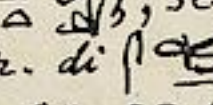
 se-unp, V. sotto unp.

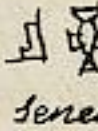
 , il luogo di dormire, il letto.

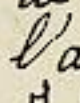
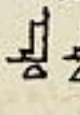
 , luogo dell'argento, il tesoro.

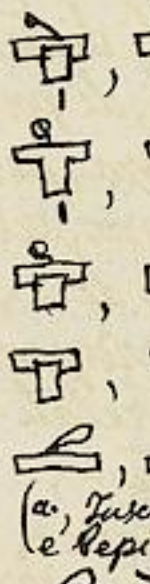
 , il luogo delle statuette funerarie, che serviva di passaggio per andare dalla sala del sarcofago al tesoro di un ipogeo. Vi si deponevano, in due nicchie  (luogo delle offerte funerarie), scavate nelle pareti, gli oggetti destinate alle offerte funerarie, ed in gabinetti laterali, chiamati  , gli strumenti ed arnesi del culto e delle cerimonie funebri.

 (De Roug. Rech. 69, 84), V. sotto  rfa.

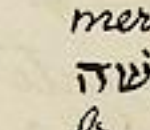
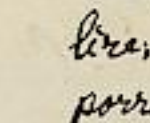
 , se-t-ses't,
Var. di  ss'd.

 , se-sa (Stela etiop. Nastasenea), Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 129)

trad.: la casa del taglio, il luogo del sacrificio, la cappella del sacrificio, l'abattoir, l'ammazzatoio. Confr.  e  sau. (idem, ibidem), i luoghi sacri, i templi.

 (a., Tuser. Unas e Repi, freq.) (ib.)

sa, signif. fond.: essere o andar dietro; stare alle spalle, nella schiena; — onde:
2) — sostenere, appoggiare, proteggere, difendere, essere un ritegno; — ed i sostant. corrisp.: V. sa.
3) — Agire, trattare, operare per di dietro, dietro le spalle; onde: giuntare, truffare, abbindolare, ingannare, sorprendere.
4) — Dorso, dosso, schiena, le spalle, il lato di dietro.
5) — Avverb.: dietro alle spalle, per di dietro, indietro, addietro, dopo, in seguito.
6) — Prepos.: dopo, dietro, in seguito a....

— ca latus, angulus, pars; ad, versus, contra; co1, cw1, dorsum, humeri; trabs (quasi dorsum domus). אשה,  , fondare, sostenere, stabilire; אשש,  , fondare, stabilire, porre le fondamenta, affermare, render fermo, puntellare, sostenere, aiutare;

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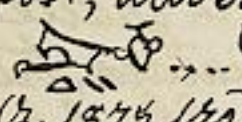
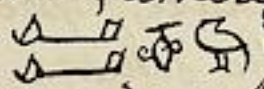
appoggiarsi, אֲשִׁיָּה fondamento, puntello, appoggio, sostegno; ⲥⲁⲥⲉ, fondamento, solidità, colonna, puntello, ecc. — עֲשָׁיָה spina dorsale, dorso, schiena.

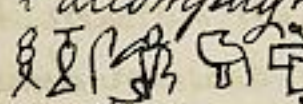
, m-sa

ḥer-sa } dello spazio e del tempo, significa: dietro, alle spalle, di dietro, dietro, dopo, in seguito di, di poi, quindi, mentre; — di sopra, per di sopra, sul lato di sopra, sul lato di, allato, sul dorso di...; — conforme, secondo, corrispondente; — verso, contro; - relativamente a..., concernente...; sull'atto di..... — ⲙⲉⲛⲉⲛⲥⲁ (M.), ⲙⲛⲛⲥⲁ (F.), ⲙⲛⲛⲉⲥⲁ (B.), post; ⲛⲥⲁ (F.M.B), ⲙⲛⲥⲁ (F.B.), post, adversus, in, apud.

 ..., ḥāti-m-sa... (Z. 1875, 170), essere preoccupato di..., tenere per.....

 ..., appagare il cuore in..., dietro..., cioè: contentare, soddisfare il cuore in o dietro.....

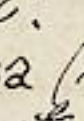
Dopo i verbi cantare, recitare, modulare, ecc., questo m-sa, seguito dal nome di uno strumento musicale, come flauto, lira, ecc., significa: coll'accompagnamento di...:



cantare con accompagnamento di lira. (K. An. IV, 12, 2; Masp. Genr. épist. 32).

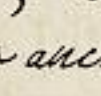
Si noti ancora la seg. frase:

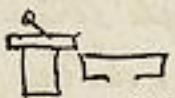
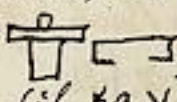
op.
rtā-sa, rdu-sa, du-sa, rāu-sa, costr. con ⲟ od ⲁⲩ, significa: voltar la schiena, le spalle a qualche cosa o persona, cioè rilasciare, abbandonare, non considerare; disprezzare, trascurare, mettersi dietro le spalle, mettere in non cale, lasciar da parte, negligere. — E quindi anche: rimettere, perdonare, aver indulgenza, essere indulgente (Caso. 9): ⲧⲥⲟ (F.), ⲧⲥⲁ (B.), ⲧⲁⲥⲟ, parcere, indulgenter tractare, indulgentia.

— 7) — Equiv. a  sa (V. ibid. gli esempi, e confr. in questo art. l'all. 2).

8) — (Z. 1874, 145; Dict. géo. 841), il segno designa anche il numero 600.

ⲥⲟ, ⲥⲟⲟ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, il numero 6; ⲥⲉ = 60; ⲥⲉⲩⲩⲉ (Z.), ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲩⲉ (M.), ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ = ⲩⲩⲉ (F.M.), il numero 600; - ⲥⲓⲥⲓ sei, ⲟⲩⲥⲓⲥⲓ sessanta.

9) — Equiv. a  sa (per es. Louvre C, 170, l. 5 e 6).


(Rouq. Elf. St. XVII)

(Ib. 39, V)

(Rit. 64, 21)
sa, il luogo di rifugio, di ricovero; asilo, albergo; coperto, alloggio. — Stalla (J. de Rouq. Elf. 39, V).

2) — Speciale designazione della regione delle tombe, la tomba, l'inferno,

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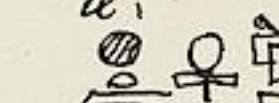
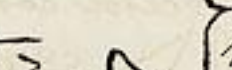
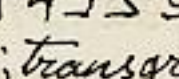
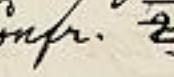
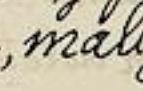
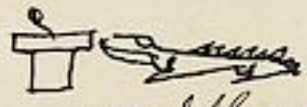
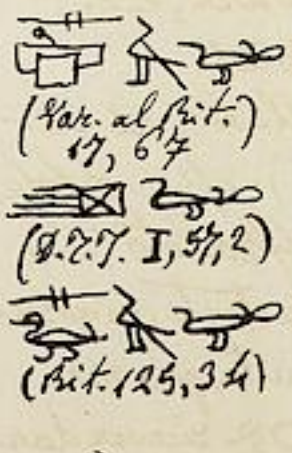
il mondo sotterraneo.
3) — Muro, muraglia, parete:
 (Rit. l. c.)
chiuso è il muro della cinta.

(Sarc. Torino)
sa, andar dietro, di dietro, dopo; seguire; — montare sul dorso; montare, salire, ascendere; — andare, passare; — venir incontro.
V. sà.
CE progredi; transgredi; transire; πωϣ andare, procedere.
sasa (V.) è una forma raddop. e causativa del prec.
 , s-set (E, 48, 7) è un'altra forma caus., che E. identifica con cωcι, ἐπαίρειν, sustollere; e che signif. fugare, scacciare.
2) — (E. 161, 14 e seg.) cedere, labi; cader in basso, cader giù.
Confr.  sa.

(C 26, Louvre) (Edfu, Mar.) (Sall. II, 10, 7) (Deakm. VI, 115, 28)
sa, esser sazio, satollo, pieno, saziato, satollato, sfamato. — Sfamare, saziare, saturare, soddisfare. — Sazietà, abbondanza, nutrimento, alimento, cibo.
CEI (?), CI (?. M.), saturari, satiari, satur esse; CHO (?) satiare se; ET-CHOO (M.) satiatus; CEI, CI, (π), satietas, abundantia.
Caus.  S-SA, TCIE, TCIO, satiare, saturare, potare, potum dare.
2) — (C 26, Louvre; Pierr. T. H. II, 58; P. Prisse) saggezza, savrò, saggio. Var. di  sa; onde il seg., all. 1.

sa, saggio, savio, astuto, abile (V. il prec., all. 2); epiteto di Thot.
V. ss'sau.
2) — Bara var. di sa (V. ob. l'esempio).

 , sa (Calend. Esneh), uno delle molte designazioni del coccodrillo.


(Var. al Rit. 17, 67) (P. P. T. I, 57, 2) (Rit. 125, 34)
sa, letter.: trattare per di dietro, signif.: sorprendere, ingannare; pensare ed operare con malizia, con malignità, con astuzia.
2) — Sost., g. f., sorpresa, inganno, malizia, malignità,

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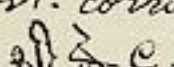
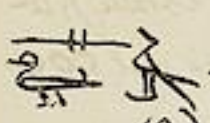
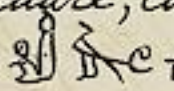
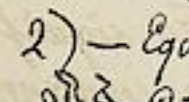
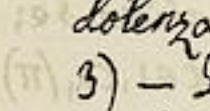
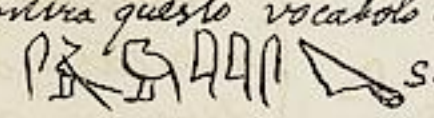
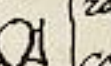
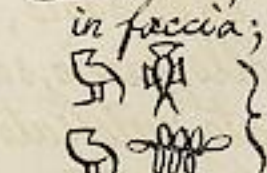
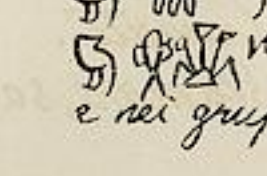
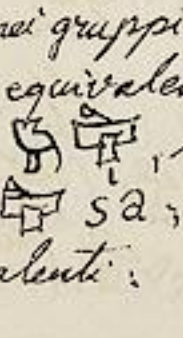
pensiero astuto, malizioso; — stato di una cosa che va a rovescio, che va male; insuccesso.
Confr. שָׁוְא menzogna, falsità, fraudolenza; disavventura, rovina, esizio.
3) — Disprezzare, disdegnare, sconsiderare (Rit. 125, 34); — ed i passivi corrisp.
4) — Essere indebolito, fiaccato, snervato, debilitato; essere o rendere debole, fiacco, frale; — miserabile, misero, infelice, calamitoso, meschino, vile, basso, abbietto, piccolo, deficient (Birch, al Rit. 17, 67). — Ed i sost. corrisp..
v.  sau ed il seg..
5) — (Pierr. e Le Page, al Rit. 17, 67) impuro, immondo; — sporco, sucido, lordo, sudicio; — ed i sost. corrisp..
נִיא lordo, sozzo; imbrattare; טְנֵא, טְנָאָה, sucidume, lordura, immondezza, sterco.

 , sa (Chab., P. Mag. Harr., p. 12), tener fermo, stringere, tenere.
— Guardare, conservare, ecc.,
v.  sau.
2) — Equiv. al prec. all. 4, ed a  sau (V.); esser debole, fiacco, fiaccato, affralito; — in oppos. ad esser forte, potente, vigoroso. עָזַז esser stretto, angusto, premere; אָזַל ammalarsi; אָסַף ricever danno, esser violato; אָשַׁם esser desolato, devastato; אִיד distruzione, rovina, danno; אָנַס violenza, oppressione; אָנוּס costretto.

 , sa (Rit. 17, 37), אֵשׁ, fuoco, incendio od atrocità della guerra, fervore dell'ira.
Cald. אִשָּׁא, afsir. isu, fuoco.
Al Rit. l. c. Birch, De Rougé e Pierret traducono bruciare, brûler, to burn.
Ma noi crediamo che in questo luogo convenga meglio il senso tormentare, tanto più che anche altrove s'incontra questo vocabolo come var. di  samīs.

sa. Il segno (e varr.) rappresenta un fascio di corde, ed il segno  un legaccio di corde. Ambedue designano la spina dorsale, la colonna vertebrale, la schiena, il dosso (V. 2. 1864, 1, 2 e 3; e contr. sa, all. 4). — E quindi anche 2) — dietro, indietro, a tergo; in opposiz. a m-ḥer, avanti in faccia; specialm. nei gruppi  b.e.  equivalenti a m-sa m-sa-ḥa  , V. sotto sa; e nei gruppi equivalenti:

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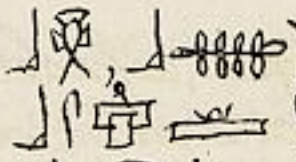
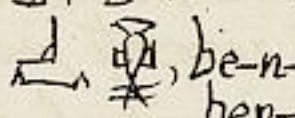

be-sa


be-n-sa, op. ben-sa

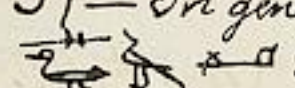
preposiz. ed avverb. del tutto equiv. alla prec. m-sa.

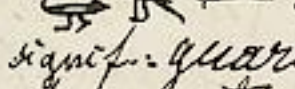
Per altri valori verbali di questi ultimi gruppi, V. sotto bsa.

sa-ha, esser dietro alle spalle di qualcuno, per iscopo di difesa; onde il prec. m-sa-ha (V. al. prec., in fine).

— Equiv. a CAMBENGE (M.) post.

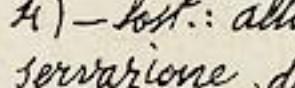
3) — In generale, affine coi vocab.

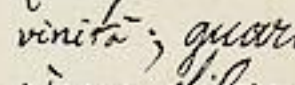
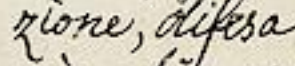

sa.


sau, signif.: guardare, custodire, difendere, proteggere, aver attenzione per; onde la forma riflessa

sau-su (Inscr. Sepi I, 414), che Masp. trad. se garer de.....

4) — Astr.: atto di protezione, di preservazione, detto specialmente dell'azione protettrice e conservatrice della divinità; guardia, custodia, protezione, difesa, appoggio, sostegno; rimedio, preservativo; talismano, amuleto (P. Rhind, 15,4; 34,5); incanto, incantesimo protettore (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 216); — conservazione, salute.

Plur.: 


met-n-sa (Stela del Louvre), lettor. esaminatore della conservazione, designa il sorvegliante, l'ispettore della conservazione nel tempio (). — V. però, l'all. 6.

5) — (Denkm. IV, 31, d) Genio tutelare, divinità protettrice.

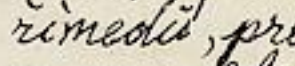
6) — Lieblein (Z. 1876, 39) osserva che nei primi tempi i segni e avevano anche il significato di corporazione militare, guardia del corpo, guardia, φυλακή; corrisp. al prec. signif. protezione, difesa; quindi (l. c. p. 43) egli traduce il titolo met-n-sa (V. all. 4) capitano, comandante di dieci (met) gendarmi e guardie; ed i titoli

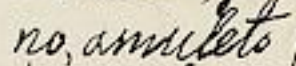
mer-sa

sa-ūr (Denkm. II, 136, b)

(ib. 42 e 43) capo della guardia, capo-guardia, Garde-chef.

7) — Però, secondo le ricerche di Chabas, e significano tribù, sezione, famiglia, classe, serie, corporazione in generale. Tradotto φυλή nel decreto di Canopo. — Quindi i titoli prec. mer-sa e sa-ūr si debbono tradurre: capo classe, capo di o della classe.

I monumenti menzionano le cinque classi () nell'ordine , 1ª classe, 2ª classe, 3ª classe, 4ª classe, 5ª classe, le quali tutte insieme sono chiamate  tutte le cinque classi.

È questa menzione trovasi in una classificazione di sacerdoti; quindi sa è ancora da tradursi ordine o classe sacerdotale (Z. 1864, 17), la quale è però rappresentata specialmente dal gruppo  neter-sa (Pleyte,

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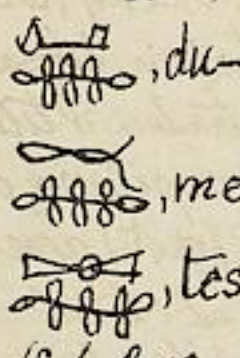
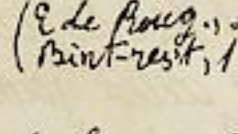
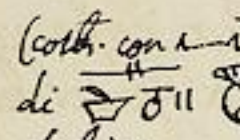
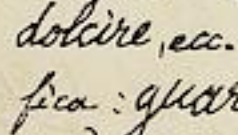
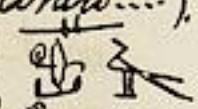
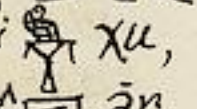
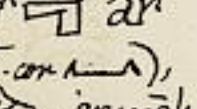
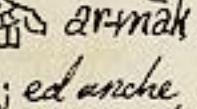
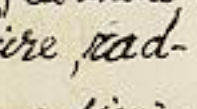
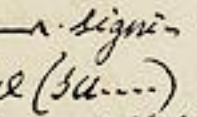
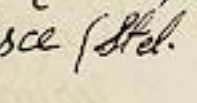
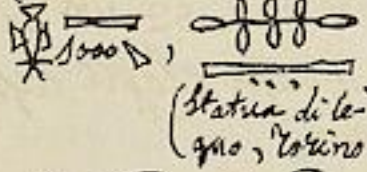
Rec. de trav. XI, 62).

— Ora alcuni esempi:

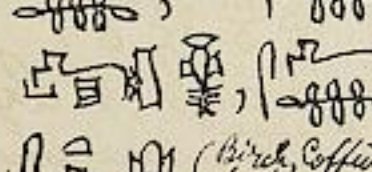
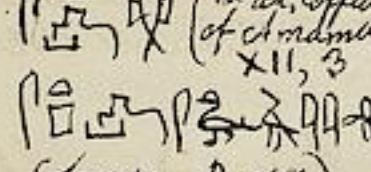
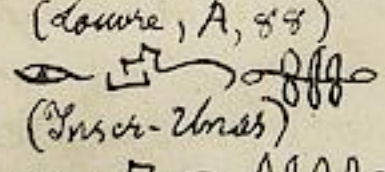
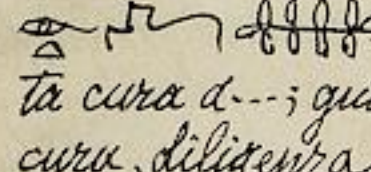
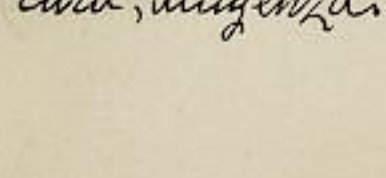
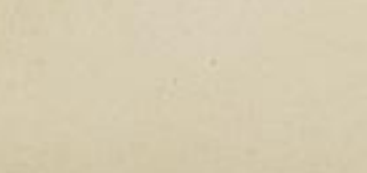




(E. Le Page, Stèl. Bint-resit, 133)

àr-sa, du-sa, mḥ-sa, tes-sa: difendere, proteggere, riparare, preservare, guardare, scampare (… da …, contro …). Sinon. di  s-ura, di  xu, di  àr nḥ (costr. con ), di  àr-nāk (costr. con ), di  s-xu; ed anche di s-bni, addolcire, raddolcire, ecc. — Costr. con significa: guarire, praticare (su …) un'operazione che guarisce (Stel. di Bactan, l. 17).

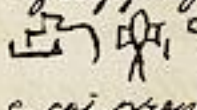
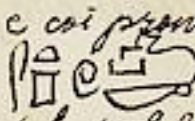
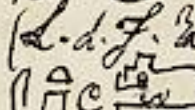
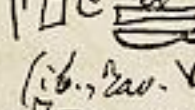

(Sinn. Rec. 22, 3; V, 10)

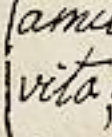
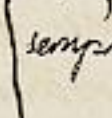
(Statua di legno, Torino)

sa-ta, Varianti di sn-ta.

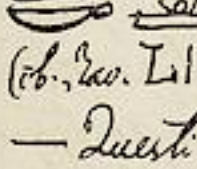
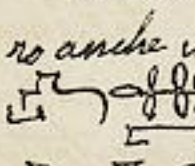
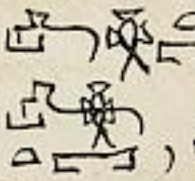
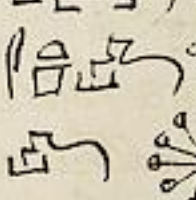
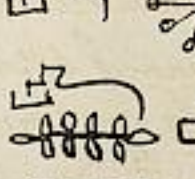
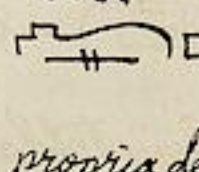
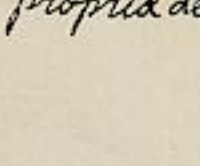




(Birch, Coffin of Amenhotep, XII, 3)

(Louvre, A, 88)

(Inscr. Ubnas)

sotep-sa, àr-sotep-sa, costrutto con , od ; far atto di protezione, esercitar la protezione, esercitare il sa (su …, …) (Pierr. Ét. I, 20). — Accordare la più ricercata cura a …; guardare colla somma cura, diligenza, o attenzione a … — trattare, proteggere, difendere, ecc. colla somma cura, attenzione, ecc.; fare le più accurate preparazioni (Inscr. Ubnas). — Quindi in generale: difendere, proteggere, guardare, preservare, ecc., equival. al semplice sa ed al prec. àr-sa. — Fondamentalmente però sotep-sa significa indossare, apporre i talismani o gli amuleti di protezione a una persona (anzitutto a re), per preservarla dal male (Stela C, 65, Louvre). — Onde

i gruppi preceduti,  , plur., e coi pronomi affissi:  (L. d. F. Inv. V, 4)  (ib., Inv. V, 7)  (ib., Inv. LIX, a, 5)

sono tradotti da Schiaparelli (L. d. F.: Testo p. 116, 117): il tuo sotep, il tuo amuleto (di vita,  ogni simil. ).

— Questi stessi gruppi sotep-sa sono anche usati nel senso dei seguenti:


(P. P. L. I, 20)

(Dict. géog. 303)






sotep-sa, il luogo cui spetta la più scelta e ricercata attenzione, luogo della protezione, luogo che è a difendere prima di ogni altra cosa; propria designazione del palazzo reale,

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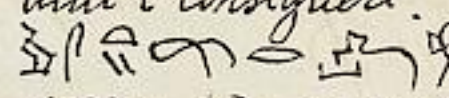
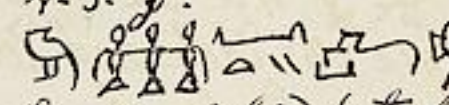
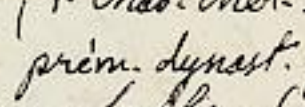
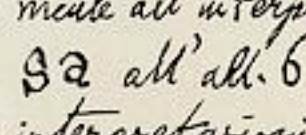
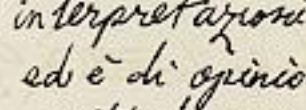
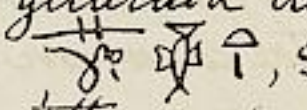
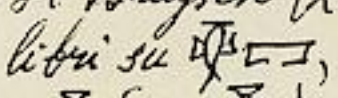
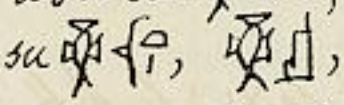
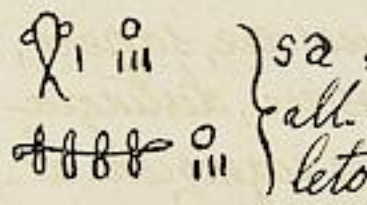
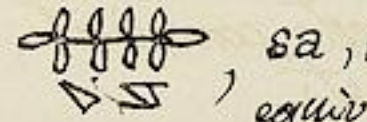
reale luogo di abitazione e dimora del Faraone, della corte regia, — e quindi anche: il re, il Faraone medesimo, cioè colui sul quale si esercita il sa degli Dei e degli uomini: (Burton, Excerpta, p. 83), io era in favore presso il re più che tutti i consiglieri:  (K. H. T. IV, 41), un messaggio al re V. S. F.  (Goodw. Rec. IV, pl. 43), (stabilito sul suo trono) nel palazzo reale. (V. Chab. Mél. III, 254; De Rougé, 6 prém. dynast. p. 111). — Lieblein (Z. 1874, 40), conformemente all'interpretazione che egli dà a sa all'all. 6, combatte le precedenti interpretazioni di questo sotep-sa, ed è di opinione che esso significhi piuttosto casa della guardia del re. — Nell'iscr. della tomba di Numhotep egli ha trovato il titolo  che egli traduce: Elite-Garde, capo della casa della guardia; — ed altrove:  , lo scienziato, lo scriba della guardia del corpo. — Il gruppo  (Annali di Thotm. III) è da Lieblein tradotto: la guardia del re.  , s-red sa (Dendera, tetto, camera di Sokar), riparare, guardare, custodire, vegliare, su qualcuno con crescente attenzione. — H. Brugsch (Z. 1871, 44) menziona libri su  , su  e su .

(Inscr. Pepi I, 12, 44) } sa, equival. al prec., specialmente coi significati degli allinea 3 e seg. (V. ibidem gli esempi).

 } sa, sost. equiv. al prec., all. 4; talismano, amuleto, ecc.

 , sa, misura di lunghezza equiv. a $\frac{1}{8}$ di schoinion, ossia 2 braccia e mezzo.

2) — Misura di superficie, pure equiv. ad $\frac{1}{8}$ di schoinion quadrato (V. Leps, Über eine Inschr. im Tempel v. Edfu, p. 104).

3) — Una pezza di terreno della superficie di circa 200 braccia quadrate (secondo Leps. equiv. alla pra ad.); come noi diciamo una giornata di campo, un'ettara di prato.

4) — Terreno, suolo, in generale.

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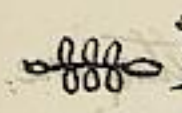
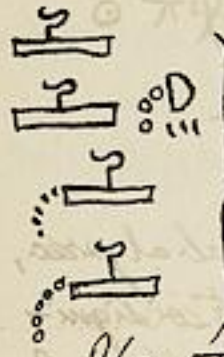
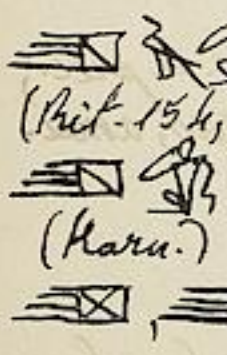
~~  ~~ , sa-u, V. ~~~~ sa, allinea 6 e 7.

 sa (?) (An. VI, 3, 4; D. K. J. 40, B, freq.) misurare; 2) – (D. l. c.) סָאתָה, staio, moggio, nome di una misura delle cose aride.

Una סָאתָה = $\frac{1}{3}$ di אֵיפָה = 6 קַב, ed è la capacità di 144 uova (II Re, 7, 1 e 8).

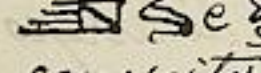
– Maspero (Trans. 1890, 28) crede che forse il fonetico di questi gruppi è ḥq; V. ḥq-t.

 (Rit. 154, 8) sa, conoscere, sapere, riconoscere, distinguere, aver cognizione di..; esser sapiò, saggio, sapiente; –

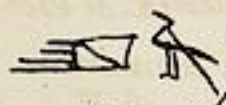
– Esser noto, conosciuto, palese, manifesto.

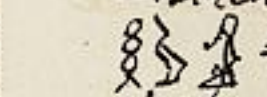
– Cognizione, conoscenza, facoltà di conoscere per riflessione interna od esterna; – sapienza, sarviezza.

cor, coor (Z.), cognoscere, scire.

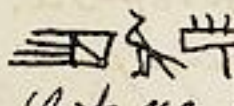
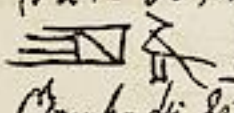
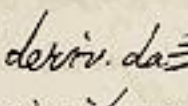
 (Rit. 125, 61), conoscitore (Chab.: investigatore) dei cuori, nome del guardiano della porta della Sala della psicostasia, o del tribunale di Osiride.

– Birch traduce questo nome Toucher of Hearts. – Egli traduce pure to touch questo verbo al Rit. 148, 5; 154, 8. – (Pierret) connaisseur (125, 61), toucher (148, 5), goûter (154, 8).

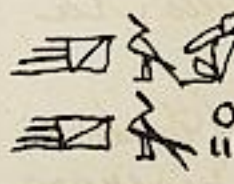
 , sa (Rit. 17, 24 e 47), secondo Goodw., il genio della saviezza. È un Dio frequentemente menzionato nel Rituale. Sa, Ḥeḥ e Ḥeḥu costituivano gli spiriti di Ermopoli (Rit. 114, 4; 116, 3).

– Birch traduce i due nomi associati  ḥu sa (Rit. 17, 24; 149, 81 e 83) Taste and Touch.

– Brugsch, come Goodw., lo considera come una var. del prec., nel senso che esso rappresenta la sapienza, la savrezza, la scienza, ecc. divinizzata, cioè personificata in una divinità.

 (Rit. 80, 1)  (Tomba di Seti I) sa, deriv. da  sa, signif. propr.: abito che si distingue, che si segnala; cioè: abito o veste di gala, di pompa, di lusso; abito magnifico; – Stoffa magnifica, finissima, a fili semplici.

(Birch) the woof; (Rievr.) enveloppement (Rit. 80, 1), vêtement (160, 4).

 sa, (E.) semina plantae cuiusdam.

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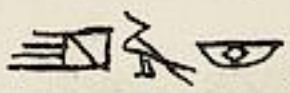
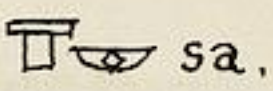
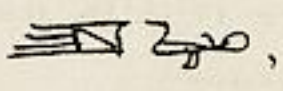
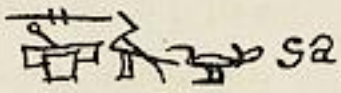
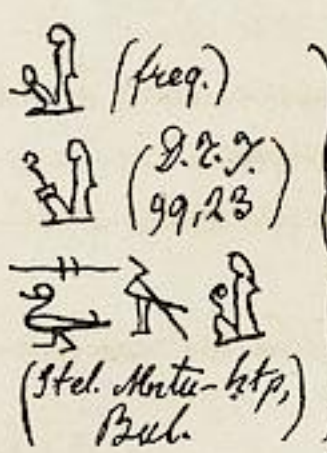
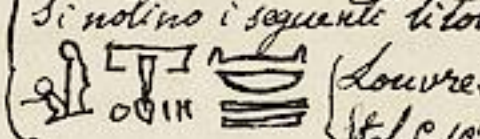
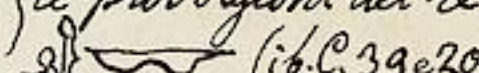
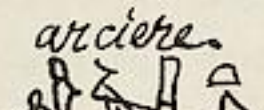
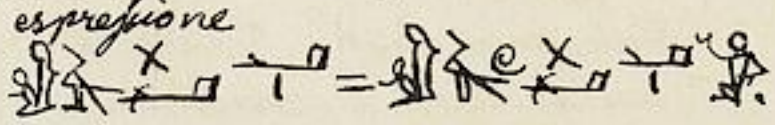
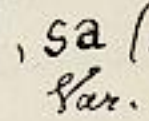
 , f. retro  sa.

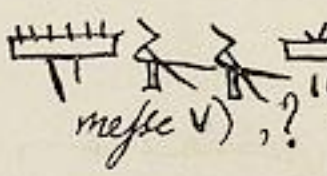
 , f. retro  sa.


(freq.)
(P.S.S. 99,23)
(Stel. Mentu-htp, Bul.
sa, f. sau
Si notino i seguenti titoli:

(Louvre, Stel. C,102)
(Pierr.) guardiano delle provvigioni del re.

(ib. C, 39 e 206)
arciere.

(ib. C, 65), sorvegliante dei passi (del re).

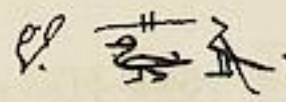
, sa, equiv. al prec. nella espressione


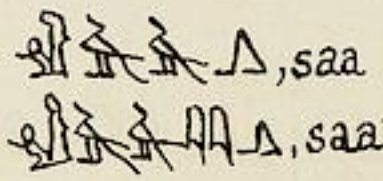
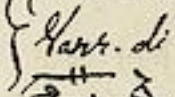
, sa (Dict. geog. 585), Var. di  sàu.

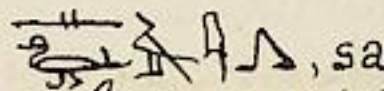
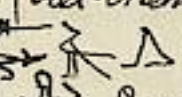
(P. Rifiuto)
(P.T.A. II, 58)
saa, Varr. di sa.

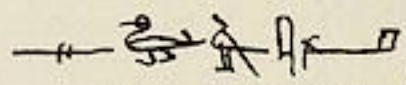
 , saa (Tomba di Ramesse V), ? — sost. equiv. al seg. ?

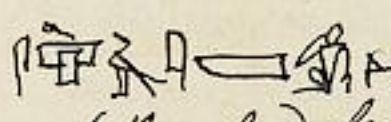
saa (Descr. V, 40), guardare, custodire, ecc.,

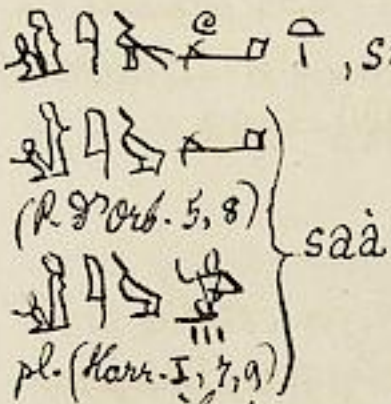
 sa.

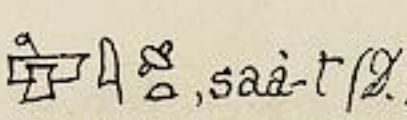
 , saa
, saaī
(P. di Berl. I, l. 151), Varr. di  s e di sa (f.), ce, transire, transgredi, andarsene, passare; passaggio.

 , saà (Stel. Mentuhotep, Bulaq), Var. di  sa.
— Anche equiv. a sau.

 , saà (P. di Berl. I, l. 65), (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 82) être brisé, mollir; — épargner.

 , saà (ib. l. 25), (Masp. l. c.) domandare, chiedere, implorare.


saàu
(P. d'Orb. 5, 8)
pl. (Karn. I, 7, 9)
, saàau
Varianti di sau, guardiano, custode, ecc.
— I due primi anche: custodia, proibizione; guardarsi da... ( ).

 , saà-t (P. H. T. 98, b, col. 3), sost. equiv. a sa, ill. 5.

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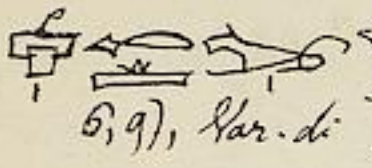
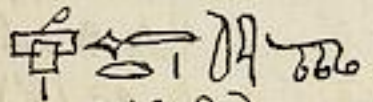
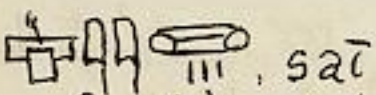
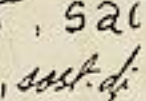
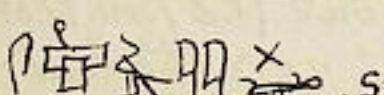
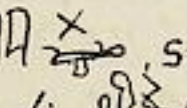
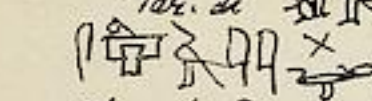
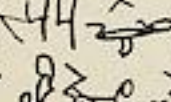
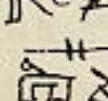
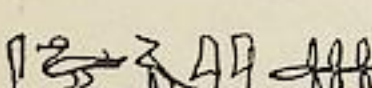
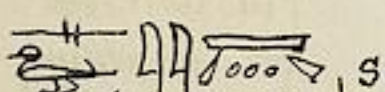
 , saāar (An. III, 6, 9), Var. di sār.

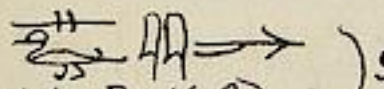
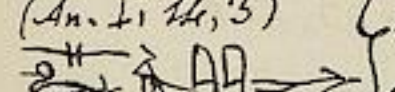
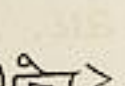
 , saāarta (Chab. Mél. 1873, 69), capt, lana.
Confr. però שְׂעָר, (cald.) שְׂעַר, שַׂעֲרָה, (cost.) שְׂעָרוֹת, pelo, chioma, capelli.

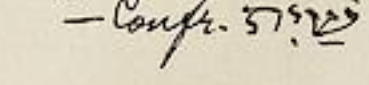
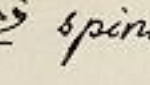
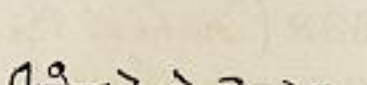
 , saī (Brugsch, Gramm. démot. § 3, 4, 5), sost. di  sa, cei, ci, (ti), satietas, abundantia; nutrimento, alimento, cibo.

 , saī (P. 1868, 4), Var. di  sau.
 saī-dod
Var. di  sau-dod.
— Var. di  sa.

 saī (Louvre, Canopo N. 3480; Pierr. I. d. L. I, 20, Nota 15), rara var. di sa.

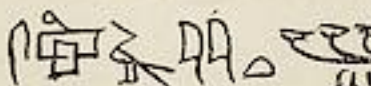
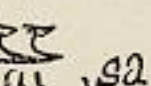
 , saī, g.m., Robion (Mél. d'Arch. II, 114): spiaggia, spiaggia arenosa, greve.

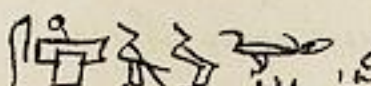
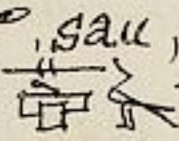
 (An. I, 14, 3)
 (Abyd.)
} saī, g. f., trave, intravatura, ossatura; sostegno, puntello;
— Armatura di legname, soprattutto l'intravatura di una casa. col (2 M.), m, trabs; —  fondamento, sostegno, appoggio.

 , saī, equiv. a  sa, coll'idea della ricognizione coll'aiuto della vista; onde: riconoscere visibilmente, de visu.
 (Gesenn.) intuitus est, contemplatus est.

, saī (Golenischeff, Stèl. Metternich, p. 8), Var. di sa.

, sairoptà (coll'articolo femm. , P. Harr. 500, verso), secondo Masp., è probabilm. una var. di srp-t; les nymphées.

 , sa-it-u (P. Med. Berl. 3, 9), nome di una pianta, i cui frutti erano impiegati in terapeutica. Forse il copto ⲥⲟⲩⲧ, plantago, lingua agni.
— Confr.  spino, vepro.

 , saū, plurale di  sa.

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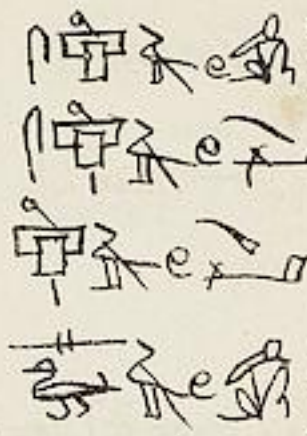
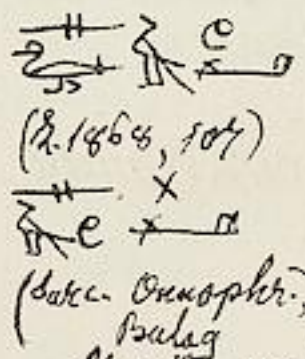
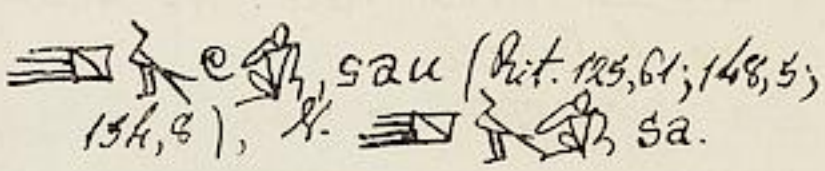
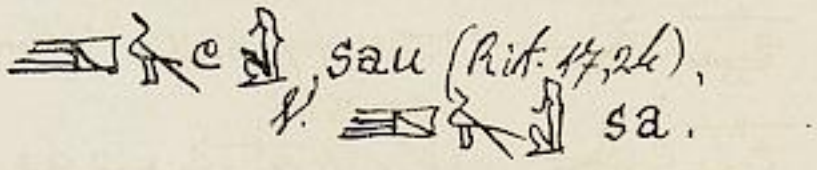
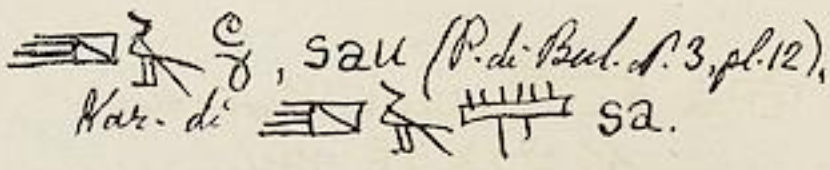
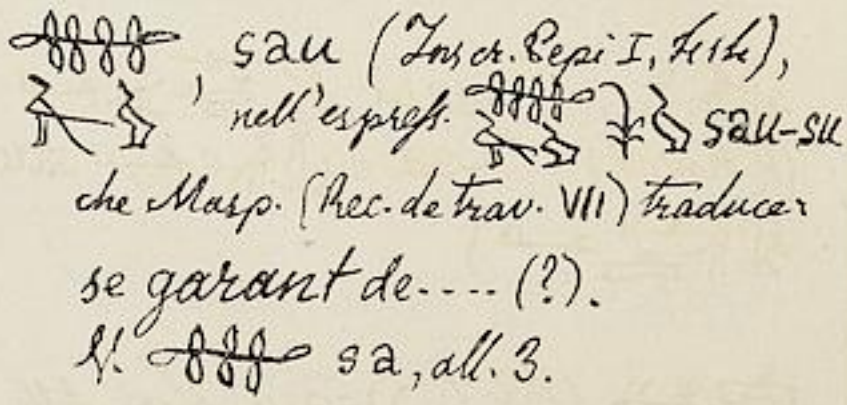

(An. IV, 10,7)
(Chab.)
(P. di Bul. 3, pl. 11
sau, f. sa, oser sazio, ecc.

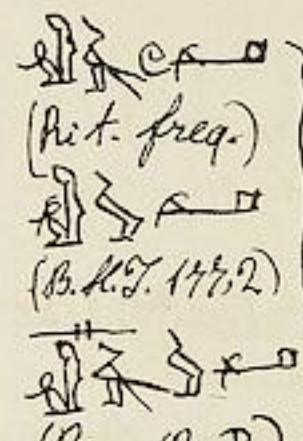

(P. 1864, 107)
(Boca Omophor. Balag
sau, Var. di sa.
NN, il custode della porta, il guarda-portone.
N. altro esemp. sotto sau.


sau (Rit. 125,61; 148,5; 154,8), f. sa.


sau (Rit. 17,24), f. sa.


sau (P. di Bul. n. 3, pl. 12), Var. di sa.


sau (Inscr. Pepi I, 41b), nell'espres. sau-su che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce se garant de--- (?).
f. sa, all. 3.


(Rit. freq.)
(B. M. 147,2)
(Bon. 12, B)
(ib. 12, A)
(P. Mor. di Bul. 5,5)
(An. I, 9,3)
(Mél. II, 162)
(Stel. 3462, Louvre)
(Rit. 17,86)
sau, 1) — propr.: tenersi o stare di fianco, a lato, da parte; e quindi: guardarsi, preservarsi, prender guardia, astenersi da, guardarsi da, cavere a, evitare; — essere cauto, prudente, circospetto, guardingo; — precauzione, cautela.
2) — Guardare, custodire, sorvegliare, difendere, conservare, preservare; — guardare un bambino, allevarlo, dargli le prime cure (Stela 3462, Louvre; Pierret Ét. I, 65). — Ed i passivi corrisp. — Sost.: guardia, custodia, ecc.
3) — Guardiano, custode, conservatore; ispettore, intendente.
4) — Impedire, proibire, vietare, impacciare; — ed i passivi.
5) — Colpire, battere, rompere, spezzare, troncare, tagliare, recidere. — Ed i passivi.
6) — Indebolire, debilitare, snervare, fiaccare, ecc. —
f. sau.
— Ora alcuni esempi:

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dati dal parlare.
… (op. …), (P. Mor. di Bul.), è proibito di…, è vietato di….
(Rit. 17,46) sono battuti, fiaccati i nemici (o gli empii); (Birch) made to bind the wicked; (De Roug.) celui qui a gardé les impies; (Renr.) celui qui a eu la garde des coupables.
, conservatore dei registri (o dei libri), bibliotecario (Goodw. Rev. Arch. 1861, 120), segretario, cancelliere (Chab.).
, guarda-portone, custode della porta.
, debole di mano; — onde in generale: debole, fiacco, senza forze, sposato, snervato. — Il delicato, il debolaccio; ragazzo debole, delicato. — In parallelismo con anti-pehti, senza forze.

sau (Mél. di Chab., III, 236), equiv. al prec., all. 3.
(Confr. qui sopra, l 11), i capi-conservatori dei registri del magazzino.
— Anche le mandre di buoi avevano i loro sau (Harr. I, 7, 9).

(Sall. III, 8,3; 9,10) (Rit. 17,67) } sau, rimuovere, levar di mezzo; — indebolire, fiaccare, snervare, ecc.
, (all. 2), (all. 4, 5, 6).

, sau (Sall. IV, 7, 7 e 10), sembra identico al prec..

, sau (Am. IV, 7, 3), misurare. V. sa.

(Dend. Mar.) (Stel. Bibesi) } sau, g. f., muro, muraglia, parete; , muro, baluardo.
V. sa.

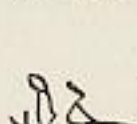
} sau (op. saua?) (Bon. 8c, 8B), Harr. di sa.

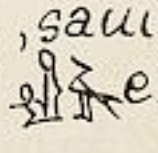
, saui (Dend. Mar.).
V. sau.

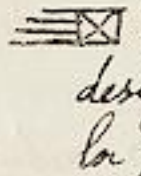
(P. Rhind) } saui, V. sa e sau.

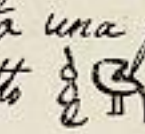
(P. 2. T. II, 24, 3) (Edfu) } saui, Harr. delle b. e. invece di

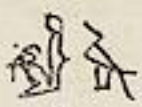
neb, oro.
Ebr. זָהָב, cald. דְּהַב, aram. dha = hab, siriaco dahbo.

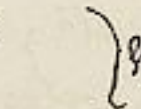
(Dend. Mar.) } saui,

(P. 18,72, 46) } V. il prec.

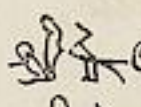
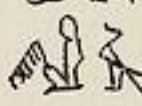
, sauines-u (Düm. Rec. 5, 20); V.

saunṣ.

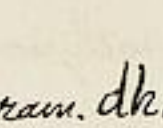

, saun (P. Med. di Berl.), designa una speciale escrescenza della pelle, una specie di fungo. Nel l.c. detto di un cavallo, ed usato per la composizione di un fomento o unguento particolare.

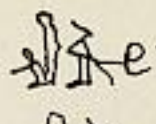
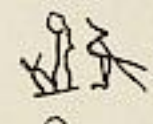
, sa-un (Inscr. Pepi I, 465), Marp. (Rec. da trav. VII) trad.: jouir pour son compte; praticar la masturbazione, masturbarsi. Nel l.c. è così qualificata una forma del dio Tum; V. sotto

nzm.


, saun

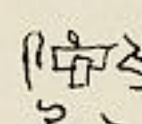
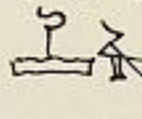
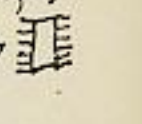
, saui } V.

sau.

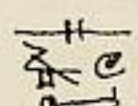
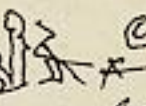

(P. Med. di Berl. 26, 16) } saunes-u, spec

(ib. 21, 10) } so in parallelismo

con

paut-neter-u; è la trascrizione del vocabolo greco σύνναος, adottato dagli Egiziani che lo introdussero nella scrittura geroglifica pluralizzandolo in maniera dei vocaboli egizi. Come è noto si chiamavano dai Greci σύνναοι (letter. insieme adorati in un tempio) quegli dei che, oltre al dio principale (κυρίοτατος θεός), erano venerati in uno stesso santuario. - Il medesimo significato ha il vocabolo geroglifico.

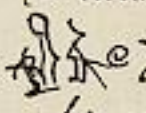

(P. Ar. 17, 6) } saunes-u,

(P. D. 42, 22) } V. arr. del

(ib.) } prec.


(Tempio di Ramesse II, Abyd.)

(Düm., Edfu) } sau-t, V.

sau.


, saut, equiv. a

sau, all. 3, oppure sost. astratto di questo verbo.

, saut
(P. Prisse, IX, 8)

, sauti
(B. Rhind) sost.

, sau-tu
forma passiva } equiv. al prec. sau. - Il 1° gruppo nel l.c. ha il senso dell'all.-t; esser prudente, circospetto, guardingo, cauto, ecc.

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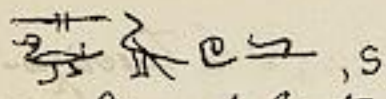
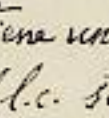
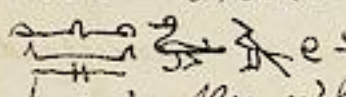
 , saud (Rit. 125,5). Brugsch lo ritiene una var. di  stt. – Nel l.c. si legge  , che io tradurrei: Non v'ha angustia contro di me, cioè io non ho angustiato nessuno: (Birch) I have not been idle; (Brugsch) Nicht habe ich Angst bereitet; (Reinisch) Es gab kein Zittern von mir; (Pleyte) Je ne suis pas pervers; (Masp.) Je n'ai pas été négligent; (Pierr.) Il n'y a eu craintif par mon fait.

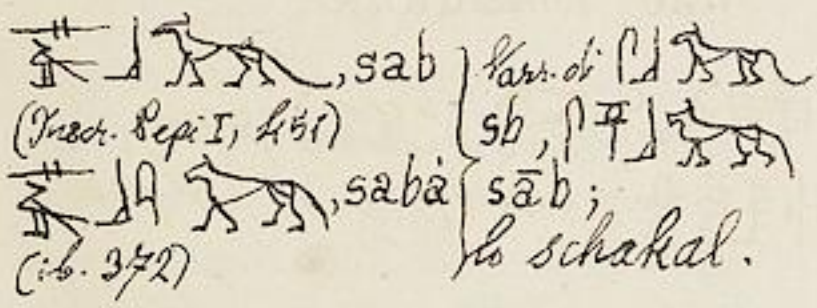
, sauḳ, var. di sḥ.

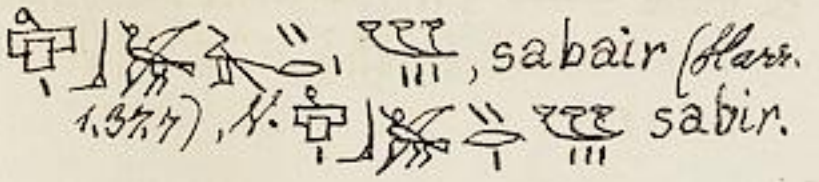
, sau-ḥor (Edfu), v. sa-ḥr.

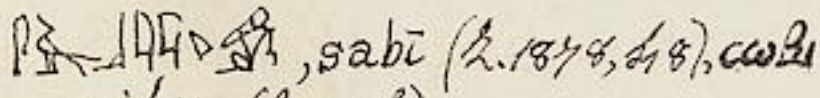
, saũababa (An. I, 23, 4), (Chab., Voy. 217) détour, allungamento di strada, giro, circuito.

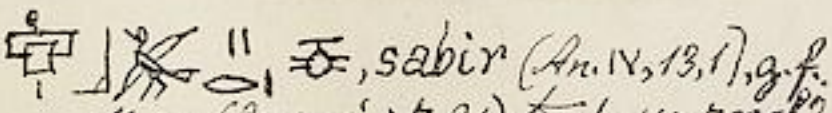
סָבַב, סוֹבֵב, סִבֵּב, circondare, attorniare, girare, girar attorno; andar attorno, aggirarsi; סָבִיב circuito, contorno, orbita, circolo.

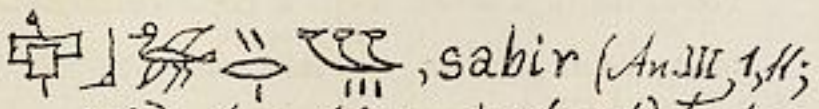
, sa-u-ūr-u, (E.) species granorum. – Brugsch confr. con Bacorp, lapis ex quo collyria parantur; stibium, antimonio.

 , sab (Inscr. Sepi I, 451) } var. di sb, sābà (ib. 372) } sāb; lo schakal.

 , sabair (Harr. 1,377), v. sabir.

 , sabī (P. 1878, 218), cogli ridere (Brugsch). – Io confronterei piuttosto con שָׂחַק inebbriarsi, שָׁתָה ebbro.

 , sabir (An. IV, 13, 1), g. f. Masp. (Genr. épist. 21) trad.: un regal? E la frase del l.c.: sabir, faire son regal (di qualche bevanda). – È sicuramente in affinità col seg.

 , sabir (An. III, 1, 11; 2, 12), Masp. (Genr. épist. 105) traduce: produits, nel senso di: un poids, un fardeau de plantes, une brassée de fruits; e lo connette a סָבַל baiulavit, portavit; סֵבֶל onus. In affinità col prec. – Brugsch lo identifica con סִבְלָה, שִׁבֹּלֶת, spiga, ramo, ramicello, tralcio (di vite), sarmento.

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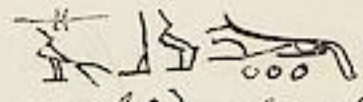
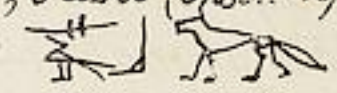
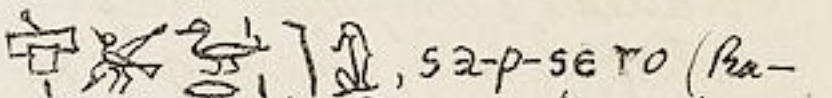
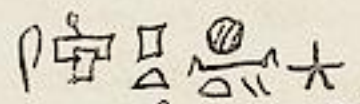
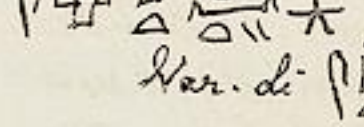
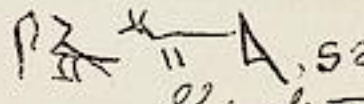
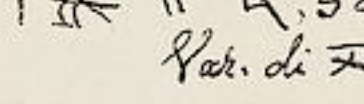
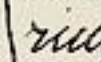
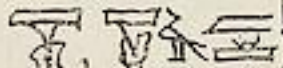
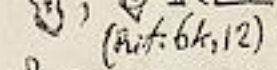
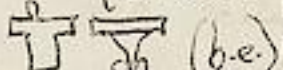
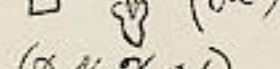
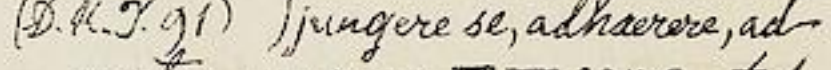
 , sabu (Inscr. Pepi I, 246), plur. di  sab.

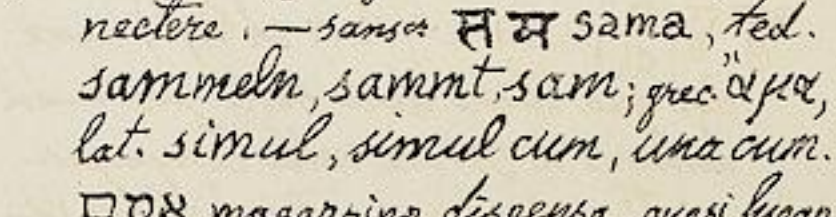
 , sa-p-sero (Ramesseum, Karn.), nome di uno dei capi della nazione dei Xeta, in guerra cogli Egiziani al tempo di Ramsse II, col quale i Xeta strinsero poi il famoso patto d'alleanza.

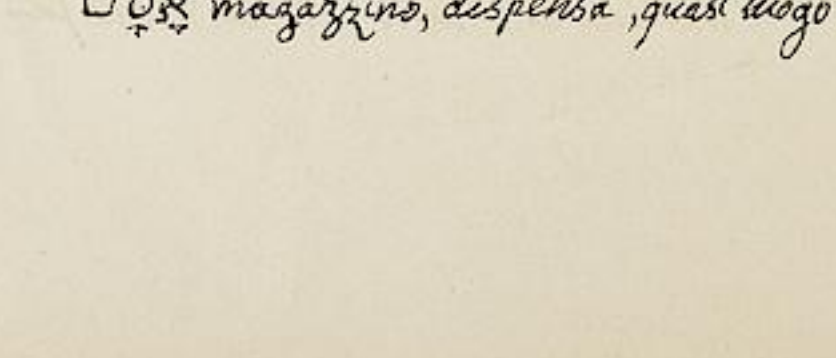
 , sapet-xenti, Var. di  spt-xn-ti.

 , safi (dal demotico), Var. di  sf.

sam, 1) — Signif. fondam.: mettere insieme, unire, riunire, congiungere; — legare, adunare, raccogliere insieme; congiungere una cosa con () un'altra, congiungere con ciò che sta di rimpetto ( āb opp. m-āb); — insieme, assieme. TWM, TWMI, TOMI (sah.), TOOME (?), conjungere, conjungere se, adhaerere, adnectere. — sanscr. सम sama, ted. sammeln, sammt, sam; grec. ἅμα, lat. simul, simul cum, una cum.  magazzino, dispensa, quasi luogo dove è unita, riunita della roba;  connettere, legare insieme;  unirsi, congiungersi, onde  unire, congiungere, attaccare.

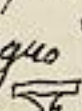
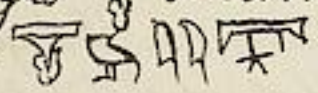
 (Louvre A, 51 e 52), la raccolta, la colletta di offerte alla presenza di..., accumulamento di offerte innanzi a...

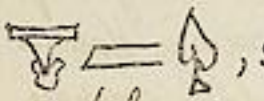

sam-nu (Dict. géogr. 403; D. H. J. II, 52, b, 12; 54, b, 1; J. de R. g. Edf. 39, 5), specie designazione della corrente dell'inondazione del Nilo.

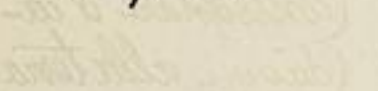

sam-ta, letter.: conjungere, claudere tebrum, significat.: inumare, seppellire, sotterrare; rendere, consegnare il cadavere alla terra. Fra sam e ta si inserisce il pronome personale. 2) — (Chab.) l'ipogeo, il luogo della sepoltura. ϑEMC, ϑωMC (M.), TWMC, TEMC (B.), TAMEC, TAMC (B.), sepelire, obruere.

, sam-ta-ui (Brugsch, Astron. Inscr., 13), letter.: che congiunge le due regioni del mondo, il Sud ed il Nord; epiteto del Sole dell'anno nuovo.

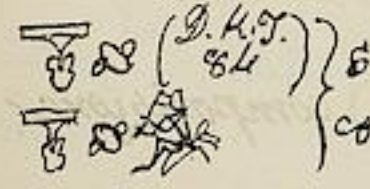
2) — (Harr. I, 6, 9) composizione

di una cosa con parecchi componenti; comporre, esser composto (di ....., ...). — lega, cioè composizione di due o più metalli.
3) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 399) giungere a, arrivare a, raggiungere,
4) — (Leida, Stel. V, 70, l. 12) il segno  si trova come equivalente a  samū.

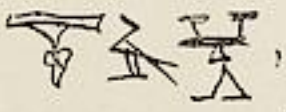
 , sam (Rit. 132, 8), derivato dal prec. ., all. 4; l'albero ombroso, l'albero che fa ombra, fronda ombrosa; — l'ombra dell'albero. (Brug.) Schattig Baum; (Pierret) le feuillage; (Birch) the bough; (Lefébure) ombrage.

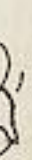

sam, (E) foramen ani, intestinum rectum.
(Naville, Z. 1873, 83 e 85) la giuntura, la giuntura delle due gambe; le reni, il podice, il deretano, l'ano, il sedere. — Forse equiv. al seg.

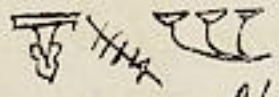
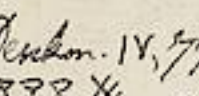
, sam (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 59), il membro virile.

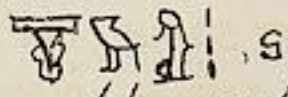

sam, tutto ciò che è in connessione con Set, il principio del male; ciò che è associato al male; — al plur. (Rit. 17, 94; 18, 4; 19, 5; 134, 7), i cattivi alleati o compagni, i cospiratori (di Set); i malvagi, i nemici.

sam, letto, giaciglio; letto e panca per dormire o per riposare, la stuoia su cui si dorme, la lettiera. ⲥⲁϩ (sl.), ⲧⲁⲱϩ (?), lectulus, stoia, matta.

 , sam (O. K. J. 104), (Brug.) la strada visibile e comune a tutti, la via pubblica.

, sam (Denkm. III, 53), nome della doppia penna  che adorna la corona dei Faraoni.

 , sam (Denkm. IV, 77, d, 7), g. m., Har. di  sm.

 , sam (Rit. 146, f), nome del guardiano della sesta porta del dominio di Osiride nella campagna mistica di Aanro, (Birch) Conspi-

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zator (confr. sam); (Rier-ret) Assembleur (confr. sam, al. 1).

, sam (D. z. J. II, 13, 3), Var. delle s. e. invece di sm.

(Steyt. E't. 64) (Birch, Dict.) sam (Stern, E; Masp.) la tempia, le tempia 2) — i capelli, il pelo, i peli (Inscr. Bepi I, 423); la lana.
ⲧⲁⲙⲓ (C.) villus, lana; lana; capelli increspati, rizzati; orrido pelo; peloso, villoso.

, sam (Rit. 15, 15), equiv. a sam, riunirsi, congiungersi (con..., ...).
(Birch) to combine; (Brugsch) sich zugesellen; (Lefeb.) être réuni à... (Pierl) se réunir à...; (Liebl.) sich vereinigen mit...; (Pierr.) s'unir à...

, sam, Var. di sa (cf. Rit. 17, 34), e probabilmente forma radicale di samis o di sms (K.).
Confr. יָשַׁם, שָׁמַם, דָּשַׁם, distruggere, devastare, desolare, render deserto; ed i passivi: שְׁמָמָה desolazione.

, sam (op. s-am) (De Roug. E't. 125), propr. forma caus. di am (V.); signif. letter.: fare o render prendibile, cioè: com (?), domare, addomesticare, ammansare.

, samà (Rit. 68, 6), nutrire, alimentare, cibare, -nutrirsi (di... ...).
ⲧⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲙⲟ (S), ⲧⲉⲙⲙⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲙⲟ (M.), nutrire, alere.
(Birch e Pierret si scostano molto da questa traduzione. Nel l. c. si legge:
, che io traduco per nutrirsi dell'alimento di Hathor; (Birch) making a feast for Athor to eat; (Pierret) au-dessus des compagnons du dévorant d'Hathor.

, Samāirusa, nome di un capo di popolazione asiatica in guerra cogli Egiziani.

, samāqu, Masp. (z. 1879, 57) lo assimila a שִׂקְיָה, stragulum, schiavina, coperta pelosa; — e trad.: baudrier, baltes, pendaglio.

samāktā, samāktu (P. Rollin

1882; Chab. 2. 1869, 86) *pilier, étai, pilastro, palo; puntello, sostegno, appoggio.*
sostenere, appoggiare.

(Var. al Rit. 134, 7)
(Ball. IV, 13. 7)

samī, V. sam e sam. — Il 1° trovasi anche equiv. a samīt, *la consorte.* — Il 2° nel l.c. è var. del seg.:

(Rit. 17, 94; 18, 22)
(ib. 18, 4; 19, 5)
Varr.

samī-u, plurale di sam.

, samī (Rit. 21. 1), *la nebbia densa, folta, spessa; l'oscurità prodotta dalla nebbia.*
ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, ὀμίχλη, nebula, caligo.
letter. ombra di morte, significa: nebbia densissima, tenebre densissime, densa caligine.
L'espressione del Rit., l.c. e altrove: , *letter.: le tenebre della nebbia, significa: l'oscurità completa, totale; le tenebre assolute.*

, samī (Mél. d'Arch. II, 249), V. sam.

samī (Rit. 64, 21 e 22), (Brugsch) *l'unione, il congiungimento dei sessi; — detto degli uccelli: coprire. — Nel l.c.* *nei congiungimenti (dell'uccello benu), è tradotto da Birch: in halves; da Wiedemann: über den Feinden; da Pierr.: par les complices (de Set?).*

, samīs (Leps. Aeth. Text. 32), V. sms. *Forma derivata da* sam (V.), *collo stesso significato, cioè: desolare, devastare, rovinare, guastare, ecc. col ferro e col fuoco. In alcune redazioni del Rituale, per es. nel Pap. Nextuâmen, al C. 17, 37 si trova invece di sa e come sinonimo di ssun. Confr.* ⲧⲁⲙⲓ *onde* ⲧⲁⲙⲓⲧ, *disperdere, rovinare, disfare, distruggere, sterminare.*

a, sam-īt, *sost. di* sam. 2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1871, 125) *coniux, consorte, moglie, compagna. — Detto particolarmente della moglie di un re.*

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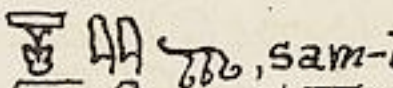
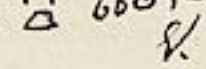
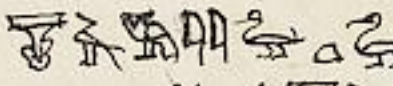
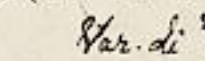
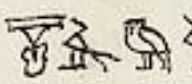
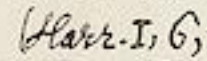
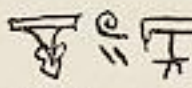
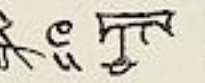
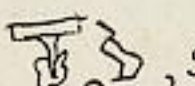
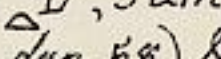

, sam-it (Sarc. Merf.), v.  sam.

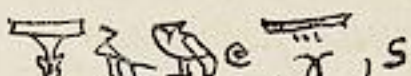
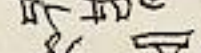

, samī-t, Var. di  samī.

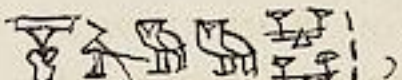
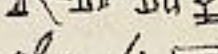

samu, v. sam. (Harr. I, 6, 9) Hr. nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

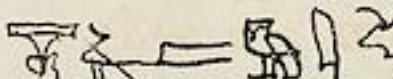
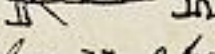

samu-ta, v. ibid.

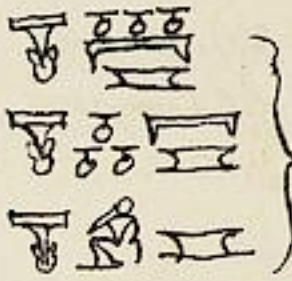

samui, v.  samī. (D. K. T. 48) (Rit. 90, 1) (Var. d. Rit. 21, 1)

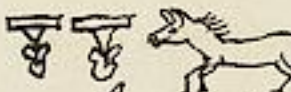

, sam-ut (E. de Roug., 6 prim. dyn., 58), v.  sam-it, conjux, ecc.

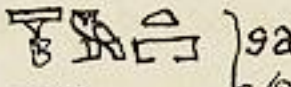

, samu-ta, v.  sam-ta, sotto sam.

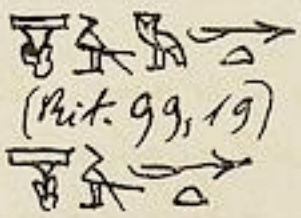

, samem-u, plur. di  sam.

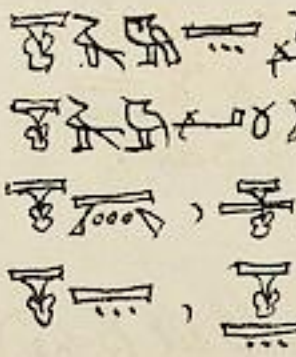

, sammà (Chab. Mélang. II, 248), Var. di  sâmâ.


sam-nu, v. sotto sam.


, samsam (Stel. 369, Louvre), il cavallo. Var. di smsm.


sam-t (Rit. 17, 77 e 83), τοῦ (2., π), sepes; maceria, qua ager claditur; assiepamento, siepe, chiudenda, recinto. chiudere, otturare, chiusura.
(Brugsch) Umhegung, (De Rougé) demeures?, lieu de reunion?; (Chabas) cachots; (Pierr.) chambres de supplices (17, 77), lieu de réunion (17, 83); (Birch) assemblages, couches or place of couches?; Place of reuniting (17, 83).


sam-t, v. sam. (Rit. 99, 19)


sam-ta, v. sotto sam.

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, sam-ti (Rit. 145,23), nome del guardiano del 6° pilone del Corteo di Amon. Equiv. a sam.

, sam-ti (Rit. 53,3)?
Brugsch crede sia probabilm. equiv. al seg..
Birch lo identifica con sam e trad.: the double seat.
Pierr. trad.: admis en compagnon.

( ) sam-ti, (v.) sam.
(ib. 96)

, sam-ti, (E) cam-heqi, testiculi.
—Confr. sam.

, sam-tt (Rit. 125,24), Pierr. trad. enceinte (Confr. samt) (Birch) Land.
Siccome questo gruppo è il nome o titolo di uno (11°) dei 42 assessori del tribunale di Osiride, io sono d'opinione che sia più verosimile il significato seppellitore, ritenendo questo vocabolo come una var. di sam-ta (V. sotto sam).

, samd-t (dato dal Brugs), Forse per errore invece di sam-t.

, sanu
, sannu
(Z. 1872,63), guardia, sentinella (V. sa, all. 2 e 6).
, sannu-sūu(?) stella della guardia? sannu-seb(?), guardia della porta? — È il nome del levar di una stella nel principio della mezzanotte, ora in cui erano cambiate le guardie dei templi.

, sanuro (Harr. I, 37, 2), forse identico con sar-t, sarà.

, sansen-u (D. Z. T. 97, 3), Var. di sauns.

, sanessu (ib. 4, 3), altra var. di sauns.

(Rit. 64,23)
(Rit. 146, d)
sar, CHλ (Z.) obliquus, perversus; שָׂרַר esser cattivo, avverso, contrario; שׂוֹרֵר insidiatore, avversario, nemico; שׂוּר, nemico, avversario; — סָרַר divenir perverso, ribelle, ritroso; סוֹרֵר, perverso, ribelle, ecc: סֵרָה ribellione, rivolta; סוֹרֵר perversità, travviare; הֵסִיר, סוּר allontanare, rimuovere, rigettare. — שָׁלָה, שָׁלַל, errare; imprudenza, errore, temerità, delitto. — שֶׁגֶר,

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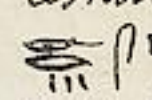
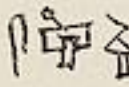
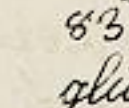
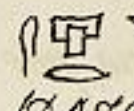
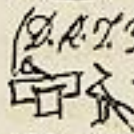
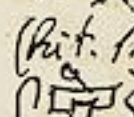
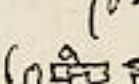
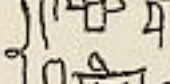
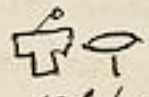
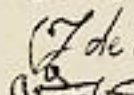
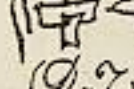
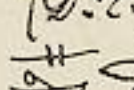
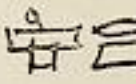
ⲥⲁⲣ, nemico, avversario; afflizione, angustia, calamità; -ⲥⲁⲣⲉ, tristo, conturbare. — ⲡⲥⲁⲣⲟ disprezzare, atterrare, calpestare. - ⲥⲁⲣⲱⲓ inorridire, aver paura, orrore.
(Pierret, al Rit. 64, 23) celui qui fait prospérer le mal. — Io credo che qui il vocabolo significhi avversità.
A 146, d, il nome della 4ª porta del Campo di Aaru è: Scure tagliente, regina delle due terre, molestatrice dei nemici di Urd-het,  , e degli svergognati commettitori di perversità.
(Birch) Hard mace; Regent of the Earth who afflicts the enemies of the Meek-hearted, who binds those failing through sin; — (Pierret) Celle qui possède le glaive, régente de la terre, châtiment des ennemis du dieu au cœur immobile, faisant échapper l'humble à la souffrance.

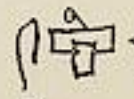
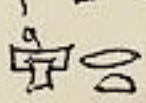
 , sar (P. di Berl. I, 18, secondo la lettura di Piehl, Z. 1886, 83), saggezza, prudenza, consiglio, disegno, scienza.
— Masp. legge  , sa-t, ma gli attribuisce lo stesso significato. (V. sotto sat).
— V. sar-t.


(D. d. T. 36, col. 44)

(Rit. 149, 1)

(E)
sar, (E) coλ, caλ, linum. Pare designi una specie di legume.
V. sār e srī.
Secondo Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 23), designa una specie di papiro, meno fino che il Cyperus papyrus; senza dubbio il Cyperus dives o il Cyperus fastigiata che cresceva nelle parti basse del paese.
(Birch) Thorns.

{  , sarī-u (Z. 1876, 109).
 , saru (Stel. Beka, Torino) (Pietl) Hardi sar.


(J. de Rang. Edfu, 19, 5)

(D. d. T. 61, 25)

(Rit. géo. 1190)

(Berl. Mar.)
sarm, sarma, sarmā
nome speciale dell'inondazione, che Brugsch. compr. con μοτκωρμ (M, π), μωοτκωρεμ, aqua errans, χειμάρρος, torrens.

 , saremmā è forse la lettura esatta dell'ultimo gruppo.


(Edfu, Dend.)

(Journ. As. 1883, 23)
sar-t, V. sar.

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(B.-T. II, XXIV, 7)
sost. (An. I, 1, 4)
sost. (Rec. I, V, 2)
(Derhour III, 223, c. 11)
(Trans. III, 485)
(Bul. Stèle N. 444)
(Champ. Not. descr. 492)

sar-t, *disegno, proposito, proponimento, proposta, proposizione, consiglio; prudenza, saggezza, scienza.* (Rell, I. 1886, 43), *excellent en conseils.* 2) — *Verbo: formar un disegno, un proposito, un proponimento*, ecc. (V. Champ. Not. descr. 492).

, sartsart (P. Harr. 500, verso). Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 23) *lo dà come forma raddoppiata di* sar-t *ed a questo identica; e nel l. c. traduce: tiges de souchet, gambi di squinante (giunco odoroso).*

, sarx (P. I. T. II, 46, 47), *Var. delle l. e. di* srx.

, sarna. *Maspero identifica con* שָׁרוֹן, *il moderno Sarunèh?*

, salroza, *nome proprio d'uomo (straniero all'Egitto) ai tempi dei Ramessidi.*

, sartà, *probabilm. la moderna* تل قرطا, *località vicina a Damasco, oppure* تل قو.

sartit (Sall. I, 5, 1e2), *secondo Brugsch, corrisp. al copto* cpit (Z. M.), cpht (Z.), χαλυφαοδαι, *spicas legere.*

(P. di Berl. I, l. 57 e 58)
(B. M. T. 73, 4)

sasa, *forma raddop. e causat. di* sa (V.); *signif.: salire su, scalare, montare sul dorso ad alcuno, accomodarsi sul dorso di qualcuno.*
(P. di Berlin., l. c.) (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 81) *faire aller la griffe, c'est-à-dire: frapper de la griffe.*

(Tomba di Ramesse IV)
(Dend.)

sasmu, *cecue, nome di una costellazione decano.*
V. ss'mu, e s'smu.

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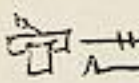
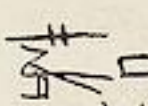
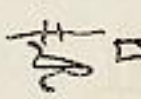
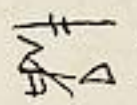
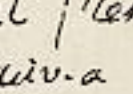
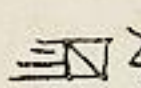
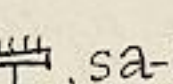
 , sagnàu (D. K. T. 100, 5 e 6), ungere, imbalsamare, far entrare pregando.

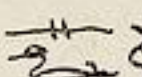
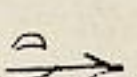
 , sas' (Inscr. Tetà 341), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 54) forare.

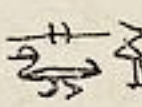
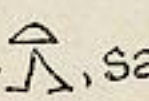
 , sas'u (Libro del Duau, II, 1), trascinare (sul suolo). cogliere trahere, raptare, συρειν.

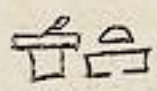


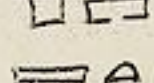
sat (Tempio di Dend., Petio) equiv. a  st, in tutti i suoi significati.

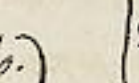
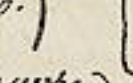
 , sa-t (Rit. 110, 4), v.  sa.

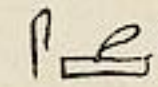
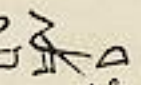
 , sa-t (Rhyt. Èt. pl. 158) v.  sai.

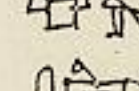
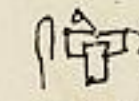
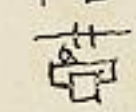
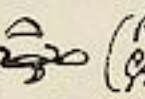
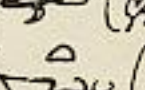
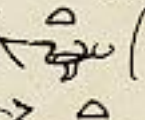
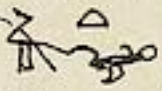
 , sa-t, v.  sa.

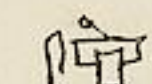
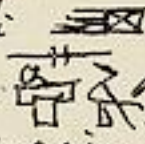
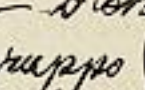


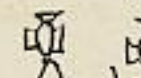
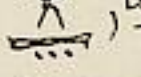
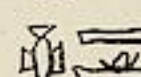
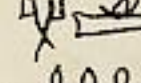
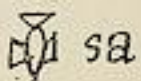


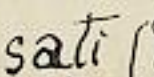
sa-t, v.  sa e  sau.

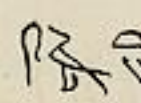
 , sa-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 36 ♂), v.  sa.




sa-t, v. 
sa,  e 
sau e  stt.

 , sa-t (P. di Berl. I, l. 48) secondo la lettura di Maspero, che lo considera come una var. ortografica di sa ed equivalente a  sa, all. 2, saggezza, saggio, ecc.
— Piehl (Z. 1886, 83) legge questo gruppo  sar (?) e dichiara erronea la trascrizione di Maspero.





sa-ta, v. sotto  sa.

, sati (Tempio di Dend., Petio), v.  sat.

 , sati (Rit. 17, 5 ♂), forma

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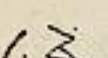
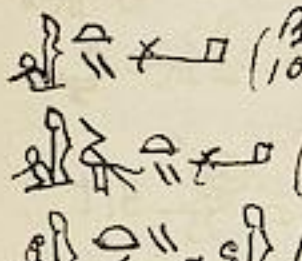
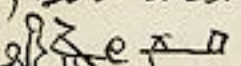
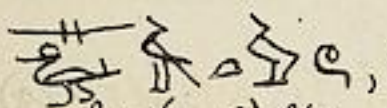
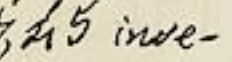
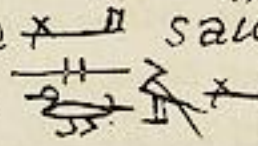
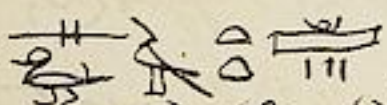
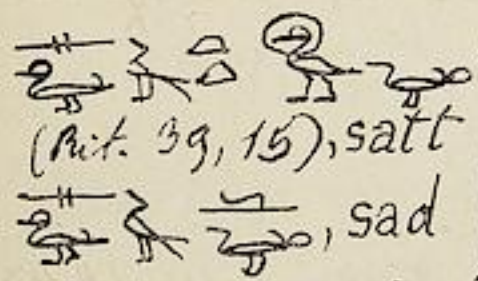
caus. di  ati (V.); annichilatore, distruttore, feritore (Pierr.) il carnefice, le bourreau.


(Bon. 10, A)
(ib. 12, A)
(Dict. géo. 30-1)

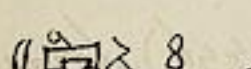
sa-ti, sost. corrisp. a  sau, spec. nel senso di custode, guardiano.
— Il 1° e 2° anche come verbo.

 , sa-tu (Leps. Nett. Text. p. 3). Var. al Rit. 17,15 invece di  sau.
— V. anche  sa.

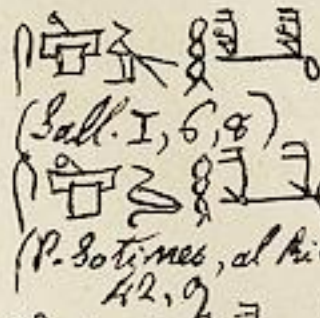
 , sa-tt-u (Rit. 133, 1 e 5), (Birch) the despisers (?) (a 133,1) e the form (ib. 5); (Lepage Ren.) the mists; (Pierr.) le sol (133,1), non traduce il gruppo alla col. 5.
— Forse i dannati?, forse var. del seg.?

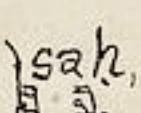
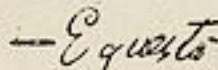
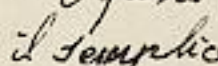
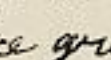

(Rit. 39, 15), satt, sad

V. sat e stt.
Il 1° è tradotto da Birch exhausted, da Devéria trembler, da Pierr. tremblant.

 , sah, var. di sh (V.).

— Anche var. del seg.:
cαϩq, cωοϩq, cοοϩq, congregare, congerere, acervare; convenire; — et passiva. — Congregatio, coetus. ετcοοϩq congregatus, adstans. — Mettere insieme, comporre, adunare, raccogliere insieme.


(Sall. I, 6, 8)
(P. Sotimes, al Rit. 42, 9)
(Sall. II, 4, 3)

sah, V.  sh.
(Sall. I, 6, 8)
(Sall. II, 4, 3)
sah-ta, propr.: colui che si raduna con altri nello stesso pezzo di terra, signif. (come ha per il primo interpretato Goodw., Rec. Arch. 1861, 133): conterraneì, contermini, il vicino; esser vicino, confinante, שָׁכֵן; essere nella vicinanza. — prossimità, vicinanza; vicinato.
— E questi medesimi significati ha il semplice gruppo sah; oltre a quelli affini di: lo scontrarsi, l'urtarsi l'un l'altro, l'esser contiguo, il toccarsi; l'incontro, lo scontro (V. P. Sotimes, al Rit. 68, 5).
— Il 2° gruppo, al Rit. 42, 9, pare piuttosto var. di  sh-t e di  sh ( al Rit. di Turin),

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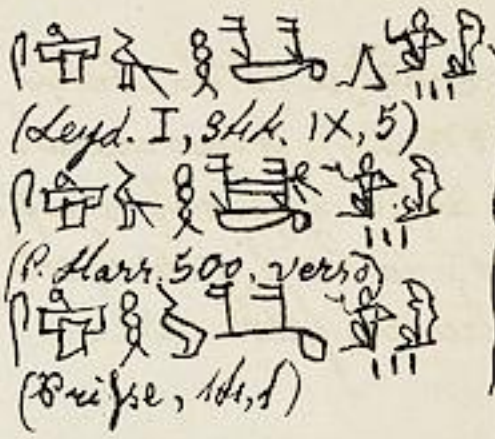
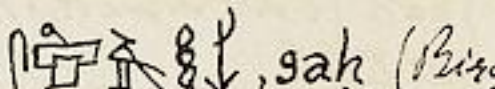
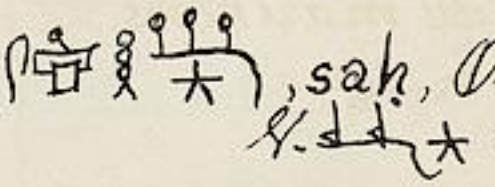

(Leyd. I, 344. IX, 5)
(P. Harr. 500, verso)
(Prisse, 16, 1)

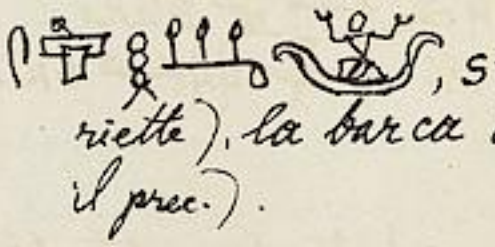
saḥ-u, il vicinato, il vicino, i vicini. V. il prec.



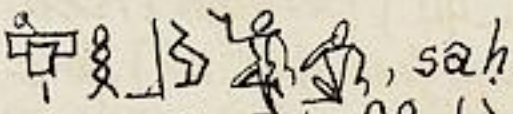
, saḥ (Birch. Z. 1869, 133) caq, terebra, trapano, trivello, succhiello.



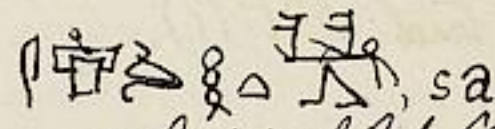
, saḥ, Orione; V. sḥ.



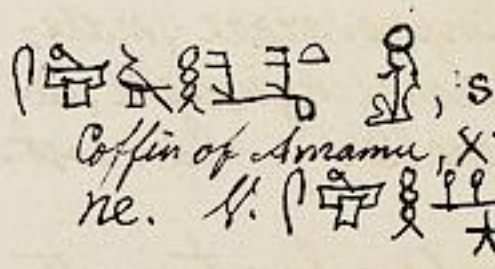
, saḥ (Abyd. Mariette), la barca di Orione (V. il prec.).



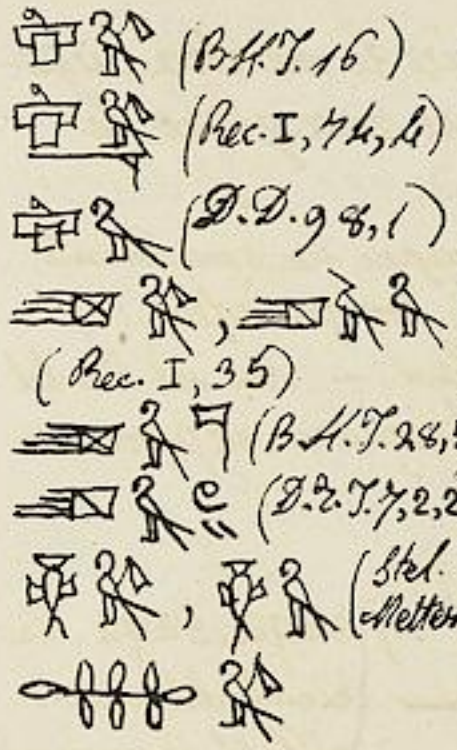
, saḥbu (Sall. I). Var. di sḥbu.



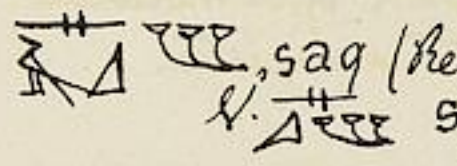
, saḥ-t (P. Sutimes, Parigi, al Rit. 68, 6), prossimità, vicinanza, ecc.; sost. corrisp. a saḥ.



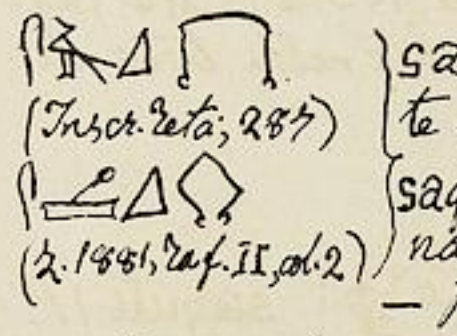
, saḥ-t (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXIII, 9), Orione. V. saḥ.


(B.H.T. 16)
(Rec. I, 74, 4)
(P.D. 98, 1)
(Rec. I, 35)
(B.H.T. 24, 5)
(P.R.T. 7, 2, 2)
(Stel. Mettern.)

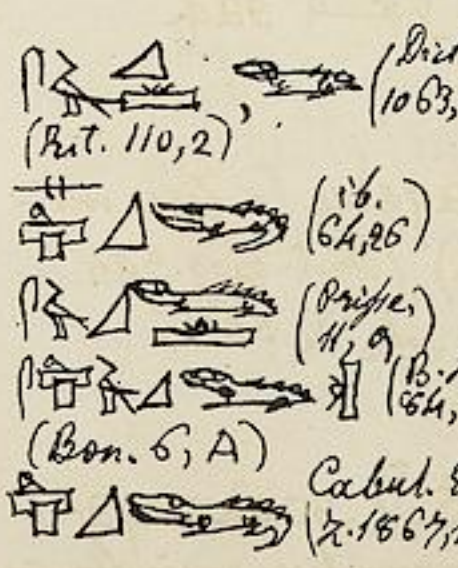
sa-ḥor, letter. il dosso di loro; è identico all'ebr. שַׁחַר (duale שְׁחָרַיִם), arab. سَحَر, aurora, alba, il rosso del mattino, le ali (in ebr. כַּנְפֵי שַׁחַר) si estendono, come quelle di un uccello, sul cielo del primo mattino.



, saq (Rec. IV, 25, 150). V. sq.


(Inscr. Zetâ, 287)
(Z. 1881, Taf. II, col. 2)

saq, forme antiquate equiv. a
saq, riunire, radunare, ecc. — Raggiungere, riconseguire, riottenere.


(Rit. 110, 2)
(Rit. geo. 1063, 39)
(ib. 64, 26)
(Prisse, 11, 9)
(B.H.T. 64, 2)
(Bon. 6; A)
Cabul. Esneh; (Z. 1867, 118)

saq, V. e sq.

(P. di Berl. I, l. 23 e 24), saq ḥā-u,

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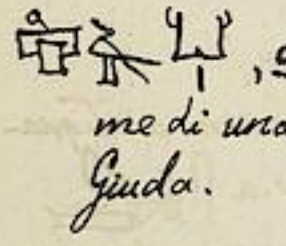
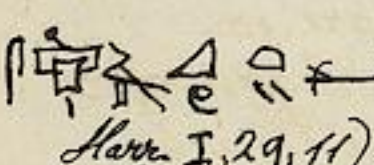
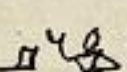
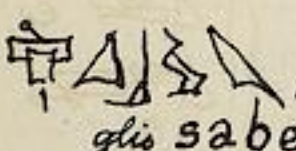
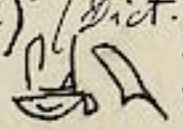
letter.: radunare le membra, significa: radunare, raccogliere le forze (Masp.).
2) — Il 1° gruppo ha specialmente il significato di: comprendere, capire; — ed i passivi. — Ma nel l.c. del Rit. significa: disegnare, rappresentare (in colore).

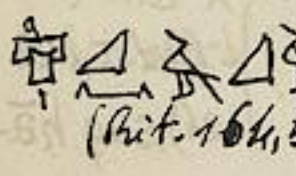
(Sall. II 1,2)

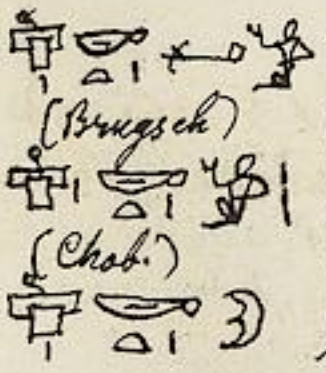
saqa, saqu, varianti del prec.. — Il 1° gruppo nel l.c. nel senso dell'all. 2. — Birch però (l.c.) traduce umile e confr. col copto CAK esser molestato, vessato, ridotto in angustie.

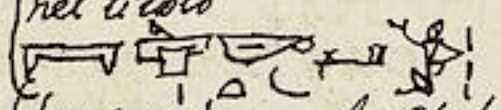
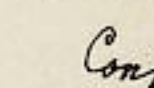

saqa, שׁוֹכָה, שׁוֹכוֹ, nome di una località nella tribù di Giuda.

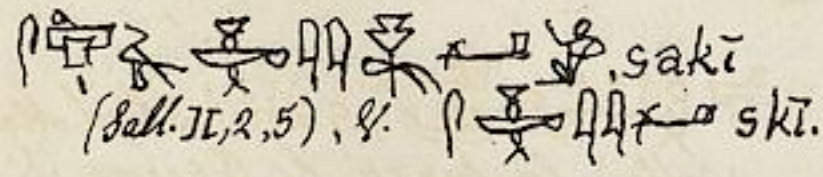

saquti (P. Harr. I,29,11), scultore, intagliatore; ⲩⲟⲗⲧ sculpere. Confr.  sàq.

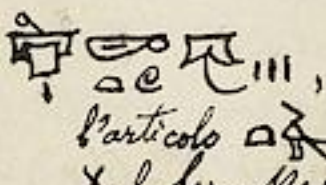

sagebu (o forse meglio sabequ) (Dict. geog. 59b), Var. di  sbk.

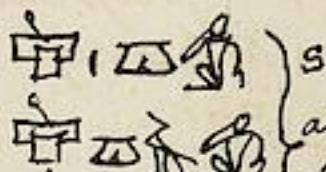

(Rit. 164,5), nome di un genio femmina


(Brugsch) (Chab.)

sak (P. di Bologna 11,3) nel titolo  her sak-u, che Chab. trad.: le supérieur des mariniers.
Confr.  sga.


(Sall. II,2,5), v. skī.


sak-tu (preceduto dall'articolo) (P. Pleyte e Rossi, X,l. 4; Masp. Genr. épist. 12), piccole asinelle. CHS (B.), CHΔ (M.) πι, pullus asinae.
— Pleyte trad. bât (?).


(An. V,6,2)

saḳ, saga. Brugsch aveva dapprima tradotto sgridare, riprendere, rimproverare; maledire, vituperare, ingiuriare, insultare, quereller. — Ed i sost. corrisp.
— Ma poi nel supplemento emette un'altra opinione. Egli da una parte

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riferisce questo vocabolo al copto ⲥⲁⲕ (M.) molestare, e trad.: beschweren, aggravare, caricare, incomodare, molestare. — Confr. צוּק angustiare, molestare, opprimere, onde צוֹק e מְצוּקָה angustia, afflizione. — E da un'altra parte Brugsch contrappone questo vocabolo a 𓎛𓂋𓏏 dwa lodare, glorificare, adorare; e traduce: imprecare, esecrare (costrutto con 𓂝𓈖𓂝); sentir avversione od orrore (per ..., 𓂋...), abborrire, detestare, abbominare; aver ripugnanza, antipatia; ripugnare, rivoltare.

— Si confronti tuttavia שׁוּג gemere, querelarsi, lamentarsi (ed anche: parlare, ragionare, meditare); שָׁאָה gemere, ruggire; שָׁגָה opprimere, umiliare; ed i passivi.

— Maspero (Genr. épist. 113) traduce rejeter, se rejeter, e confr. con שָׁגָה, שָׁגַג, שָׁגַע, erravit, aberravit, deliquit; erravit per imprudentiam, per imprudentiam peccavit, titubavit; — (Hiph'il) in errorem abduxit, abduxit a recta via, a praeceptis divinis.

𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓏏, saga (An. I, 23, 2) (Chab.) marciare, cammenar militarmente, (Brugsch) Var. di 𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓂝𓏏 sga.

𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓏏, saga (An. I, 25, 7), Chab. (Voy. 260 e seg.) connette questo vocabolo con ⲥⲟⲕ, ⲥⲱⲕ (P. M., π), ⲥⲟⲕⲓ (M.), saccus, cilicium; ⲡⲱ cilicium, pannus crassus, vestis lugentium; — e trad.: una stoffa di peli.
— Metatesi di 𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓏏 qasa.

𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓏏𓂋𓂋𓂋, sagarza (An. IV, 17, 3), un vocabolo d'origine semitica, il quale designa un'arma od altro oggetto di legno.

𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓏏𓂋𓂋𓂋𓂋𓂋, saxarāa (D. A. T. 18, 6 e 7), v. 𓋴𓏏𓄿𓈙𓇋𓏏𓂋𓂋𓂋𓂋𓂋 sxarāa.

𓋴𓎛𓂋𓂋𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏, saxenīu (Dict. geog. 1139) plur. di 𓋴𓎛𓂋𓂋𓂋𓏏, sxn (P.), puntello, appoggio, sostegno.

𓋴𓇋, sà (P. 1865, 107), Var. di 𓋴𓏏𓏏 sn, due.

𓋴𓇋𓃀, sà (Trans. IV, 218; Mél. d'Archéol. II, 126), rara var. (etiopica) di 𓋴𓃀, 𓅱𓄿𓃀, sà.
𓋴𓇋𓃀𓂧𓊪 sà-her, montar su, salire sopra,
𓋴𓇋𓃀𓊪 montar sopra;—
𓋴𓇋𓃀𓂧𓄡𓊪 montare, salire,

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ire supra, adscendere.
, sà-xer, scalare, scender giù, ire infra, descendere.

, sà (Rit. 53,2), v. sàu.

, sà (Rit. 142,26) (Pierret) il luogo d'immolazione.

, sàa (Birch, Z. 1866, 88) equivol. a sa.

, s-àau (Rit. 90,6), forma caus. di àau (v.); dare gloria a, invocare. Regge la prgs. n.
Pierr. trad. del l.c.: invocatori.

, sàati, for. di sati. e caus. di ati.

, sàati (Rit. 90,2), (Birch) the Punishers; (Pierr.) les bourreaux.

, (E), ?
Brugsch legge sàatt-àr e confr. con ⲥⲱⲧⲣ obliquum, contortum esse.

, s-àad (Denkm. IV, 115, 22), Caus. di àad (v.)

(Tus cr. Uasr) (Tus cr. Betà 219) s-àā, caus. di āā (v.); introdurre, immagazzinare.

, sài (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 127), v. sà.

(Rit. 63, 2t.; 136, 1t.; 79, 1t.) (ib. 149, 55 e 59) (ib. 53, 2t.) (ib. 82, 2t.; 149, 57) (ib. 136, 13) (ib. 59, 2t.) sàu, cω (v. M. B.), ce (B. M.), cd (B.), bibere, sugere, potare: bere, abbeverarsi (di...) dissetarsi (con..., ...).

sàu (Inscr. Sepi I, 432, 433), secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. VII); Vari. a del prec.

, sàu (Athèn. franç. 1856, N. 6), montone, ariete, pecora.
ecooy (v.), ecωoy (M.), ecay (Sah.), π, ovis; ⲡⲓⲱⲓ, ⲡⲓⲓ, pecora, agnello.

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, sàb (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XI), Par. di sb e sb-it.

(Brit. 19, 40) (De Rouge', Ixt. geog. 44) } s-àbex, forma caus. di àbx (V.); invadere, metter le mani sopra. Confr. שפך, spandere, estendere.

(b.e.) sàp (op. sàpi). Nei testi delle epoche più antiche e più recenti si trova questo geroglifico sul capo di divinità femminili, siccome la forma femminile dei geroglifici , , , che si trovano collocate sul capo di divinità maschili. — Ed ambedue insieme , qa-sàp (HEACTH) allegoria) in una serie di 14 personaggi allegorici, i quali doveano rappresentare 14 attributi del dio Ra, che li comunica al re ed agli altri suoi favoriti sulla terra. — V. sotto , 9, alcuni altri cenni su queste patronesse dei 14 attributi.

2) — Segno distintivo del 14° e del 15° Nòmo del Basso Egitto. — Sul significato geografico di e V. il Dict. géogr. di Brugsch, sotto SÀPI.

3) — Questi due segni sono anche ideogrammi equiv. al vocab. seg., nel senso di ergere, innalzare; (secondo Bergm. Texte, p. 13) prüfen, esaminare (V. il seg., all. 3.

(freq.) (Brit. 6,3; 196,2) (sost. (M. 18,23; 20,2) (Denkm. IV, 27, a) (B.S.T.I. II, 15, 8) } sàp, proper. caus. di àp; ergere, innalzare, stabilire, fondare, formare, fare, costruire, fabbricare. — Dirigere, indirizzare, apparecchiare, preparare, allestire, apprestare, disporre, ordinare; assegnare, aggiudicare, attribuire (costrutto con l'accusativo della persona e con della cosa, Sepi I, 40 l; Masp., Rec. de trav. VII). — Eseguire un piano od un progetto; eseguire, proseguire l'antico o primitivo (op.) piano, progetto, ecc., secondo cui dovea esser eseguito un edifizio od un lavoro d'arte.

2) — T. sostant. corrisp.: esecuzione, disposizione, costruzione, fondazione, assegno, ecc.; — piano progetto, disegno, abbozzo, modello o esemplare.

3) — Esaminare, verificare, giudicare, apprezzare, riconoscere, ispezionare, considerare; calcolare. — Ed i sost. esame, calcolo, conto, ispezione, giudizio, verificazione, controllo, inventario, visita; — giudizio, diritto, legge. — Giudice, verificatore, esaminatore, ispettore.

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, sàp (Rit. 14, 75). L'espressione del l. c. ; guardiani e Dèi verificatori (Y. d'Orb., dd. 3) è tradotta da Birch: the Guardians and Judges; da De Rougé: gardiens salgaces; da Pierret: gardiens justiciers. — V. sàpi.

(Beukm. IV, 4a, d; Ostr. II, 16, 6)
, , (Edfu) (B. A. T. I, 3, a) (B. A. T. IX, 5) (Edfu)
sàpi, equiv. a e varr. sàp, specialm. come sost. e soprattutto nome d'agente. d'ultimo è titolo di Xnum, il dio formatore e modellatore per eccellenza.

sàpi (Rit. 17, 33), nome di un Dio; (Birch) the Creator or Judgment; (Pierr.) le dieu faisant droit. — V. sàp.

(Rit. 69, 5; 133, 6; Mar. I, 25, 8; 46, 7)
(Rit. 17, 6; 124, 4; 46, L, P)
, (Denkm. IV, 36, d)
(Mar.-Karn. pl. 42)
(Denkm. III, 224; Abyd. Ramesse II)
sàp-t, sàp-ti, V. sàp, spec. come sost.

(Br., Mat. pl. IV)
(Dend., Pronaos)
sàf, designazione speciale del 10° giorno del mese lunare: la festa della purificazione. Confr. sf, sfa.

, sàfu (Mar., Le Sérapéum de Marseille, p. 15), V. sft.

, sàm (Edfu), (Brug.) Var. delle l. e. invece di sam.

(Tomba di Ti)
s-àm, caus. di e àm (?); (a) -imbeccare, ingrassare (volatili); — (Masp.) empâter, empâtement. — Confr. anche ām.

, sàm, nebbia, oscurità, buio, tenebrosità, tenebre. — Nuvola, nube. — Nebuloso, nuvolo, nebbioso, fosco. Affine con samu.

, sàmà (Dend.), non si è trovato altrove. Designa, secondo Brugsch, una particolare specie di pietra. — Confr. onichino,

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onice, sardonico, berillo.
— Forse lo stesso che □ aroma.

, sàm-t (tomba di T), sost. di , sàm; imbeccata, empâtement, ingrassamento di un volatile.

, sàn, nome di uno dei sette dèi chiamati Ḫâs.

(Abid., Rit. di Amenon.)
(V. Leyden, Rotulus Asasif, 25)
(Collez. Clot Bey)
(Mar.-Abyd., tav. 21)
(Stela Pianchi)
(Mar. Deud. III, 34, 4)
(Geog. I, tav. 24, N. 10)

sàn, terra da sigillare; una specie di creta od argilla, impiegata per suggellare serrature, pentole, lettere, ecc. Brugsch assimila a ⲥⲁⲧ lutosus fuit, onde ⲥⲁⲧ, arab. طين, lutum.
, rompere la creta del sigillo, staccare la terra suggellatoria, cioè: disuggellare; l'opposto di apporre la terra da suggello, suggellare.

, sàn (Dict. géo. 1362; Rec. IV, 13, 14), specie particolare di barca.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 399)
(Rit. 164, 168)
(Rit. 149, 14)
(Stel. Piankhi, retto, 11)
(Stel. Metter.)
(Dend.)
(Rec. de trav. VII, 170, nota)
(D. T. I, 22 b)

sàn, forma caus. di e varr., àn;
1) — Contorcersi, avvolgersi, volgersi, voltarsi, volgersi verso..., avvolgersi intorno a qualche cosa.
2) — (Ḫ. 1865, 9 f.) detto anche dell'avvolgimento, della spira di un serpente.
3) — Affrettare, far premura; — andar presto, affrettarsi, correre; esser agile; — Avv.: diligenter, presto, vite. (Confr. Nav., Litan. du Soleil).
4) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) percorrere; onde (Inscr. Pepi I, 399), percorrere la terra.
5) — (Masp., ib.) tirare:
, sàn sa n...., (ib. p. 170, nota) tirer le dos de....
, tirare i piedi.
6) — (D. T. I. II, 35; Inscr. Pepi I, 234), equiv. a sàn (V. ib. un es. all'ak. 5).

, sàn (Inscr. Unas), Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 43) lo dà come var. del prec., all. 3, 4.

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sàn, 1)— applicare, apporre, sovrapporre, mettere, indossare (per es. abiti). (Rit. 144,31; 99,34) (B.H.T. 81,75) (Rot. 32,6) (B.H.T. 88) 2)— Fregare, stroficciare, far frizioni (per es. con olio od altri ligaidi); — e quindi 3)— ungere, imbalsamare; insinuare, far entrare fregando; — purificare (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 147). 4)— (Chab. e Pleyte) guérir, charmer, fasciner; incantare. incanto, incantesimo (in favore di..., per..., ...). 5)— difendere, preservare, guardare, proteggere, scampare (da..., contro..., ...): (P.H.T. I, 22, b), (il Dio) protegge contro tutte le cose cattive, cioè contro tutti i mali. 6)— Logorare per fregamento, sfilacciar per fregamento; stritolare, sminuzzolare, tritare, sgretolare (per es. sulla mano, Rec. I, 104, 5).

— Al senso guarire dell'all. 4 confr. CHIOI (M.), CAEIN, CAEEIN (P.), π, medicus; MNTCAEIN, T, ἰατρική, medicina.

— (Birch) to coil (Rit. 17, 93), to heal (32, 6; 99, 34); (Lepsius Renouf) slowness (144, 31); (De Rougé) extendere (99, 34). (Pierret) guérir (99, 34), préserver (ib. 144, 31).

sànu (Rit. 17, 93), far bello, ordinare, acconciare (i capelli). — Caus. di àn. TCANO, TCANE, ornare; concinnitas, ordo, ornatus, decor. 2)— Equiv. al prec.

, sànnu (An. I, 25, 6). (Chab. Voy. 259) scrittura erronea invece di sunnu.

, sànnu, affettarsi, ecc. V. sàn. all. 3.

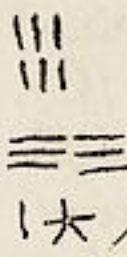
sànnu, V. sàn.

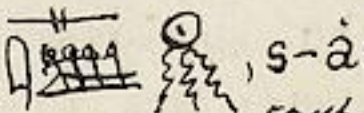
(Pleyte, Et. 49) (Var. al Rit. 99, 34) sàn-t, V. il prec.

, sàn-t (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo), V. sàn.

, sàrī, Var. di srī.

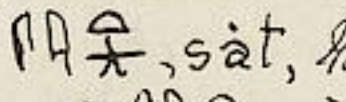
sàs, (Rev. Arch. 1868, 509; 1867, 3 e 100; Leps. Aelt. Text. 22),

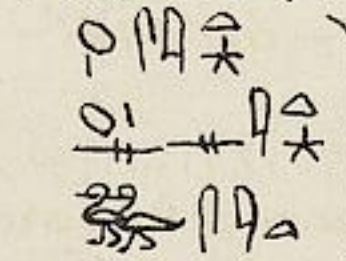

il numero sei, la cifra 6. ebr. שֵׁשׁ, שִׁשָּׁה, arab. سِتّ, (f.) سِتّة, (ant.q.) سِدْس, etiop. ሰድስ, assir. sisatu (m.) sissa (f.). — copto coor, cer (2.) (cum praefix. -ace, -tace); fem co, coe, coo (P.).


sàs, stoffa, il cui filamento era contesto di sei fili.

s-às'ep (Dend.), forma caus. di às'p (P.), ed equiv. a ss'p.

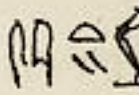
sàt, pecora; Var. di e di srt.

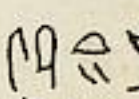

sàt, Var. di srt.

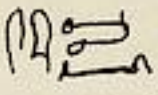

se-sàt, Varr. di se-sert.

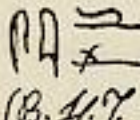
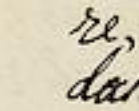
sàt (Dend. Cronaca), Var. di sa-t.

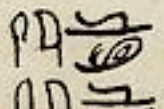
sàti (Rit. 142,1), nome di una località, sotto il patronato di Osiride.


sàti (Lista dei Nomi di Edfu, 3° Nomo del Basso Egitto), la gamba. — V. il seg.

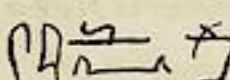

sàti, distruttore, annichilatore o feritore; (Rier.) il carnefice. — Brugsch lo confr. con caat, praetergredi, transire.

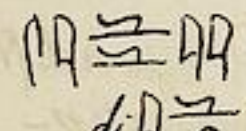
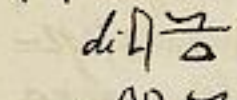
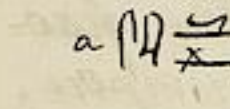

sàten (Stel. C, 1, Louvre), secondo Masp., forma impulsiva di un radicale àten; signif.: ottener la precedenza (su...).


s-àd, caus. di àd (P.). diminuire, scemare, indebolire, debilitare, fiaccare, snervare, rompere. 2) — Punire, castigare, riprendere, biasimare, rimproverare; condannare ad una ammenda. — Pena, punizione, castigo, penitenza, condanna, biasimo, rimprovero (B. H. Z. l.c.). cto, cte, reprobare, improbare, repudiare; ctoeßol damnare, contemnere. — V.  sàad.

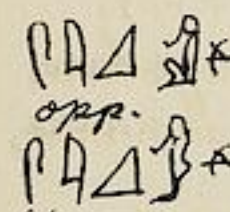

sàd, forme caus. sat. di àd,

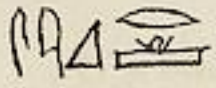
àdennu [EITN (P.), EITEN (B.), TEN (M.), stercus, fimus]; ciò che viene ammucchiato; mucchio di concime, di letame; CAT, CHT, COT, (T), χόπρος, stercus, fimus. — Spesso usato figuratamente per rappresentare l'insolita, l'inusitata, la straordinaria quantità di pregevoli oggetti, come se fossero letame; — e quindi in generale: mucchio, grande quantità.

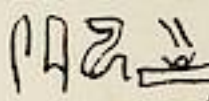
 , sàden (Rit. 157, 2) (Pierret) appliquer (à ---, ⬭ ---), (Birch) to connect (to ---).

 , s-àddī, forma caus. di  àdī (P.), ed equivalente a  sàd.

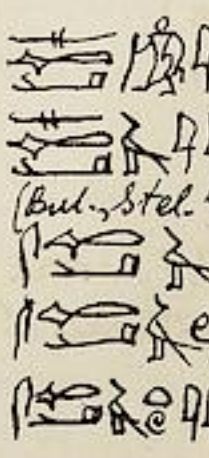
, sàḫ-u (Z. 1882, 173 e 174), gli illustri defunti, gli illustri. Var. di sāḫ-u.

 sàq (Harr. I, 29, 11) opp. sàqi (An. IV, verso, 16) formare, figurare, rappresentare, disegnare, fare, dipingere, scolpire, ψόχτ. — Lavoro di scultura, יְצִירָה, immagine, effigie, figura, simulacro, figura, disegno. — Scultore.

 , s-àger (Rit. 8, 1; 100, 7 rec.) forma caus. di àqr (P.), perfezionare, al passivo: — essere allo stato di perfezione (Rieu. al Rit. 100, 4); dare la perfezione (Brugsch) die Vollkommenheit spenden (al Rit. 8, 1). — (Birch) to instruct, to prepare; (De Rougé) instruction; (Chab.) apprendre le moyen de...

 , sàki (P. Matem. Rhind), secondo L. Rodet (Journ. As. 1881, II, 224), signif.: verificare, verificazione. Confr. sk, all. 4.

s-āa, forma caus. ed impulsiva di āa (P.); far grande, ingrandire, accrescere, aumentare, magnificare, rendere grande; — ingrandimento. — Nel P. Prisse (5, 8; 7, 8; 2, 1; 13, 6), sopratutto in unione con àb, cuore, signif.: essere orgoglioso, altiero, fiero.

 , sāàà; , sāaī (Bul., Stel. Mostm. III); , s-āau; , id.; , sāatū equiv. al prec. (Il 1° 4° e 5° sono varr. capricciose del P. Mor. di Bul. — L'ultimo significa piuttosto: il superiore, il più grande.

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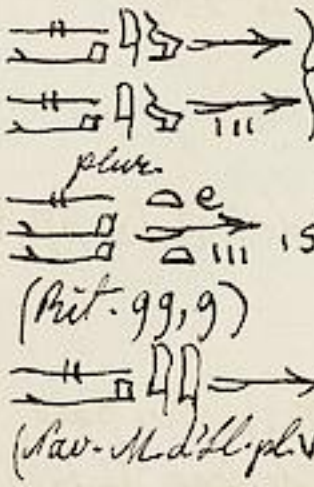
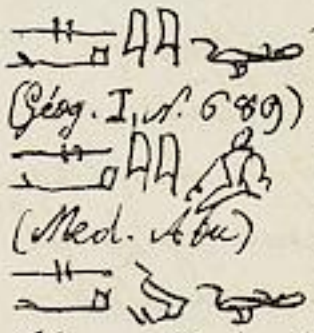
sāam, sāamu
Var. di
sām.



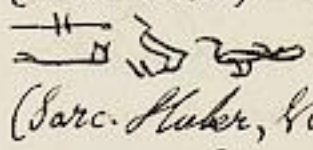
sāàu
, sāā-tu
, sāī

puntello, sostegno; travatura. V. sāī.
(Pierr. al Rit. l. c.) fermeture.
(Nav., l. c.) cavicchio, caviglia, piuolo, o simile pezzo di legno in una nave, al quale erano annodate le corregge xesa-u.



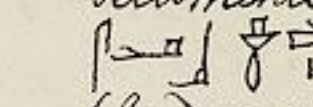
sāī

star male, esser oppresso; — gravezza, gravità, peso od oppressione del corpo.
Confr. CI (? M.)



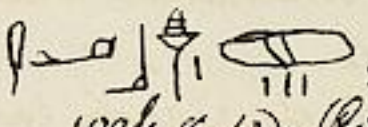
, sāui
crapula.

, sāb (P. D'Orb. 12, 1), adornare, ornare, fregiare, acconciare, parare, addobbare, abbellire, decorare (con ..., ...); — ed i passivi. — Ornamento, acconciatura, abbellimento; — monile:

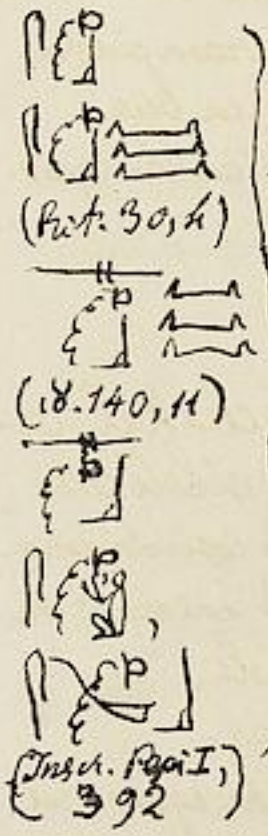


(l. c.) ogni sorta di begli ornamenti muliebri.

Confr. COBHT (M.), honestum, decentem esse; eq- honestus, decorus, praestans. — שפר piacere, esser bello, far bello, adornare, decorare; onde שֶׁפֶר bellezza, שַׁפִּיר elegante, bello. — Riehl (Z. 1886, 80) è di opinione che il gruppo del P. d'Orb. si debba leggere e tradurre come il seg.:



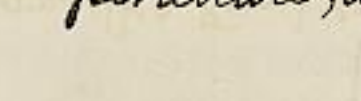
, sāb (P. di Bologna 1094, 8, 10), (Riehl. Z. 1886, 80) pane, specie di pane o di focaccia. V. art. prec. in fine.



s-āb, caus. di e varr., āb; nettare, lavare, mondare, purificare, ed i passivi; detto in senso fisico ed in senso morale.

ⲧⲟⲩⲃⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩⲃⲉ, ⲧⲉⲃⲁ, ⲧⲃⲃⲟ, ⲧⲃⲃⲉ, mundare, purgare, purificare, sanctificare.

, s-āb (Rit. 118, 3) caus. di āb (V.); far penetrare (attraverso... ...), penetrare, attraversare.



, sāb. V. sàb.

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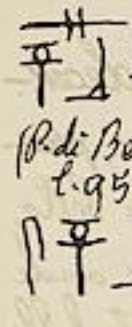
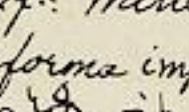
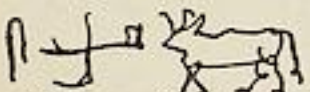
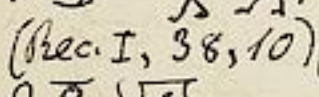
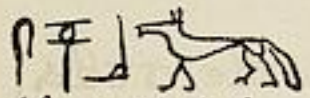
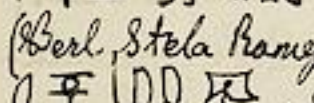

(P. di Berl. I, l. 95)

s-āb. Il 1° nel l.c., secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 137) signif.: mettere in gioia, ed è forma impulsiva di àbu ed di ābu. — Il 2°, secondo Piehl (Rec. de trav. II, 73) signif.: tirare, menare, trarsi dietro, menare a spasso: letter. (in connes. col signif. seg.): far l'azione dello schakal che tira la barca del sole. — Questo 2° gruppo è anche equival. a  sāb, lo schakal.


(Rec. I, 38, 10)

(Rit. 69, 8)

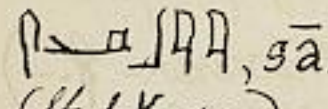
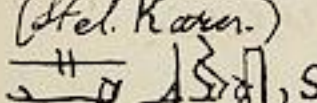
sāb, propr. un castrato (cēzl, circoncidere, castrare), un bue. — Il 2° è anche equiv. al seg.

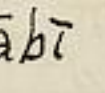

(Berl., Stela Ramesse)

(C, 112, Louvre)

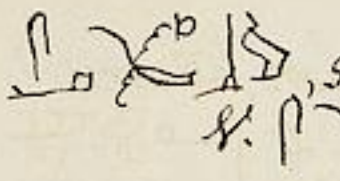
, sāb, sābī: lo schakal, canis niloticus. Sono così chiamati gli animali che tirano la barca del sole.

, afsir. zibu, lupo.

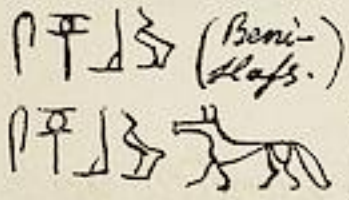
— Il 2° gruppo è anche equiv. al prec.


(Stel. Karn.)

(Rav. Stat.)

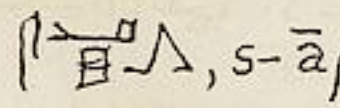
, sābī; , sābu: sf.  , sāb.



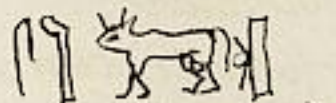
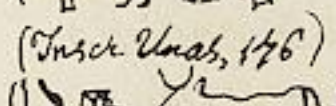
, s-ābu (Insc. Sepi I, 373), sf. s-āb.



sābu, sf. sāb e sāb.



, s-āp, caus. di āp (sf.).


(Insch. Unas, 176)

(Stela Nehri)

sām, (Maspero, Rec. de trav. III, 196), abbondanza.

, sām, Sfera (E. Glogs. 38) trad. absinthium, assimilandolo al greco ὄψις, che, secondo Dioscoride, era il nome egizio dell'assenzio od artemisia arborescens, specie che non è rara in Egitto. —

— Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 412) traduce pure artemisia, quantunque egli pensi anche a ὄσυς (oppure ὄσυν), che, secondo Dioscoride, designa l'agnus castus.

— Brugsch traduce anche: una specie di sesamo.

— Confr. però anche , ثوم, aglio; aroma.

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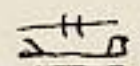
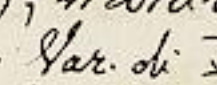
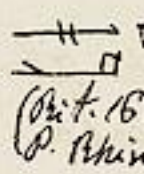
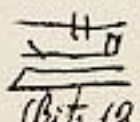
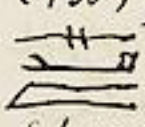
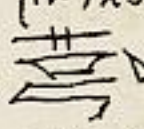
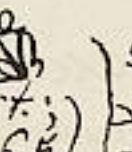
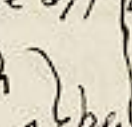
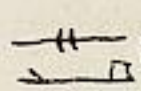
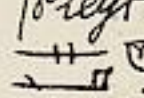
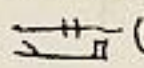
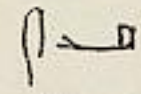
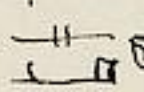
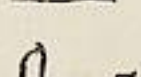
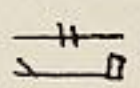
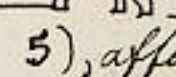
 , sām, b.e (P.A.T. II, 35, c, d, 5), monile (Brug.).
— Var. di  sāmu.
— Confr. però aroma.

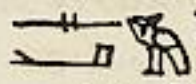
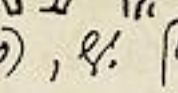

(Brit. 165, 2it.; P. Rhind, 16, 5)

(Brit. 125, 2; 136, 2)

(ib. 125, 36 e 37)

(Nav. M. d'H. IV, V, 3)
b.e

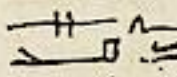
s-ām, forma caus. di  ām (V.); godere, assaggiare il cibo, gustare; — prendere, sorbire un liquido. — nutrirsi, cibarsi, abbeverarsi (di..., ...); — nutrire, soddisfare (il cuore) (Brit. 125, 36).  gustare, assaporare, assaggiare; gusto, sapore; — ⲧⲁⲙⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲙⲉ, ⲧⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲉ, nutrire, alere; detto freq. del bere.

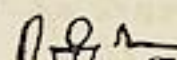
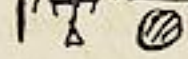
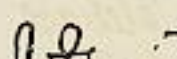
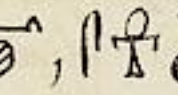

(Pleyt. Pt. p. 52)



(E.)

(Harr. I, 3, 6)

(E)

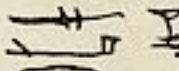
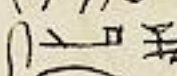
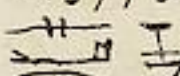
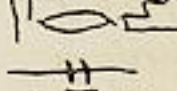
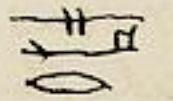
s-āmū, s-āmu, Varr. del prec.

 , sāmu (Harr. I, 45, 5), affine con  sābu (V.); essere adornato, fregiato, ornato, decorato, intarsiato, ecc. (di..., ...).

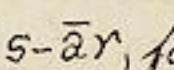
 , sāmu (Harr. I, 19, a; 53, 10), V.  sām.

 , s-ānd (P. Prise, 5, 4 inf.), caus. di ānd (V.); annientare, annichilare; — sconcertare, frustrare.

 ,  , 
s-ānx, causat. di  ānx (V.).


(Brit. 71, 4; 79, 5)

(b. 125, 41; 154, 2it.)

(Dend.)



(Dend.)

s-ār, forma causativa di  ār; sorreggere, sostenere in alto, elevare, alzare, levare, innalzare, sollevare. — condurre, trasportare, portare (P. Rhind, V. 10, 9, 2; il 2° gruppo). ⲧⲁⲗⲟ, ⲧⲁⲗⲉ, imporre, adscendere, ponere supra, afferre; — et subst.. — Far salire, fare risalire, far giungere, far pervenire. — E quindi anche: mandare. — raggiungere, toccare, elevarsi (fino a —), arrivare a....

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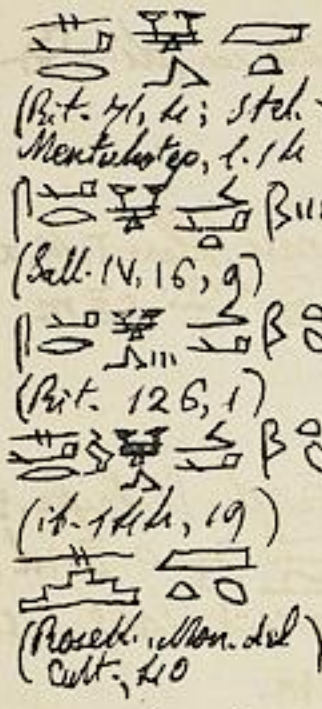
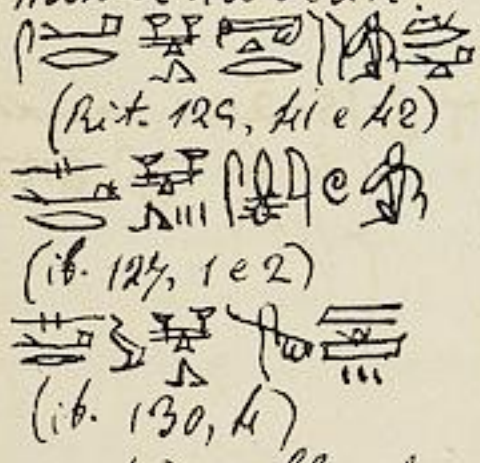
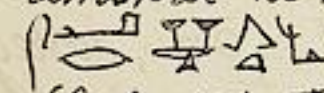


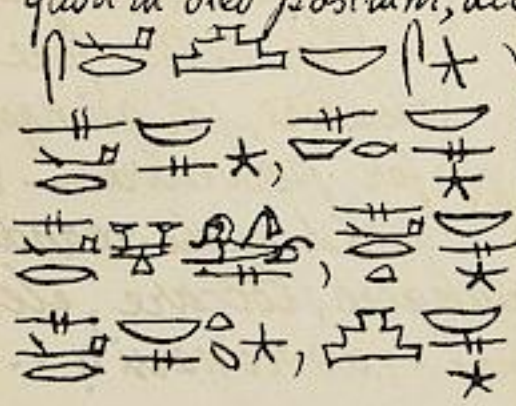
sār-māt, (Kushington, Trans. VII, 356, 364) condurre od innalzare o tener alta la verità; (Birch) to send truth; (De Rouge) apporter la justice; (Meyer) Wahrheit bringen; (Pierr.) faire remonter la vérité.



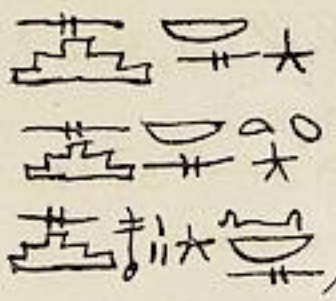
formole affini alle prec. far elevare la testimonianza, (nella verità) il rapporto, (Pierr. Rit. 129, 41) confesser la vérité; - faire remonter la vérité



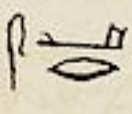
(Rit. 134, titolo) letter.: far salire la fiamma, far avvampare la fiamma (del lucignolo di una lampada); signif.: accendere, allumare. — Talora questa espressione è solamente formata da sār seguito da (V. Harr. I, 27, 10); Confr. COλ, ϯ, linum, ellychnium, quod in oleo positum, accenditur.



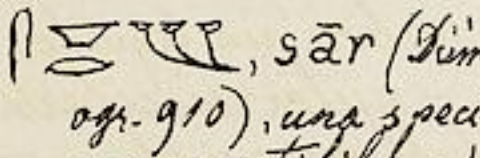
sār-nebs (Dend. e Philae; V. 1865, 6), nome della 2ª ora della notte,



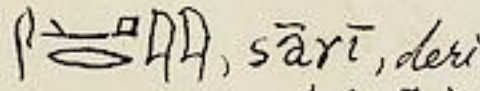
letter. quella che solleva in alto il suo signore.



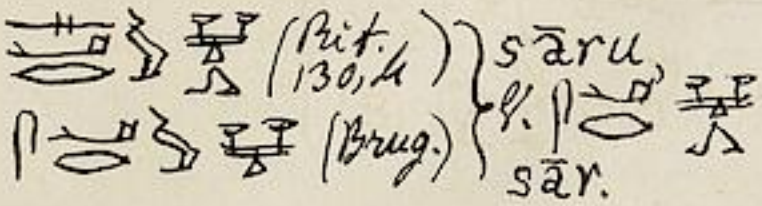
, sār, accendere, allumare una lampada. V. col. prec., l. 22 e segg.



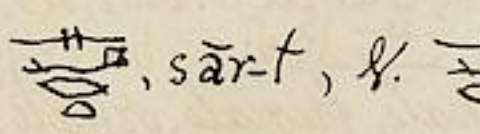
, sār (Rim. Edfu; Dict. geog. 910), una specie di pianta commestibile; identico a σάρι, σαρὶν, σαρὶς, σαρὸν (Hesychius, Theophr. Hist. pl. IV, 8; Plin. sari, circa Nilum crescens); - il papyrus od una specie di byblos. — Forse שְׂעֹרָה, l'orzo?.



, sārī, derivato dalla forma caus. di sār; significa: ferculo, vassoio, vaso. In Karn. (epoca di Thotmes III) questo vocabolo sta allato alla figura qui disegnata.



sāru, v. sār.



, sār-t, v. s-ār.

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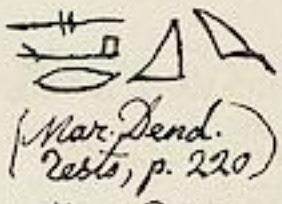
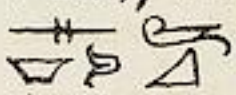
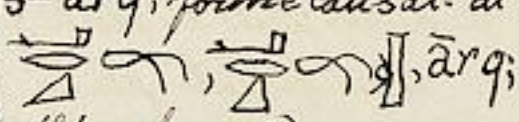
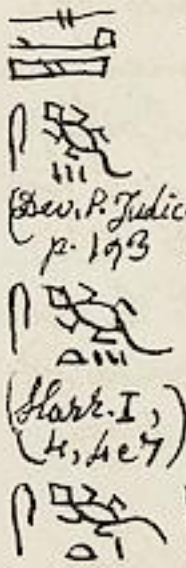
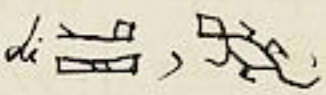
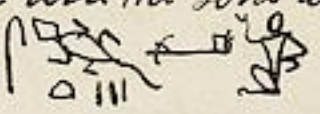
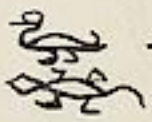
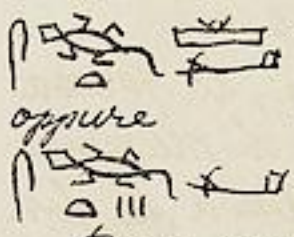

(Mar. Dend. Testo, p. 220)

(B. fl. T. 73,3)

s-ārq, forme caus. di  , ārq; (V. queste voci).
— Scacciare con esorcismi o scongiuri.
ΤΑΛΘΕ, ΤΑΛΘΟ, finem imponere, cohibere; ΤΑΡΚΕ, ΤΑΡΚΟ, ΤΕΡΚΟ, adjurare daemonem, ut discedat.

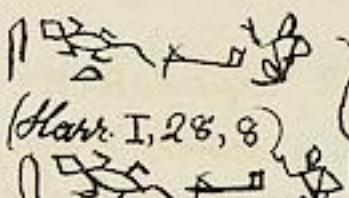
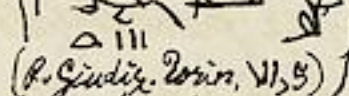

(Rev. P. Judic. p. 193)
(Stark. I, 4, 467)

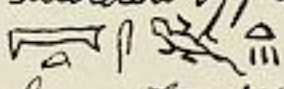
s=ās', caus. di  , ās' (V.).
— I tre ultimi sono anche equiv. a  sās't.

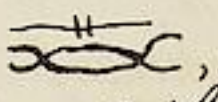

se-ās' op. sās' (Stark. I, 20,b,9), una specie di uccello, che era usato nelle offerte. (Birch, Z. 1873,71) oca.
Confr. ס'ד, ס'ד, rondine, gru.

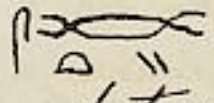
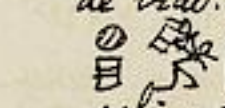

oppure

sās't (Stark. I, 28,7; 57, 12; 56,8), ritenere, impedire, tener lontano, proibire, vietare; rigettare, ributtare (Z. 1874,24).
cωωγτ, ψωωγτ, ἀνέχειν, impedire, prohibere, detinere
2) — Equiv. al seg.


(Stark. I, 28, 8)

(P. Giudiz. Torin. VI, 5)

s-ās't opp. sās't, deriv. dal prec.; signif.: (Brug.) ispettore, intendente, sovrintendente; intendente di un tempio, e precisamente della collocazione di particolari locali del tempio.
In Abido i sās't, armati di bastone, correvano come ordinatori dinnanzi ai sacerdoti officianti; onde il gruppo  del P. Giudiz. l.c. è tradotto da Deveria: chef des exécuteurs de bastonnade. — Il Brugsch però traduce questo titolo: sovrintendente, preposto; superiore o potestà degli intendenti, carica di cui era provveduta ogni grande amministrazione, non esclusi i magazzini.
— potestà, prefetto.
— birro, donzello, agente di polizia.
— Portinaio, portiere, guardaportone.


s-ād, caus. di ād, signif.: temperare; render morbido, flessibile, mite; migliorare, correggere.


sād-ti-u, Pleyte (Rec. de trav. III, 59) trad. odori:

odori stomachevoli, nauseabondi.

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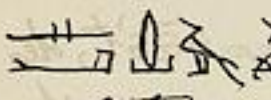
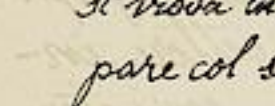
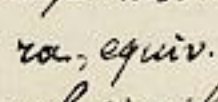
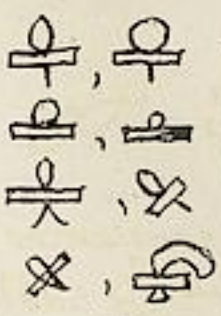
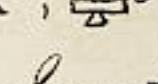
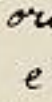
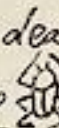
 , sāza, caus. di āza? Si trova in Med. Abu, e, secondo Brug., pare col signif. di esser paralizzato; CIϬE, paralyticum fieri, CHϬ paralyticus.

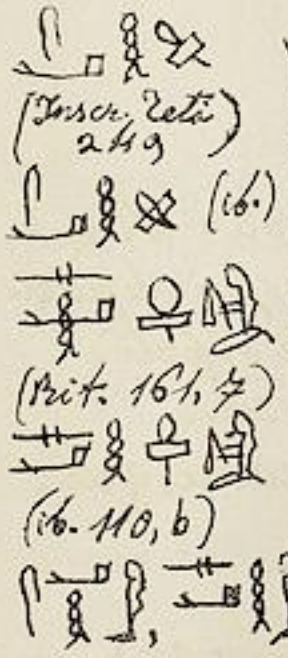
 , sāḥ (Inscr. Sepi I, 331), (Maspero) condurre, menare.

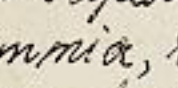
sāḥ, signif. fond.: essere separato, segregato, sceverato, distinto; compr. CAϱE, CAϱHϬ EBOλ, avertere, amovere, recedere, declinare ab; EϥCAϱHOϬT segregatus. — Onde comunem.: 1) — Essere separato, distinto dalla moltitudine; essere onorato, reputato degno, distinto; — essere innalzato, elevato ad una dignità (Dümichen, Denkm. 40, 11), essere investito di una dignità. — Uno che è distinto, eminente, superiore, degno, meritevole, ragguardevole, importante. — Merito, importanza, distinzione, eminenza, dignità. In parallel. con àau (Denkm. l.c.). — שְׂאֵת, שְׂאֵת, שְׂאֵת (Giobbe), eminenza, eccellenza, elevatezza, dignità; שְׂאֵת nobiltà, dignità, magnificenza, ricchezza; (Rabb.) זכה esser degno, meritevole; onde l'aggett. זָכוּי e l'astratto זְכוּת.

2) — Detto dei morti, in relazione al loro corpo distinto per la solenne sepoltura, equiv. a  sāḥ, specialm. nel signif. di mummia; — ma anche nel senso degli altri allinea. (V. Stela 2590, Firenze; Piehl, Journ. As. 1881, 174).



sāḥ segno sillabico, che rappresenta l'ornamento che porta Ammone sul petto, e che portano al collo certi tori sacri (V.  sāḥ). Su questo ornamento è figurata la dea Mā  e qualche volta lo scarabeo  . — V. sotto āua in fine dell'art. .



sāḥ, 1) — (Dümichen, Denkm. 40, 11) verbo equivalente a  sāḥ. 2) — Preparare una mummia, rendere la forma di mummia, mummificare, imbalsamare (Pierret, Ét.; C, 66, b, Louvre); — imbalsamazione. 3) — g. m., la forma o figura di mummia, la mummia, la forma dell'uomo nel mondo infernale. 4) — il corpo, il cadavere umano (Z. 1870, 63; Pierret, Ét. II, 37). 5) — Simulacro, fantasma, lar-

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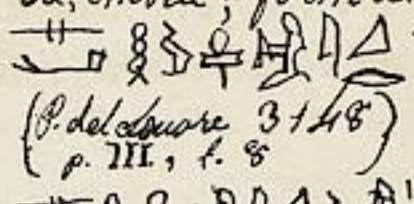
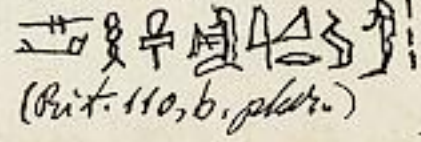
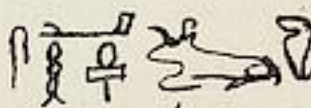
va, ombra; forma.

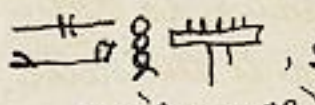

(P. del Louvre 31,48 p. III, l. 8)

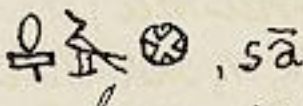

(Rit. 110, b. plur.)

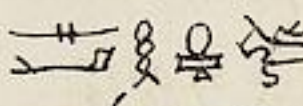
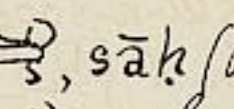
sāḥ-àger, una mummia perfetta, cioè imbalsamata nelle condizioni prescritte e munita di tutte le salvaguardie necessarie per l'altra vita, sia in talismani, amuleti, sia in preghiere su papiro, ecc.

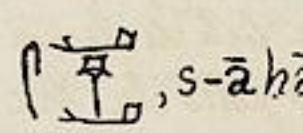
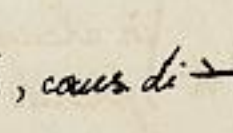
— All'all. 2, confr. ⲥⲁϩⲉ avvilupparе; ⲥⲁϩ ungere, imbalsamare; ⲥⲁϩⲉ, ⲥⲁϩⲟ espurgare, nettare.


, sāḥ (Rit. 148, 9) nome di una delle sette vacche mistiche.

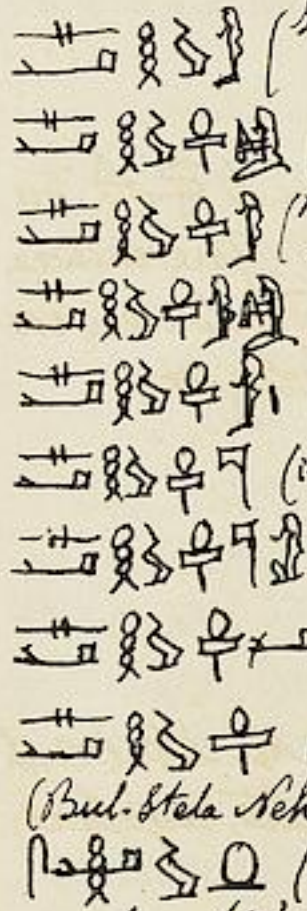

, sāḥ (De Roug. Icono. d'Athmès, p. 92), una specie di catena o collana che era portata intorno al collo. V. sāḥ.

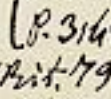
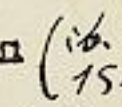
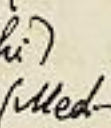

, sāḥa (Rit. 125, 28), nome di una regione mistica.

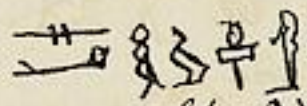
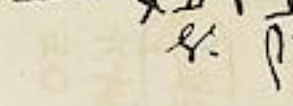

, sāḥ (Pierr. Inscr. du Louvre, II, 34) cadavere.
— Equiv. a  sāḥ, all. 2, 3 e 4.

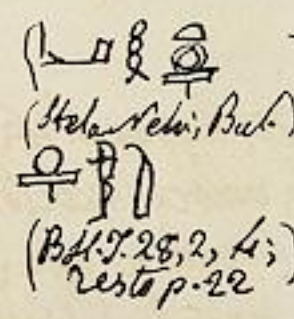

, s-āḥā, caus. di  āḥā;

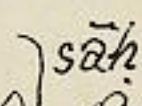
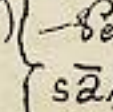
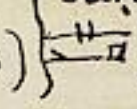
ergere, rizzare, collocare (Denkm. II, 144, 5).

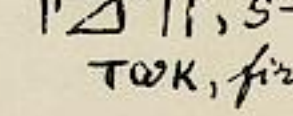
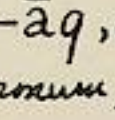

(L. 1870, 63)
(Rit. 159, 1; P. 3,148, Louvre)
(Rit. 79, 9; 146, 13)
(ib. 73, 3)
(ib. 89, 7)
(ib. 141, 15)
(ib. 147, 5)
(ib. 78; 15 e 16)
(ib. 78, 29)
(Bul. Stela Nehi)
(Med. Abu fine dell'art.)

sāḥu, Varianti di  sāḥ. — Quanto agli ultimi due gruppi, il Brugsch li fa equiv. a  sāḥ; — e Revillout a  (V. sotto aāa, in fine dell'art.), confr. ⲥⲁϩⲟⲧ, ⲥⲁϩⲱⲧ (M., Ml) gazophilacia; ⲥⲁϩⲉ famigliare, consigliere (del re), tesoriere. — Nel Rit. ecc. sono pure equiv. ai prec.


, sāḥu (Rit. 148, 13) V.  sāḥ.


(Stela Nehi; Bul.)
(Bd'I. 28, 2, 4; resto p. 22)

sāḥ-t, V.  sāḥ. — Del 1° V.  sāḥu (fine dell'art.) e  sāḥ.


, s-āq, caus. di  āq (V.); ⲧⲱⲕ, firmum, fortem reddere.

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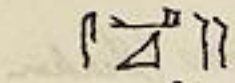
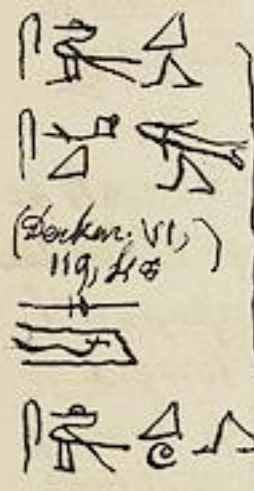
 , s-āq-ḥet, TWKNQHT, confermare, confortare animum, bonam spem dare, THKNQHT sperare, confidare.

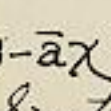
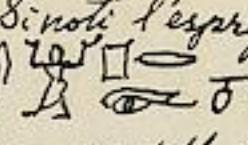


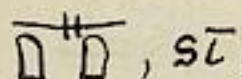
s-āq, caus. di āq (V.); fare entrare, introdurre; introduzione.

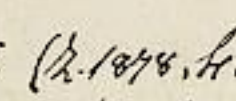
, s-āqu

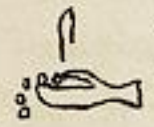
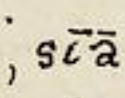
, sāqu (P. Mor. L. Bul. 23, 14) rendere o fare diritto, regolare; simmetrizzare.
Var. di sāq.

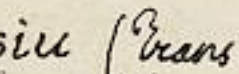
, s-āqū, V. sāq.

s-āx, caus. di  āx.
Si noti l'espressione 
(Gard.) nome della 3ª ora del giorno.

 , sī, a (Tomba di Ti; Sagqara N. 46) (Br.) presto, rapido, veloce; subito. CAIWOT (M.) celer, velox esse; ⲡⲓⲱⲧ correre; ⲡⲓⲱⲧ rapida (Salmo 55, 9).

 , sī (Z. 1878, 48), cl, saturari, satiari, saziarsi, satollarsi, sfamarsi.

 , sī-ā (Inscr. Sopi I, 428), caus. di  ī-ā (V.); spandere, spargere, versare.

 , siu (Trans. 1880, 132), Naville lo considera come una forma di s (V.), oca o anitra. — Brugsch legge sif (V.).

sīu, stella, astro, CIOT (Z. M., π), COT (Z.), stella.
, duale (Gensler, Vok. Tafeln v. Sternbild.), la doppia stella op. le due stelle, nome di una costellazione.

sīu-n-χa-u, V. χa.

, sing. sīu-nu-mu (Z. 1868, 11; Mél. d'Arch. I, 65), le stelle d'acqua, le Hyadi, nome di una costellazione.

, sīu-n-sopet, Var. di spdt.

sīu-u-meḥu, le stelle che s'immergono, che si tuffano; nome di una costellazione, che in alcune liste di decani prende il posto che ha

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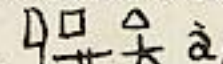
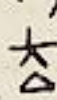
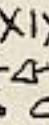
nelle altre liste la costellazione  àpst o àpsz.

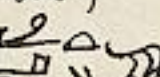
(Stat. Abinas, Bul.)

(Nav. M. d'Il. XIX, 6)

(P. T. Il. 53, 6h)

(P. Bul. N. 3, 13, 7 e 8)

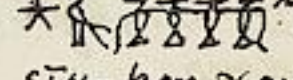
sīu-uā, sīu-uā-tī, la stella sola o solitaria, la stella della sera, Espero, corn porge.

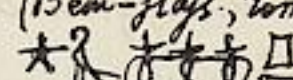
Onde nel P. di Bul., l. c.,  , la sacra stella della sera.

— Probabilm. identico a  uāti (H.).

— Il gruppo appare in una lista di Decani come nome dell'astro patrono della costellazione knm, in istretta vicinanza delle stelle Sirio ed Orione.

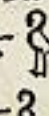
sīu-ḥor


sīu-ḥor-xent-pe-t
(Beni-Hasn., Rouch. Xanhtp)


(Mar. Abyd. I, 35, a)

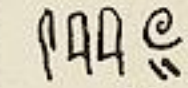
esistono questi gruppi nei testi più recenti in luogo di sa-ḥor per esprimere il copto ⲱⲩⲁⲣⲡ, ⲱⲩⲉⲣⲡ, tempus matutinum, mane; matutinus aliquid agere, surgere, venire; summo mane surgere; ⲱⲩⲁⲣⲉⲡ mane; alzarsi, levarsi coll'aurora; — aurora.

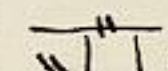
2) — anima, spirito (Louvre D, 18; Horapoll. Hierogl. II, 1).

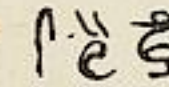
3) — (Horap. I, 13) Nelle ultime epoche, il segno è var. di  ntr, Dio, plur , gli dei.

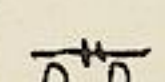
4) — Il segno rappresenta il numero 5.

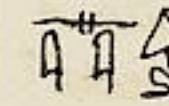
, sīu-u, plur. del prec., all. 3.
— (Br.) gli Dei astri.

 , sīui (Champ. Mon. 97, 3)
Var. di sīu.

 , sibeb opp. sebib, opp. sebbi (Sarc. Huber, Vienna),
Var. di sb.

 , sif (Denkm. III, 194, 16), uccello, volatile, ebr. צִפּוֹר, cald. צִפְּרָא (da צפר volare, fuggire a guisa di uccello).
— Naville legge sīu (H.).

 (D. H. T. 14, 16) b. e. (Philae) } sīf, Var. di sfi.

 , sīfi (P. Rhind, 6, 4),
V. sf-t.

 , sinezem (Stel. Palermo; Berl.), Var. di snzm.

 , sīr (D. H. T. II, 49, a, 19), giraffe;
Var. di srī.

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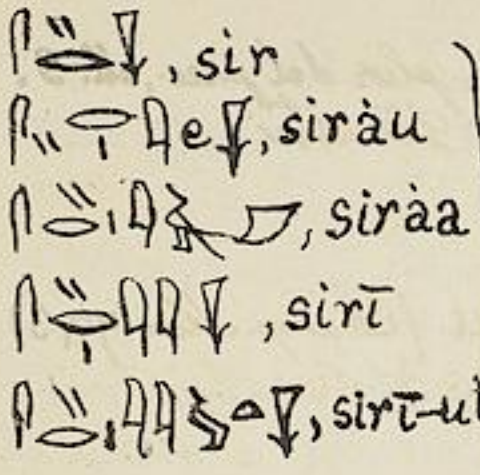
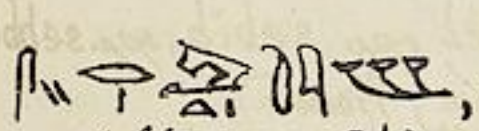
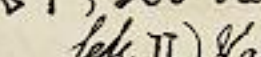
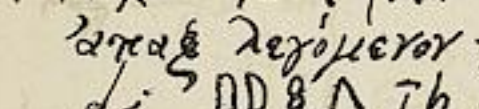
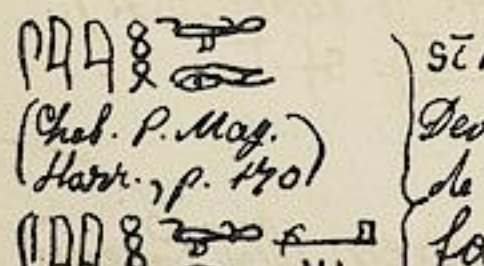
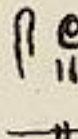

sir, siràu, siràa, sirī, sirī-ut (Gr. P. Harr. I; Z. 1880, 96), Varianti di srt.

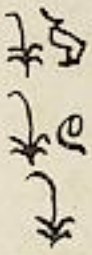
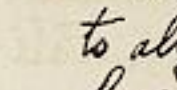
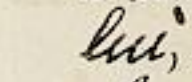
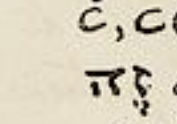
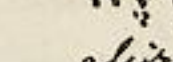
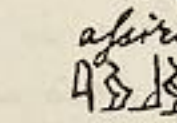

sir-ḫā-tà (Harr. I, 16, b), in una enumerazione di quattro varietà di piante ut è menzionata la ut sir-ḫā-tà.
V. snroḫātà.

seī-ta (Bul. Stela A-lefs. II), Var. di 
s-ta, terreno, suolo, area.


sīḫ (Z. 1876, 92), è un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον; pare il caus. di
sīḫ; Avvicinarsi? accostare? entrare?


sīḫ, Chab. (l.c.) e Devéria (Act. judic. de Turin) traducono fascination. Confr. CIQE (Z.), CIQI (M.), insanire, dementia, amentia, ἔκστασις.


su, affisso pronominale della 3ª pers. plur.; essi, esse, li, le, loro, essi individui.
— Individui, persone; alcuni, alcune.


su, pronome assoluto, designa la 3ª pers., genere comune, del pronome personale dei due numeri, tanto al nominativo quanto all'accusativo: egli, esso, quello, lui, lo; essa, quella, lei, la; essi, esse, quelli, quelle, li, le, loro; c, ce, desinenza riflessa dei verbi;
questo, costui,
questo, questa; assiro su (m.), si (f.), esso, essa.

(P. Mor. di Bul.), essa (donna) non è conosciuta nella sua città.

essi non lo raggiungono.
2) — Ciò, questa cosa, quella cosa;
;
;
.

(D'Orb. 7, 6), rivolto ciò a te altrimenti.

su-ten-à (P. Mor. di Bul., Chab.) dov'è quella cosa?
3) — Dopo un pronome suffisso ad un verbo, dà a questo il valore riflesso:

egli si mise sul suo ventre, egli si prosternò.
4) — (Z. 1868, 9), pronome relativo che;
(Isaia, 43, 21).

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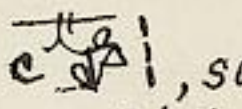
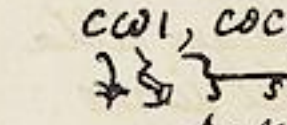
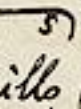
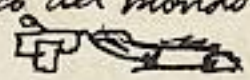
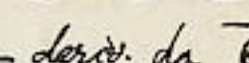
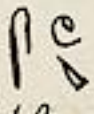
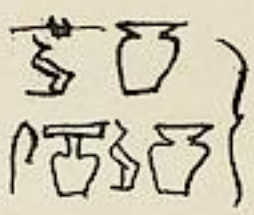
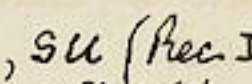
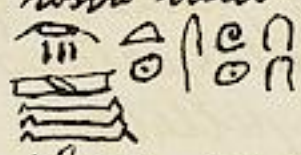
 , su, plur. di se; individui, persone, essi, alcuni.

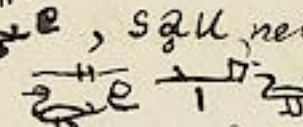
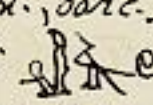
, su (Rit. 31, 4), g. m., col, col, coccodrillo; — nel Rit. l. c.  nome di un coccodrillo (seguito dal pron. sing. ) mistico del mondo sotterraneo.
V.  sa.
2) — deriv. da  sui, significa: essere oscuro, nero, fosco, tenebroso (Dict. géo. 10; Z. 1879, 14, nota).

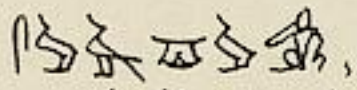
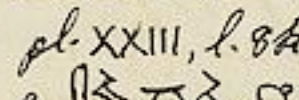
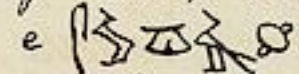
 (Rev. Arch. 1865, 198)
(Leps. Insc. on T. v. Edf.)
su, secondo Lepsius (l. c. 108), designa come misura di lunghezza $\frac{1}{10}$ di sat o schoinion, equiv. a M. 1,31; e come misura di superficie $\frac{1}{10}$ di schainion quadrato, equival. a Mq. 27,8. — È la metà della misura se.
2) — Un pezzo di terreno della suddetta grandezza.

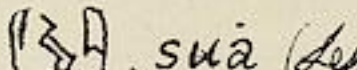
(Brit. 144, 29)
(Brug., Rec. égypt. I, 39, nota)
su, biada, grano, frumento; coro (R. M., π), cora (B., π), frumentum, triticum. Confr. (Gen. 42, 1e 19; 44, 2; 42, 26).
— (Pierr.) grains de blé; (Birch) flour.

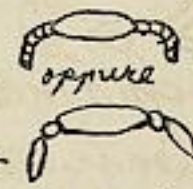
 , su (Insc. Sepi I, 111, 132), bere, V. sau.

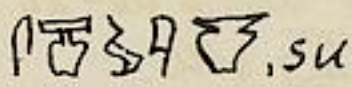
 , su (Rec. I, 22, 1), equiv. al copto cor (R. M.) syllaba praefixa numero dierum mensis, e corrisp. al nostro addì.... il....:
 , letter.: mese terzo di semu, il 29, cioè addì 29 Epiphi.
V. sotto ab.

, sau, nel grappo  sau-dod (Bergm., Sarc. Inscr., p. 80, l. 14), Var. di  .
V. sotto sau.

 , suaqu (Edfu, Lotta d'Hor. II, col. 86 e seg.; Mar. M. d'Ab. pl. XXIII, l. 84), V.  saq e  suda.
— J. de Rougé trad.: maledire.

 , suà (Leps. Aelt. Dyn. Tav. 22), un oggetto di ornamento attaccato ornamentalmente ai braccialetti delle braccia e dei piedi, simile ad una impugnatura, della forma quì disegnata.

oppure 

 , suà (Tuscr. Sepi I, 133),

V. sotto sàuà.

suà-t (Leps. Aelt. Text. Tav. 22), V. suà.

suà-t, (E) pastillus quidam, globulus, catapotium; pillola.

, sui (Philae; Dict. geog. 751), tenebre, buio, oscurità, tenebrosità; — crepuscolo.

sui (Dict. geog. 10; Z. 1879, 12, nota), V. su.

, sui (D. K. T. 96), forma caus. di àau (V.), glorificare, adorare, lodare, esaltare, vantare, magnificare, idolatrare. — Ed i sost. corrisp.

, s-uu (P. Vienna 29), chiamare.
Confr. ϣ nunciare, alloqui, onde il fattitivo ϣ respondere, loqui

s-uu-àb, caus. di uu-àb V. sotto uu.

2) — V. art. del seg..

suu-àb, Rallegramento, nome della divinità tutelare della 7ª ora del giorno. — Designa anche questa ora invece del nome più comune nk. (V. Z. 1865, 3)

, suui (Z. 1876, 100), Caus. di uu (V.).

, s-uun (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 19) caus. di uun (V.); imprigionare, incarcerare.

, suu-ūr (opp. s-ūr?) legge Brugsch nel P. D'Orbiney, 18, 5, e traduce: accipere conceptionem, divenire incinta, essere ingravidata. — Ma nel l.c. si legge s'epuuūr, espressione che ha del resto lo stesso significato.

, suunnu (Z. 1878, 49), coonn, cognoscere.

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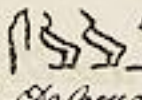
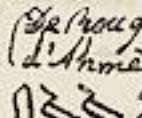
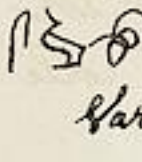
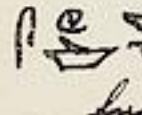
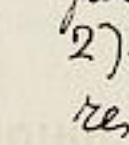
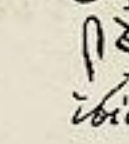
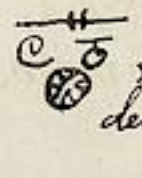

, suut (Ge'rog. Tomb. d'Ahmès, 182)

, suutt (L. 1876, 89)
(Chab.) viaggiare; avviarsi, rendersi (a--, o---).
– V.
stuut.

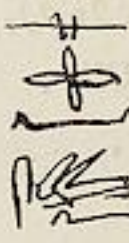
Confr. ⲥⲱⲟⲩⲉ, passeggiare; scorrere, aggirarsi, andar attorno, andar girando.

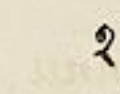

, suūa (Denkm. II, 136, e), Var. antig. di
suā.

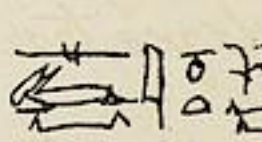

, subek (Dend. Mar.), (Brug) forma caus. di
bq; signif.: 1) – fertilizzare, fruttificare, far germogliare, pullulare. 2) – render incinta, ingravidare, fecondare.

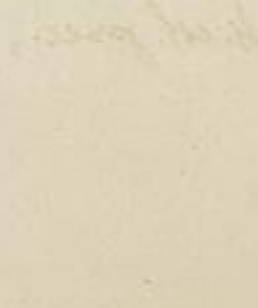

, s-umet, caus. di
, e
, umt (V.).

, s-umet-àb, V. ibidem.


, sun, ⲥⲟⲩⲛ, la città Syene dei geografi Greci, ora Osuan.


(Lasc. Pepi I, 265, 415) s-un, causativo di
un; far aprire, far sciogliere, far porre in libertà, – aprire.

2) – Il 1° gruppo è anche forma caus. di 
un, essere, e significa: trasformare, trasformazione (Lasc. Pepi I, 415).


, sun (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), freccia, saetta, strale, dardo, od altra arma di simile specie.
Confr. ⲥⲓⲛⲉ aguzzare (onde è derivato ⲥⲓⲛⲓ dente, specialm. dente d'elefante).


(Stele 83, Louvre) (Serapeum) sun, Varr. del più comune
sunnu.

(V. 1874, 106) (E. 99, 1; b, 9) sun, caein, chini, ti, medicus, medica, medico sacerdotale.

(Dend. Mar.) sun, varianti rare di
sunnu, e di
ssun.

, sunàntnen (Rit. 145, 16), una specie di olio per ungere.
– Pierret ne fa due vocaboli sunà-t e nen, designanti due olii distinti

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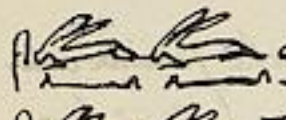
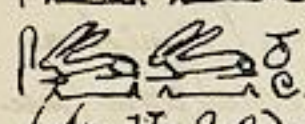
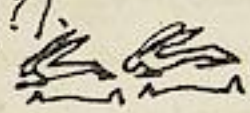
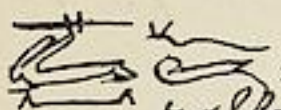
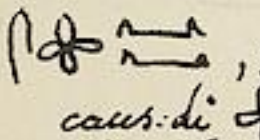
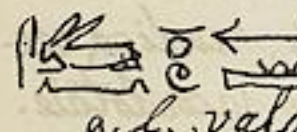
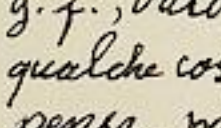
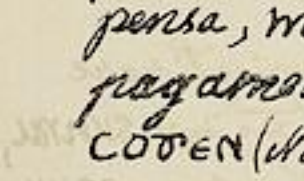
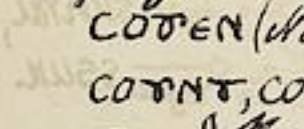
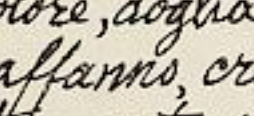


(An. JI, 2,2)
sunun, sunusnu, (Chab) cajoler, caresser, flatter, amorcer, to lure (degli inglesi); lusingare, sedurre.
—(Naville, Z:1876,137) apaiser.
(Grébaut, Mél. d'Arch II,59) adorazione(?).
— V.  unun.

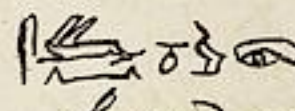
 , s-unf, caus. di unf (V.); rallegrare, render allegro, far lieto, ecc.

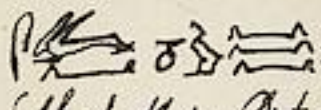
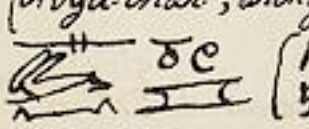
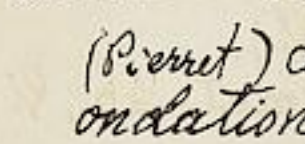
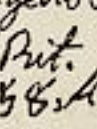
 , s-unen (Insor Sepi I, 445), caus. di unn, essere; trasformare, trasformazione.

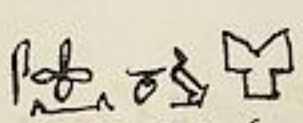
 , sunnu (Sall. II, 3,5), g.f., valore, prezzo, che è dato per qualche cosa in pagamento; ricompensa, mercede, prezzo, salario, pagamento, premio, paga.
COOEN (M.), COON (P.), π; coi suffissi COONT, COOENT-, pretium.
— ; (Chab. Voy. 260) faire gain, far guadagno, trar profitto.
 , riscuotere o guadagnar danaro.

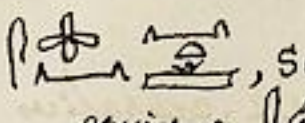
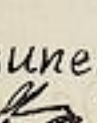


sunnu, in connes. col prec.,

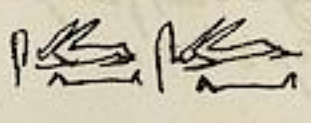
significa: pagare, scontare un delitto, un peccato, un'azione cattiva. Pagare le spese di un danno di cui si è autore, risarcire un danno. —Far penitenza, espiare, purgare, fare ammenda.
— Penitenza, espiazione, castigo, ecc.
2)— Dolore, doglia, duolo, cordoglio, affanno, cruccio, pena, male, tormento, supplizio, tortura, ecc., che sono collegati colle precedenti punizioni.
3)— V.  ssun.

 , sunnu (Stela C, 232, Louvre), a Pierret pare equiv. al prec.



(Abyd. Mar.; Dict. géo. 665)

(Brit. 56,4)
sunnu, cnhini,  , aquaeductus, acquedotto, canale.
(Pierret) celui qui fait être l'inondation.

 , sunnu (Insch. Sepi I, 282), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) muro.

 , sunen-t (Chab. Voy. 260), equiv. a  sunnu.
sunn-t = sunnu.

 , sunsun (Stel. Bianzi

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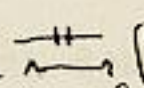
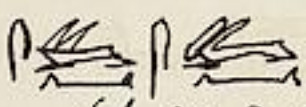
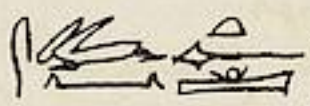
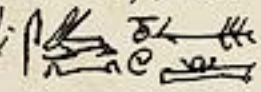
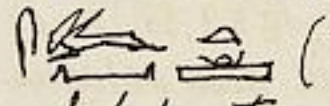
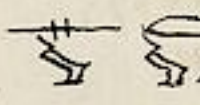
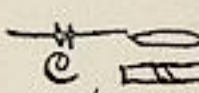
retto, 10), equiv. a  SNS (Y.); — ed anche salutare.
SUNSUN, prestare omaggio (a ..., n ...).
Confr. il rabbin. שנן stima, considerazione.
2) — Volgere il discorso ad alcuno, ragionare insieme, abboccarsi con ...; parlare, discorrere, conversare; CHNCNT (?) disputare, colloqui. — chiedere udienza.

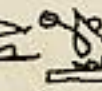
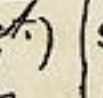
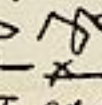
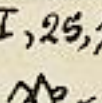
 , SUNSUNNU (An. II, 2, 1 e seg.), Var. del prec.: SUNSUNNU = ÀR SUNSUN.

 (Tomba di El-Kab) } SUN-T, Varr. di  SUNNU.
 (Z. 1876, 68) dal demotico

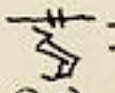
, S-UR (Inscr. Sepi I, 410), forma caus. di UR (Y.); ingravidare; render incinta, gravida.

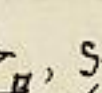
 , SURUT (Beni-Hasan), nome di un uccello, il coracias garrula, secondo Bilharz. — Confr. coturnice, quaglia.

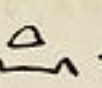
 , S-URES, causativo di URS (Y.); render verde.

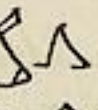
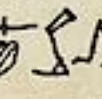
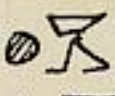
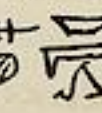
 (Journ. Asiat. 1870, 161) } SURD, Var. di S-RD caus. di  RD (Y.); affazzonare, abbellire, restaurare (una costruzione) (P. Hasr. I, l. c.).
 (Hasr. I, 25, 7)
 (ib. 9, 6 e 7) 2) — Rallegrare, animare, eccitare, rinfrescare, far rifiorire.

, V. sotto SSU.

 , SUSU (Inscr. Pepi I, 265), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 154) colare, stillare.

 , S-USER (Rit. 100, 2; 129, 2 e 3; 148, 1), caus. di USR (Y.); far potente, render potente, dar la forza, fare o render forte, rafforzare, rinforzare, fortificare.

 , S-USTENNU (Rit. freq.), caus. di USTENNU (Y.).

 (P. H. T. 15) } S-USEX, causat. di USX (Y.); fare o render largo, allargare, stendere, estendere, distendere
 (Rosell. Mon. 139, 1)

 (Rit. 144, 33)

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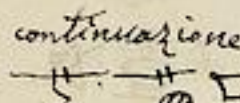
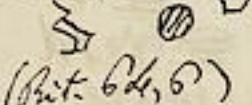
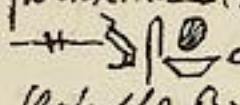
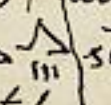
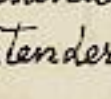
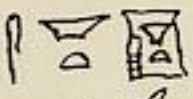
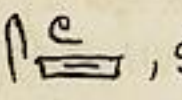
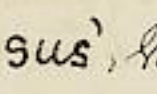
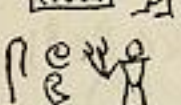
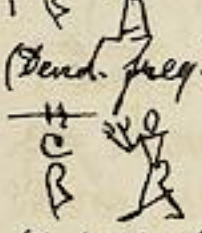
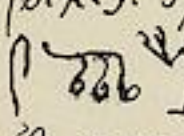
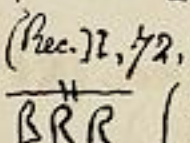
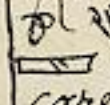
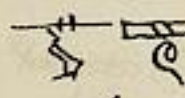
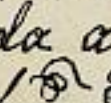
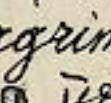
continuazione 

(Rit. 64,6)

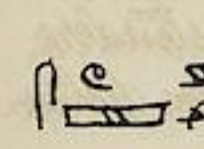
(Denkm. III, 5)

(Rit. 142, Ritolo)
dere, spandere, spargere, slargare, ampliare, amplificare.
 spargere, dilatare, distendere;  spiegare, stendere, distendere.

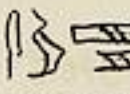
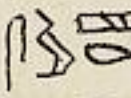
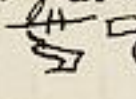
 , sus ex-t (Ins cr. Sep. I, Leg 5), è il nome di una località, ed il suo signif. è identico od affine od in connes. col prec..

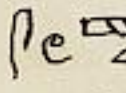
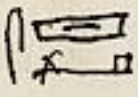
 , sus', Var. di  ss'.

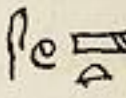

(Dend. freq.)

(B. A. T. 67)

(Rec. II, 72, 1, d)

(Rec. III, 99)
s-us', forma causativa di  uas' (V.); glorificare, adorare, lodare, esaltare, vantare, magnificare, idolatrare.
— Ed i sost. corrisp.. uoruor, uoruo, laudari, gloriari; — laus, gloria, jactantia, superbia.

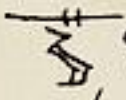
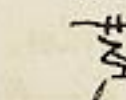
 , sus (J. de Roug., Edfu, 47, I), la corda agrimensoria, Equiv. ad  uar e  xa.

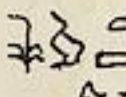
 , sus', (E) equiv. al seg.?

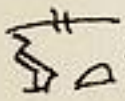
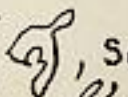


sus', (E) langour seu sicitas.
— Pare però più verosimilmente in connes. con  sus'.

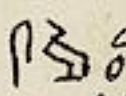
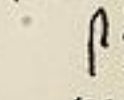
 sus'-t, (E.) equiv. al prec.?
— Brugsch lo ritiene Var. di  ss'.

 , sus'-t, V. ss'-t.

 , s-ut, caus. di ut e di ud, nell'espr.
 (Tomba di Ti) che Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 36) trad.: entourner la pâtée aux oiseaux, dar l'imbeccata agli uccelli.

 sut (Rit. 76, 31), Set, Tifone, il Dio del male.

 , sut (Denkm. III, 162), Var. di  stn.

 , sut, V. su.
 , sut nez, grano macinato. V. sotto nz.

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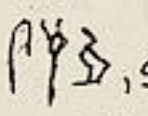
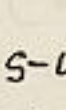
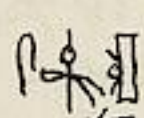
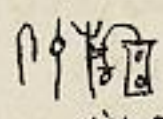
(coffin of Amenem. XVIII, 2ª, 9) (Denkm. II, 147) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 40) (tomba delle piramidi) (Berl., pietra delle offerte) (Denkm. II, 28)

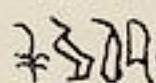
sut, una parte (carne sull'osso) presentata nelle offerte dei tori sacrificati. (Birch, Coffin, l. c.) knuckle, congiuntura, nocchio, nodo, le nocche. Confr. שׁוֹת nartica, שׁוֹק fianco, שַׁד pp. שַׁד mammella.

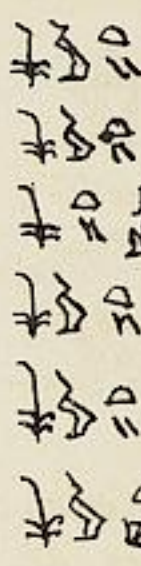

, s-ut (C. 26, Louvre), Caus. di  ut e rara var. di s-uaz.


, sut (Masp., Traus. 1880, 7) ispettore, intendente, sovrintendente.

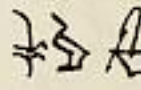
sut. (L. 1872, 59) titolo sacerdotale dell'antico impero, o specie di sacerdote.

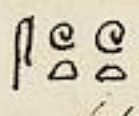

, sut (ib. 59, 97), scriba sacro, ierogrammate; scriba. Confr. il prec.

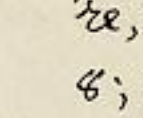

, sutà, nome di un mobile di casa.

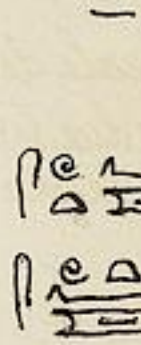

(Rit. pag.) (ib. 9, 3) (ib. 90, 4) (ib. 80, 5)

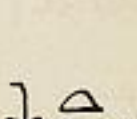
suti, Set, Tifone, il dio del male.


, sutu (Rit. 73, 2), Var. del prec., propr. il fuoco, l'infuocato.


, sutut (P. Harris 500, verso) (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 16; 37, 43), passeggiare; camminare, correre, vagare liberamente (An. I, 21, 6; Ched. Voy. 186). — (coll'art.) il passeggio, le passeggiate. — stutu.


suten, speciale designazione dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.


suten, propr. il re dell'Alto Egitto, in opposizione a sxt (V.): onde frequentissimamente, re dell'Alto e del Baf-


(basse epoche)

so Egitto. — Ma anche re in generale [Stel. Piānxi, retto, 17)].

2) — I primi quattro, nel senso aggettivo di regio, reale, precedono sempre il sostantivo:

suten-pe, palazzo reale, regia dimora, il palazzo del re, la corte. (Rit. 76,1; 142,11)

— Anche il re stesso, talora designato da (v. sotto ānx il signif. di).

suten-n-pe (o forse res-n-pe) propr. la dimora del Sud (v. rs), designa la parte meridionale di un palazzo o di un tempio.

, re della terra, titolo del dio Ptah.

, suten-nem-tep (Stela del Museo di Bologna), primo luogotenente del re.

, scriba reale della tavola del signore delle due terre, il jerogrammate della tavola del re.

, la regia moglie, la moglie del faraone regnante, la regina.

suten-du-ḥotep, proscinema, denominazione delle offerte funerarie.

(Rit. 15, 4), la corona o il diadema del Sud, in opposizione a il diadema o la corona del Nord.

, il cubito regio (v. sotto mḥ).

suten-māb, i trenta regi (giudici). v. māb. Onde la dignità magnate dei trenta regi giudici, presidente dei 30 regi giudici, menzionato nell'iscriz. della tomba di Raḥotep (Mar. Mon. div., pl. 18) della IV o forse anche della III dinastia.

e varr., v. sotto àn.

suten, la regia stoffa; tela o stoffa particolare finissima e bianca, che era tessuta con filo ricavato dalla pianta ; — la stoffa di bisso. — Il demotico è trascritto in geroglifico ed in greco ὀθόνια βυσσινᾶ. — In ebr. abbiano pannolino, velo. — Forse questi gruppi si debbono leggere suten-s'es (v. ss).

suten, la pianta reale, (An. IV, 8, 12) (Dend. Mar.)

secondo ogni verosimiglianza designa il bisso e la pianta che lo produce. — Lino dell'Alto Egitto.

suten (Pierr. V. H., I, 3), affine od identico con stn (V.); macellare, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, sacrificare un animale. 2) — Macellaio, scannatore, sacrificatore. plur. (P. Leyd. I, 344, 8, 10).
(Med.-Ath.), capo sacrificatore [(Piehl, Z. 1883, 127) boucher en chef], titolo di uno dei figli di Ramsese III.

sutenī (Sall. II, 1, 2), essere. V. suten.

sutenī, il re, re, derivato dal prec. plur. (Rit. 125, 69).

sutenī-t, g. f., regno, reame; signoria, dominio reale, la dignità reale, τὴν βασιλείαν (Rosetta).

sutenī-u, V.

sutn, all. 2.

sutennu, Varr. di sutn.

sutennu (Harr. I, freq.; Z. 1873, 153), Var. di sutn.

sutennu (Rit. 165, 12 e 13) allargare? tendere? e i passivi?. (Birch) bound; (Pierr.) baisé.

suten-t, coll'art. femm. V. suten-tt.

suten-t (Dümm. Result. 26, 5), femm. di sutn ed affine con sTn (Brugsch). Molto più verosimile è la lettura nxb-t (V. a questo fonetico).

sutsut (An. I, 21, 8, secondo la lettura di Brugsch), forma raddoppiata di sut (V.); camminare, correre, vagare liberamente. — Chab. legge sutut (V.). — V. stuut e stutu.

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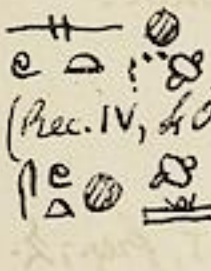
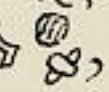
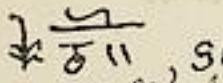
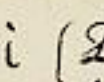
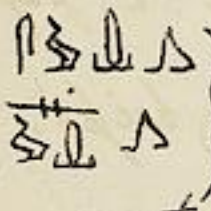
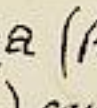
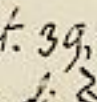
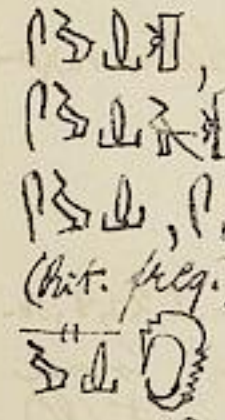
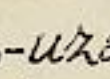
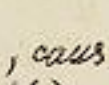
sutex, Set, rifone, il dio del Male.

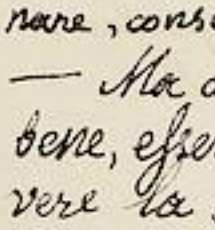

sutex, metatesi invece di  , , stux.

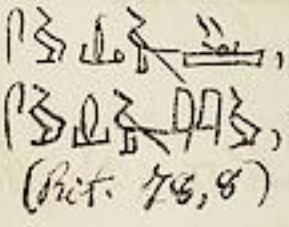
 , sudeni (D.T.T. I, 39, 6), Var. delle 6. e. invece di  sutn.

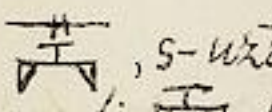

s-uza (Rit. 39, 6; 131, Rit.; 135, 4), caus. di  uza (V.); TOOTE, ire. — far partire; partire; raggiungere. (Birch) to go forth, to go out; (De Rougé) passer; (Pierr.) naviguer, voyager, faire voyager.
— Costrutto con  della direzione.

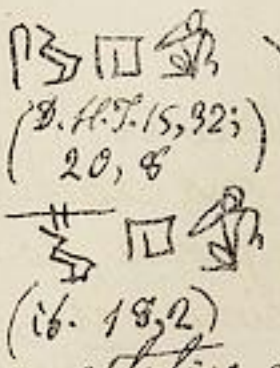

s-uza, caus. di  uza (V.); far sano, render sano, dar la salute, sanare; — salvare, scampare, difendere, proteggere, riparare, ecc. (da...,  ...); (Pierret) sauvegarder, sauver — mantener in buono stato, soigner, conserver (Naville), to cure (Birch), rendre l'intégrité (Pierr.).

T-OOΣO, T-OOΣA, liberare, serbare, salvare, conservare.
— Ma anche il senso neutro: star bene, esser sano, esser salvo, ricevere la salute.

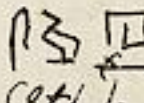
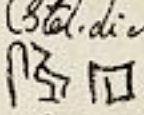
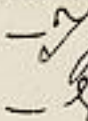

— suza-àb (Rit. 128, 3; Brug. Rec. I, 32, col. 39), contentare, soddisfare (di una cosa, ...), -soddisfatto, contento; soddisfazione, contentezza. (Birch) to be welcomed; (Pierr.) faire le salut du coeur.
— 2) — Anche equiv. al prec. (Rit. 130, 11; Birch e Pierret).

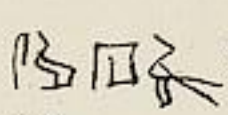
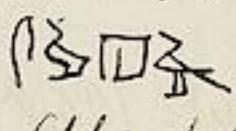

, suzai, suzaiu (Rit. 78, 8) equiv. al prec., specialm. come aggettivo e sost.

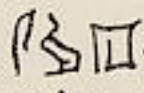
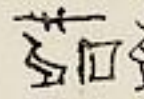
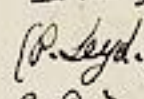
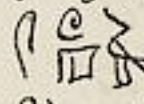
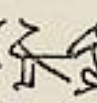

, s-uzà (Stela Metter.), causativo di uzà; guardare, scampare, preservare.

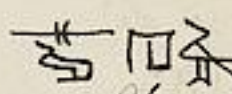

suh, signif. fond.: ridurre in estasi, sia per stupore e meraviglia, sia per angoscia o spavento; produrre estasi, rendere estatico, abbagliare. ébloüir (Maspero, Z. 1879, 51); ammaliare, incantare, affatturare; ciurmare (D.H.T. 15, 2); mettere in pena, in angoscia (ib. 15, 32); — spargere il

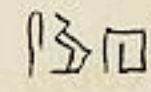
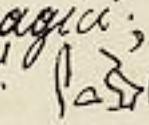
terrore, lo spavento (ib. 20,8).
— È perciò equiv. anche al seg..
CIQI, CIQE, insanire, CIQICIQHT dementia, amentia, ἔκστασις, stupor animi; — ϩⲱⲱ render pazzo; pazzo, stolto; pazzia.
— (Birch) to scorn (Rit. 145, 81 e 86), abuse (ib. 147, 1); — (Pierr.) adjurer, fasciner.

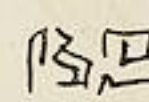
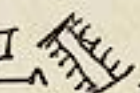

(Stel. di Amada)

(C, 26, Louvre)
suh, equiv. al prec., in malam partem; ridurre in ambascia, in pena, in affanno, in terrore, in spavento; render privo di senso; rendere insensato, folle, pazzo;
— I participi e gli aggett. corrisp..
— V.  sh.

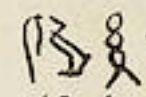
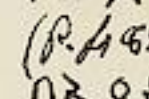
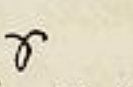
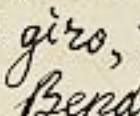

(An. I, 27, 9)

(Denkm. III, 65)
(Stela di Ermont., Vienna)
suha, v. il prec..

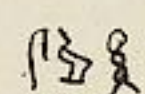
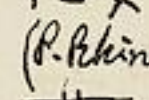

(Rit. 147, 1)

(ib. 149, 81)
(P. Leyd. I, 344, 7, ult.)

(Karn.)

(Mar. Abyd. I, Testo)
suha, v.  suh.

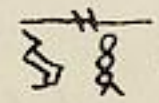
 , suhau (Rit. 145, 86), Var. del prec.

 , suha (Chab.), affine ai prec.; fascinare, fare malefizio; arrestare, respingere con mezzi magici; cagor, cire.
V.  stuha.

 , s-uhn (Brugsch, Dict. géo.), caus. di  uhn (v.).


(P. 162, Vienn.)

(Harr. I, 14, b, 2 e seg.)
suh, Brugsch lo fa derivare da  suh (v.) e trad.: rotolare, cingere attorno, inviluppare, legare attorno, avvolgere, fasciare, bendare tutto intorno in giro, סבב, סחר.
— Benda, fascia, cingolo, rotolo (di stoffa), striscia; legame.
Confr.  shu.
V. Z. 1873, 91 e 66, dove Birch traduce taglio di una tela.


(P. Rhind, II, 10)

(Sarc. Xaf., Bul.)
suh, vento, aria, fiato.

 , suh (D. Z. T. I, 66, 2), grani di resina, di gomma o d'incenso, a forma di uovo (v. il seg.).

suḥ, suḥ-t g.f., uovo, cowqe, cwoqi, cwoqe, (t, ṯ), ovum.
2) — L'uovo nel seno materno, cioè il feto (Edfu, Lotta di Horo; Nav. M. d'H. II, l. 10 e seg.).
, essere nell'uovo, cioè essere nel ventre della madre.
3) — Palla, globo, sfera, biglia, oggetto oviforme (Nav. Z. 1873, 93 e seg.).
— Il duale suḥ-ti, secondo Birch (Z. 1866, 10) designa i testicoli. — Ma Naville (Z. 1873, 84) contesta questa traduzione, e dà il gruppo come significante semplicemente due uova.
4) — Anche verbo: essere rotondo, ; essere oviforme, bislungo.

sug (An. I, 9, 6), Chab. (l. c.) traduce fatiguer.
— Brugsch e Masp. lo considerano come var. di sag, sa = qa (V. quivi le loro traduzioni).

sugai, sugau (Chab. Voy., 42, 1) equiv. ai precitati sag e saqa.

sugadii (Rit. 165, 14), spirito o genio cattivo, molesto, malefico.
(Birch) the Strangler;
(Pierr.) les bourreaux.

e, sug, (E) particula, frustum?

sug, affine con sk (?); designa il bambino lattante, le nourrisson.

(An. I, 9, 6) sug (secondo la lettura di Masp. (Geur. épist. 43), V. il seg.

suxauti (Chab.) cercare, ricercare, esaminare, studiare, portare la sua attenzione su---

suxen (D. K. T. 118, 6), metatesi di xnsu, designa uno dei Nômi dell'Egitto.

suxet, Metatesi di sutx.

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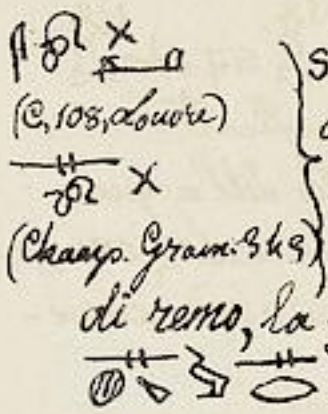
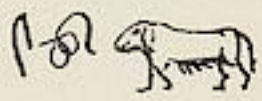
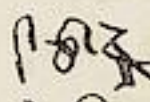
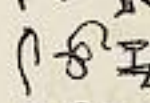
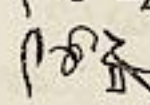
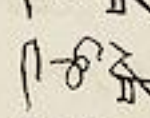
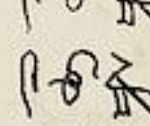
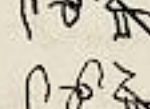
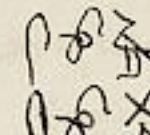
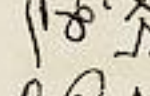
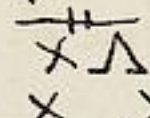
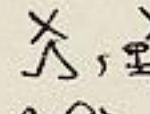
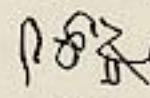
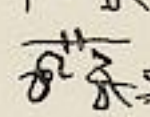
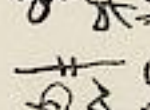
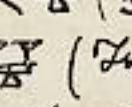
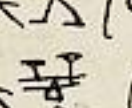
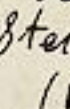
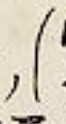
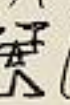
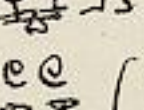
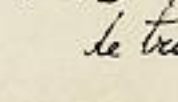

(C, 108, Louvre)
(Champ. Gram. 349)

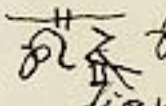
sūa, battere, percuotere, colpire; abbattere (per es. un albero). 2) — (Louvre l.c.) il colpo di remo, la remata, analogo a SX- usr.

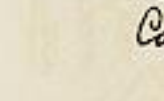
 , sūa, Var. di sàu.

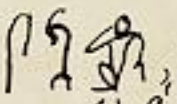
 (Zusc. Segi I, 368, 453)
 (Zusc. Sata, 4)
 (Brit. 130, 14)
 (Chab. Voy. 62)
 (freq.)
 (Denkm II, 136, 1)
 (Stela 20, Cairo)
 (Green; Fouilles à Thèbes, 10, 5)
 (Stela 26, Bul.)
 (P. di Berl. I, l. 4 e 290)
 (Brit. 98, 4)
 (ib. 99, 4)
 (Berl. Mar.)

sūa, forma caus. sec. di  ūa (V.); rendersi, condursi a... ( ...), andare a —; camminare; (Birch) to go along. — mettersi in viaggio, in cammino. Sinonimo comunissimo di  ,  ,  — Cammino, marcia; — passare, passaggio: Onde le frasi; (P. di Berl. l.c.), passare, far passaggio, accorrere; — passare, trascorrere (detto del tempo) (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 82); — (Goodw.) to run to call (upon —  ...); — (Chab.) s'assembler. 2) — far partire, esse cagione che qualcuno o qualchecosa se ne vada; (Birch) to make to go along. — Onde 3) — allontanare, slontanare, scostare, rimuovere, levar di mezzo (ostacoli), fugare. , la luce fuga le tenebre. — Anche semplicemente condurre — (Masp., Inscr. Segi I, 453).

 , sūa? opp. sesi?, (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) rampone, fiocina.

 , sūaūa (Brit. 64, 17), fiammeggiare, fiammeggiante; (Birch) shining; (Pierr.) faire la lumière.

 , s-ūarex (S. K. I. 64), Caus. di ūarx.

 , sūas op. sūasem (Museo dell' Eremitage, Pietrob., Statue N. 26), secondo Liebl. (Aeg. Denkm. p. 6, Nota 1) questo gruppo verosimilmente non è che una Var. ortografica di smsm (V.). Il vocabolo appartiene certamente al concetto generale di parlare; ma il suo significato speciale è difficile a determinare. Nell. cu si legge il titolo che Liebl. trad.: regio scriba, parlatore del Signore dei due mondi.

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(Rit. 78,21; 127,2) (ib. 15,3) (ib. 64,32; 125,7 e 10) (ib. 165,7) (Harr. I, 1,3) (Z. 1863, 30)

sūas', adorare, invocare, pregare, onorare. Regge la prepos. r. — Sinonimo di ās'.

sūat opp. ses'et op. set? (Rit. fun.) V. st.

s-ūaz, causativo di ūaz (V.).

s-ūah, caus. di ūah (V.); stabilire.

T-orqo, T-orqe, adjicere, adolere, adjectio.

s-ūr, caus. di ūr (V.); far grande, ingrandire; magnificare, lodare, glorificare.

, s-ūr ba-u (Dend.), ingrandire gli spiriti di una persona, glorificarla;

in parallelismo con sqe dūa, cogli stessi significati.

2) — Ingrossare, detto dell'acqua; — quindi: portare l'inondazione, inondare: θωοβλ, θωοβελ, καταχλύζω, inundare.

סער ingrossarsi (delle acque), essere procelloso.

(Z. 1881, Taw. IV, 21) (Inscr. Sepi I, 94) (Inscr. Peta 345) (Inscr. Unas 204) (Deir el Bahari) (Tomba di Ti) (Deir el Bahari) (dopo la Chabas) (Z. 1881, l. c.)

s-ūr, sūrà, bere; far bere, dare a bere. ... cw (Z. M. B.), coo (Z.), csr (M.), bibere, potare, potus. — È propriamente derivato dal prec. e perciò significa letter.: empire, riempire, empirsi di un liquido.

, sūr (Inscr. Sepi I, 181), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 190) tazza, abbeveratoio. Confr. il prec.

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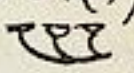
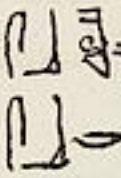
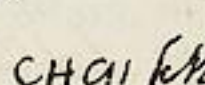
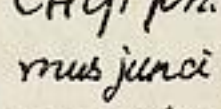
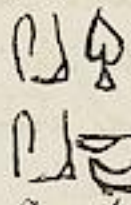
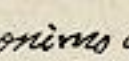
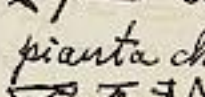
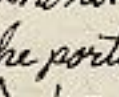
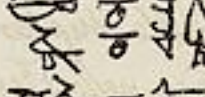
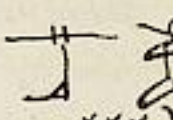
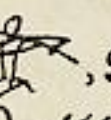
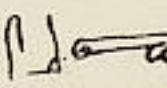
, s-ūrex, forma causativa di urx (V.).

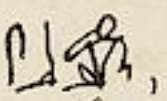
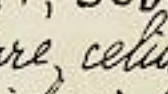
, seb, 1) — equiv. al seg.. 2) — Equiv. a  sb.

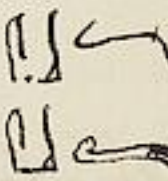
 seb, canna, giunco, zufolo, zampogna, flauto. CHBE, CHQE (?), CHBI (M.), CHQI (M. B.), arundo, canna, calamus junci; ŋ·ıo, canna palustre, alga marina, giunco, giuncaia.
 seb nerem, la canna dolce, canna da zucchero; la cennamella.
2) — Equiv. al seg., onde  (Rec. IV, 83) la canna così detta cennamella.
(Confr. anche J. De Rouge', Edfa, 62, XI, 26, XI).

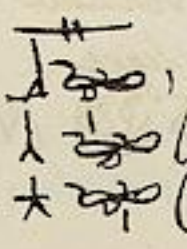
 seb, cedro, il cedro del Libano, Pinus Cedrus (di Linneo); — legno di cedro CIBE (?), CHBE (?), CIQI (M.), cedrus; WENCHBE, WENCEIQE, cedrus, ligrum cedrinum; CIBE, CIQI, cedrium, pix cedri.
(Tomba di Ti, N. 124)
2) — Sinonimo di  āq; pianta che porta anche i nomi di  kann,  knn e  ḳann, (V. s/ prec., all. 2). Questa pianta non serviva solamente a tagliarne flauti, ma era anche impiegata nelle ricette del Kyphi.

 , seb (Champ. Not. descr. 55B), suonare il flauto, deriv. dal prec. sb e da  sbà.

 , seb, cBI (M.) circumcidere, cBBe (?), circumcidere, castrare; castrato, circonciso.

 , seb, ridere, scherzare, burlare, celiare, railler, plaisanter, ridersi di, farsi beffe, beffarsi. cwBe, cwtwBe (?). cwBI (M.), ridere, deridere, ludere, illudere, risus, irrisio, illusio.
2) — Esser allegro, contento, lieto.
3) — Far capricciosa di  sbḥ (V.).
4) — I sost. corrisp. a tutti i precedenti verbi.

 (Leps. Aelt. Texte pl. 15) (Inscr. Urk. 310) seb (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 221) gustare, assaporare.

 seb, propr.: il passare, il passaggio (V. sb) in uno stato più vile, (Rit. 123, 2) (?. 1869, 27)

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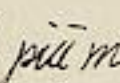
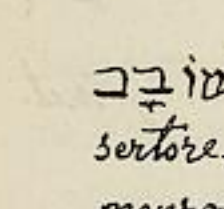
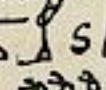
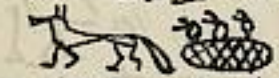
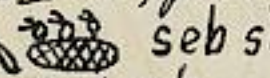
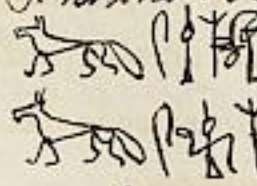
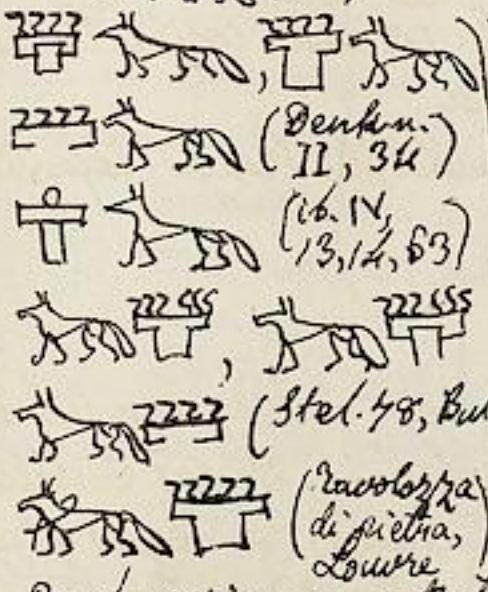
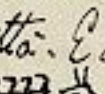
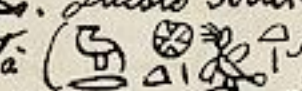
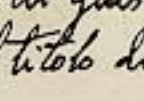
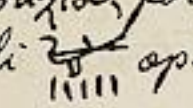
più basso, più meschino, più cattivo, peggiore. — Equiv. a  sdb.
Confr. שְׁבִי, שִׁבִי, schiavo, prigione; סְפָה, שַׁף, finire, perire; — שְׁפַל esser depresso, abbattuto; abbassarsi; esser basso, abbassato, umiliarsi, שְׁפָל condizione misera, abbiezione, umiltà; bassezza; luogo basso.
— V. il seg..

(ed altre varr. con uno dei determinativi opp.)

(Edfu)

(Rit. 20,1)

seb, deriv. dal prec.; nemico, malvagio, malfattore, cattivo, scaltro, empio, delinquente, colpevole — Sopratutto: il cattivo nemico, il cattivo serpente, il malvagio demone, l'autore del male, il nemico della luce e del bene, Set, Tifone (Rit 72, 5 e freq.; P. Cadet).
cBoBi (C.) vilis, abjectus,
METCEB (M., +) astutia, dolus.
שְׁבִיב, שְׁבִיבָא, avverso, ribelle, disertore, seduttore, perverso; שְׁבָא, שְׁוָא, menzogna, falsità, fraudolenza, atrocità.

seb, lo schakal, o la volpe libica.
2) — Il segno in Dict. geog. 1390, XXIII, 1 è variante di  sb, poichè ivi si legge  seb sès =  (V. sotto sb.

3) — cBo, sapienza, dottrina; onde
4) — Dottore, dotto, savant, letterato. — (Birch) counsellor, eunuch; — (altri) giudice (שְׁפַט o שְׁפָט, il suffetes dei Cartaginesi).
Questo titolo era in uso tanto nell'antico quanto nel nuovo regno, ma sembra sia stato più comune nell'antico. Esso era senza dubbio molto elevato, poichè era dato ai più alti dignitarî.
Si notino i seguenti titoli:

(Z. 1572; Liebl. Seq. Denkm. 52), il letterato che spiega, rischiara le scritture; opp.: che istruisce gli scribi. V. sh3.
, letterato, interprete, insegnante (Liebl. l.c.).
, capo dei letterati.

(Denkm. II, 34) (ib. IV, 13, 14, 63) (Stel. 78, Bul.) (Cavolozza di pietra, Louvre)
ta-seb, opp. seb-ta, letter: porta della sapienza, designa il giudice supremo dei grandi tribunali.
Questa carica era costantemente legata con quella di strategos () di una città. E difatti si trova il titolo completo . Questo strategos o prefetto di città (), in qualità ed attribuzioni, come supremo giudice e presidente della suprema corte di giustizia, portava nello stesso tempo il titolo di  op.  , e quello

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di [hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs] (H. Brugsch, Dict. géog., 1361, XV), xerp-nes, cioè il titolo di capo sacerdote di Thot di Hermopoli Magna. E difatti l'Archetipo del giudice supremo ed il giudice supremo per eccellenza è Thot (Denkm. IV, 76, e). — Nel regno dei Morti però assumeva Osiride l'ufficio di Giudice Supremo.

[hieroglyphs] (B.-H. V. 9, 16)
[hieroglyphs] (Sare-Unnofr.-Bub.)
[hieroglyphs] (Dümm. Resultl. 21, 5 e seg.)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1871, 91)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 17)

seb, il dio Seb, padre di Horo, il Kronos o Saturno dei Greci e dei Latini, il dio terrestre. — Preso in generale come personificazione della terra (Rit. 19, 14); — e quindi significa anche la terra, spesso impiegato indifferentemente invece di [hieroglyphs], come nell'espress.: [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs], sul dorso della terra, al di sopra della terra, — e nella frase [hieroglyphs], io traversai Seb, cioè la terra (Rit. 26, 3). — Brugsch (Z. 1886, 2 e seg.) è di opinione che la lettura di questi gruppi sia piuttosto geb op. ḳb; v. sotto questi foneticii e confronta la trascrizione KṄB di alcuni scrittori greci.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 39, 8)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 42, 12)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 154, 7)
[hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar.)
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 95, 18)
[hieroglyphs] (Canopo 10)
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas 212)
(B.-H. T. II, 55, 1; Edfu)
[hieroglyphs] (Edfu) ep.-tolom.

seb, 1) — volgersi, torcersi, voltarsi, voltarsi per andare, voltarsi indietro, prender la direzione verso ...; andarsene, ritirarsi; — per lo più nella forma imperativa [hieroglyphs] e varr.: voltati, ritirati, vattene! (H. Br. - 3 Festkal., Taf. VII, 20 e seg.). — Girare, voltare (pers. la porta). — Detto delle cose inanimate: essere portato in ....

2) — Andar via, andarsene, sparire, declinare, morire (Rit. 154, 5). — far andar via, far sparire. — far passare, lasciar passare (per es. il tempo), passare (C, 98, Louvre); esser passato, spender (il tempo). — Instabilità, fugacità.

3) — Passare, passare per, girare, andare attorno, andare in giro, trasportarsi da un luogo ad un altro, andare, venire, arrivare, giungere (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 204, nota 1). — Condurre. — Circondare, attorniare, cingere, accerchiare. — I passivi ed i sostantivi corrisp. [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) passare per il lago.

4) — Passare da uno stato ad un altro, trasformarsi, essere cam-

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biato, trasformato in.
5)— Esser cagione di qualche cosa, cagionare, causare; — causa, cagione, motivo
— Per tutti i preced. significati, confr. סבב volgersi, girare, volbarsi; volgere indietro, volgersi indietro; attorniare, circondare; trasformarsi, mutare, cangiare, rinnovare; cagionare; esser causa, cagione; dar motivo, ; onde סִבָּה causa, cagione, motivo.
— 6)— Superare, esser superato.
7)— Evitare, schivare, scansare, sfuggire
8)— Ordinamento, destino, provvidenza di Dio: (C, 53, Louvre), (Brugsch), secondo la provvidenza benedicente di Dio.
9)— fornire, provvedere, corredare, armare, caricare (Denkm. II, 150, a; An. VIII, 1); — ed i sost. corrisp.
סבל caricare, סָבֵל, סֹבֵל, סֻבַּל, סִבְלָה, סִבְלָה, carico, soma, peso.
— In Z. (1868, 48; 1871, 135) è proposta e discussa la lettura māsb del segno ; v. māsb.

, seb (Rit. 99, 24), (Birch) andare, (Chab.) esser condotto; (Pierret) camminare.
Confr. il prec., all. 1, 2, 3.

, seb opp. dūa? Var. di sb, dūa.

seb, stella, astro.
Plur. (Osiut), (Inscr. Sepi I, 308), (Rit. 133, 11).
, la stella della nave della fenice (Benu) Osiride, designazione del pianeta Venere.
2)— Equiv. a sb.
3)— (Stela 159 del Brit. Mus.) e (Inscr. Sepi I, 346) sono varianti di sb.
— v. e sotto stu.

, , , , v. sotto stu ed all'articolo sb.

seb; signif. fond.: castigare, punire, correggere, riprendere; castigo, punizione, correzione, pena.
cbw (M., f.) castigatio; cbw castigare; , castigo, punizione, giudizio.
(P. Giudiz. di Torino), dar punizione punire. — Erman invece (Z. 1879, 79) trad.: fare la punizione, cioè subire la pena.
Frequente è pure in questo pap. la frase:

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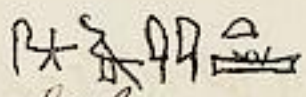
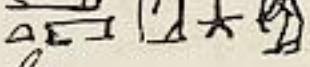
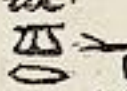
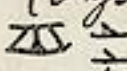
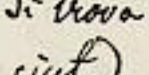
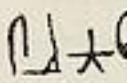
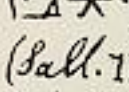
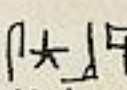
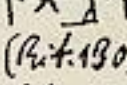
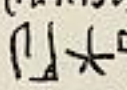
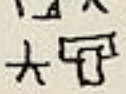
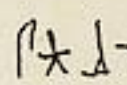
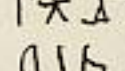
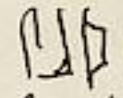
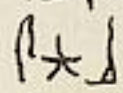
 , ed essi (i giudici) gli fecero applicare la sua pena.
2) — Istruire, insegnare, ammaestrare, educare; — istruzione, insegnamento, dottrina, disciplina, studio; — oggetto dell'insegnamento. — precettore (Masp., Ét. 1881, 118).
cвo, cвw, cabw (P.M.), discere; cвoтi (P.), π, discipulus; cвooγ, cвooγe (P., qN) doctrina, scientiæ, institutiones: insegnamento,  e varr., la scuola.

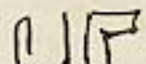
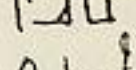
 (Assuan)
 (B.A.I. 69, 4)
} esecutore o amministratore degli affari dell'istruzione, provveditore agli studî.

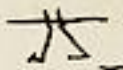
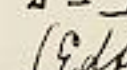
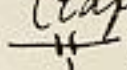
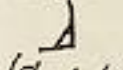
3) — , comando, precetto, ordine, ordinanza, regola, regolamento, prescrizione.
Si trova in questo senso il plur.  (Ossirinc).

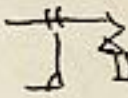
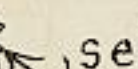

 (Sall. II, 4, 1)
} seb, la scuola (Confr. il prec., all. 2).
2) — Gli ultimi due sono più freq. usati nel senso del seg..

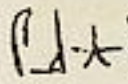
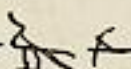
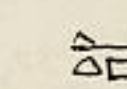
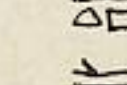

 (Rit. 130, 2; Abyd. Rec. 1, 12)

 (Sarc., Vienna)
} seb, g.m., cвe (P.M.), cвн (B.), π, janua, porta, atrium, vesti-

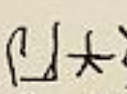
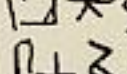
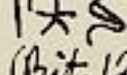
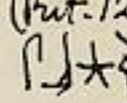
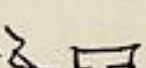
 (Stel. 1365, Berl.)
 (Stel. 121, Bul.)
 (Stel. Metter.)
 b.c (Rec. I, 15, 4)
} bulum; porta, portone, uscio, sportello; — pilone.

 (Der el-Bahri)
 (Bon. freq.)
} seb, pare siano identici ai prec..

 (Edfu)
 (Descr. V, 610)
 (Philae)
} seb, i capelli sciolti, scomposti (per es. per duolo, per lutto). — Brugsch confronta con  riccio, anello.

 , seba (Tomb. Piramidi), v.  sbà.

 , seba (Rit. 148, 6), v.  sb.

 (Sall. II, 4, 1; 10, 2), il luogo dell'istruzione, la scuola.

 (Tus. r. Pep. I, 470)

 (Rit. 127, 8)
 (P. d'Orb. 6, 1)
} seba, v.  sb. — Hl° e 3°

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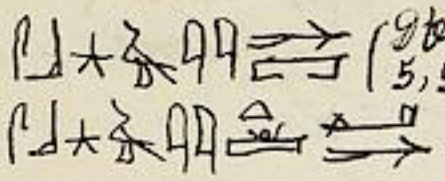
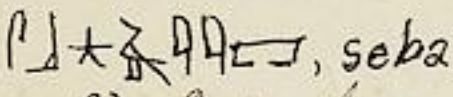
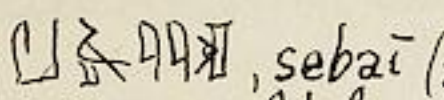
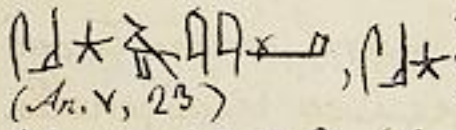
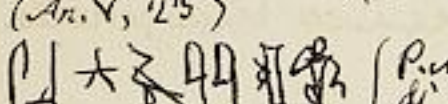
designano anche la scuola.

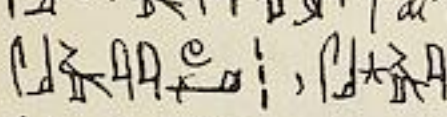

sebaī, Varr. del prec., all. 1.

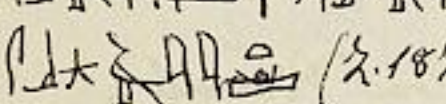

, sebaī, la scuola. 2) – Equiv. al prec.,

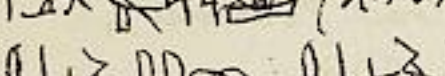

, sebaī (Z. 1863, 3 e seg.), equiv. a sb, all. 1; spesso costrutto con , (An. I, 8).


(An. V, 23)

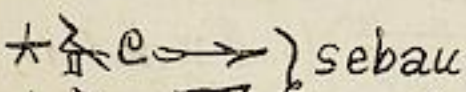

(P. Mor. di Bul.)

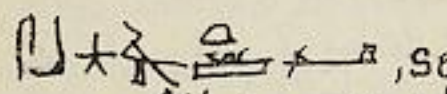

(Z. 1879, 79)

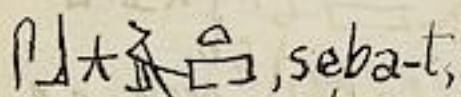

(P. di Bologna 1094, III)

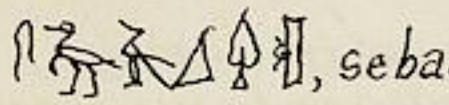
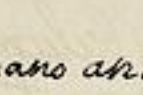

(P. Giudiz. Turino)

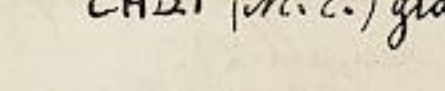
sebaī, equival. a sb, in tutti i suoi significati, come verbo e come sostantivo.

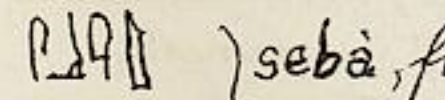

sebau (Varr. al Rit. 130, 2; 86, 5). V. sb.


, seba-t, sost. equiv. a sb.

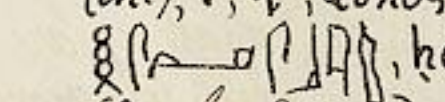

, seba-t, V. sba.

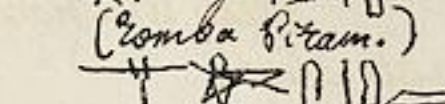

, sebaq (D. H. J. I, c, l. 13), ungere, ungere sacramentalmente, solennemente; ungere re. — d'unzione sacra. V.  sbq, all. 2.


, sebà (Turch. Repi I, 405), passare; Var. di sb.

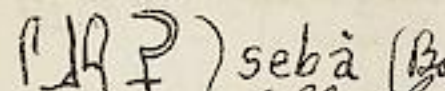

sebà, flauto, zufolo, canna, zampogna. V. sb.

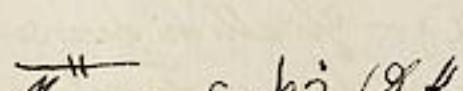
ⲥⲓⲃⲉ, ϲⲏⲃⲉ (ⲛⲁϣⲱ) (Z.), ϲⲏⲃⲓ (M.), ⲧ, ⲧ, αὐλός, tibia, festula.

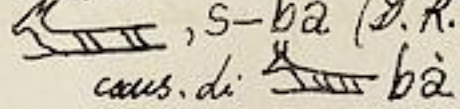

(Tomba Piram.)


(Champ. Not. descr. 555)

sebà, suonare il flauto.


sebà (Bon. Freq.), il ferro della falce; – ferro, spada; ⲥⲓⲃⲉ, ϲⲏⲃⲉ (Z.), ϲⲏⲃⲓ (M. Z.) gladius.


, s-bà (D. K. T. I, 109, col. 2), caus. di bà; rapire in estasi.


è il cuore di lei per la sua bontà (Brugsch).

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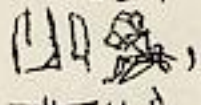
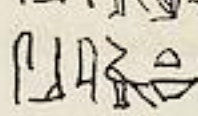
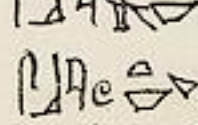
(Rit. 1,3,7; 17,6; 18,4; 19,6; ecc.) sebà, sono le forme più usate equivalenti a sb.



Esser (Bon. pl 3)

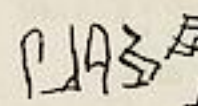
(Rosig. T. M. 157, l. 8), sebàa


(Sall. II, 12,3), sebàa-t

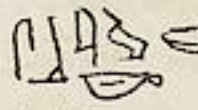

(ib. IV, 8, 6), sebà-ut

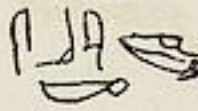
v. sb, all. 1. — Sost.: allegria, contentezza, letizia, riso, gioia.

2) — Brugsch traduce il 2° e il 3°: cibo, alimento, nutrimento.

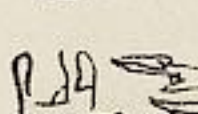


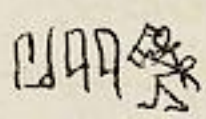
sebàu (Rit.), forme plur. di
sbà

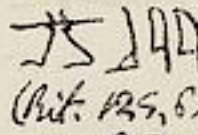

(Sall. II, 13,2)


(P. Nextuain. Berl.)

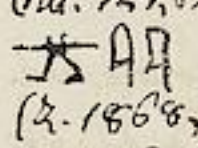
sebàuk, sebàk, v. sbk.


, sebàk, v. sbk.

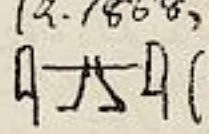

, sebī (Rit. 93,3), v. sb.



(Rit. 125,6a; 56,1; 122,1)



(Z. 1868, 7)


(Inscr. Haas, 208)

sebī, particella interrogativa: chi?, che?, che cosa?

(Rit. 125,6a), chi è questo? è Osiride.

, che è mai questo? il gran Gatto.

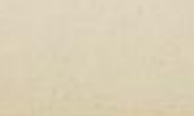
(Rit. 122,1) chi sei tu? dove sei tu esistito?

— v. sb-t.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

, sebi (Rit. 5,3; 154,1) v. sb.

— (Bergm., Buch v. Durchwd. Emig, 29, 8) instabilità, fugacità (del tempo).



, sebi (Sall. II 5,10), v. sb.

, sebī-u (Rit. 93,8), forma plur. di sb.

, sebīu, il grande sciacallo opp. i due sciacalli.

v. sb.

(Z. Ä. S. 21, 14)

(B. Ä. T. 60, 4)

(P. Südiz. di Torino)

(C, 26, Louvre)

seb-t, sost. di sb; punizione, pena, correzione; disciplina, educazione, ecc.

il grande castigo di morte, la pena di morte.

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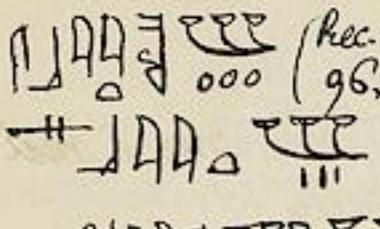
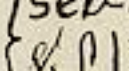
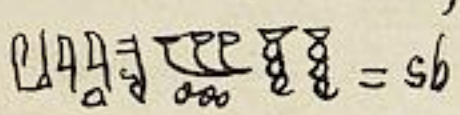
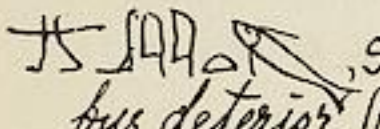
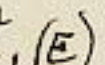
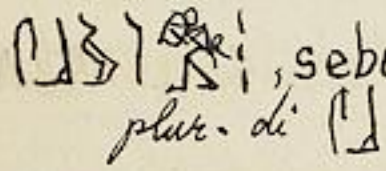
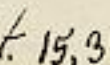
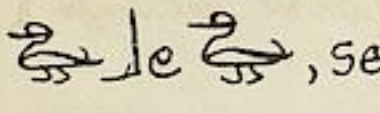
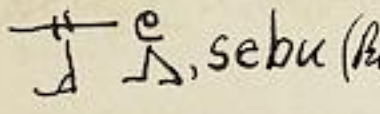
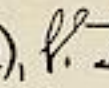

(Rec. 14, 83; 96, 23)

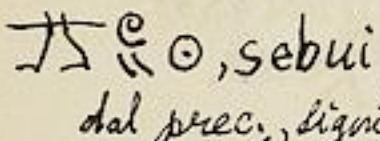
seb-it, f.  → sb.
Onde

= sb nẓm (f.-ib.).

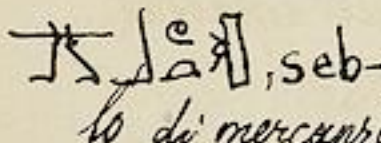
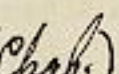

, seb-it, (E) piscis, cibus deterior (Confr.  sb).

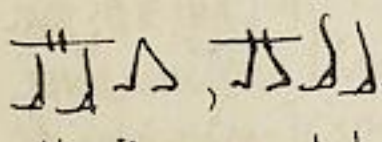

, sebu (Rit. 15, 33), plur. di  sb.

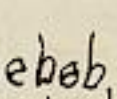

, sebu, g.m., oca.

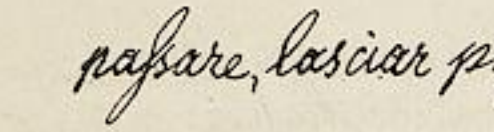

, sebu (Rit. 40, 12), f.  sb.


, sebui (Dict. géo. 1491), deriv. dal prec., signif.: il tempo che gira, il periodico ritorno di un' epoca.

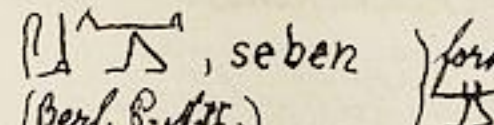
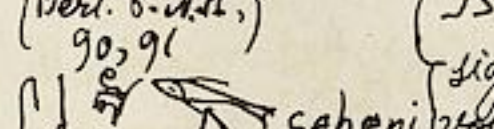

, seb-ut, (Chab.) balla, collo di mercanzia destinata ad essere trasportata (confr.  sb).

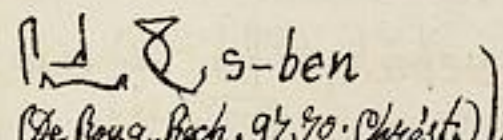
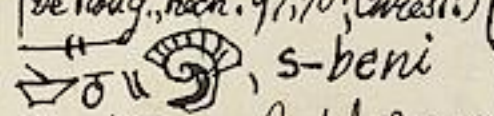

,

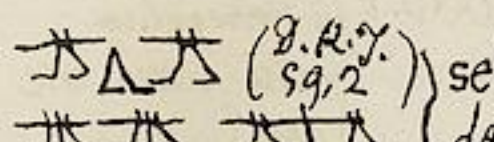
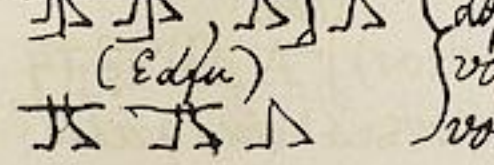
,
sebeb, sebbi, sebeb-t (Louvre, C, 53, 28 e 218; f. Rhind 1, 8; Stel. 51, Bul.) forma aument. di  sb, cogli stessi significati; f. ib. all. 8 e l'es. di C. 53, Louvr.. — Il più sovente signif.: passare, far passare, lasciar passare il tempo.


(Inscr. Unas, 532)

(ib. 304)
seben, Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 62) traduce il 1°: esser castrato, considerandolo una forma di sb (f.); e traduca il 2°: ritornare indietro.
— Probabilmente questi due gruppi sono equiv. al seg.:


, seben (Berl. P. XII, 90, 91)

, sebeni (Tempo di Medin-Abu)
forma aumentata di sb (f.), col signif. dell'all. 1; volgersi, voltarsi, girare; - volgere, voltare, rivolgere.
— f. l'osserv. all'art. msbb.
2) — Brugsch traduce il 2° gruppo: porre il piede su qualche cosa, oltrepassare, varcare, valicare, franchir.


, s-ben (De Roug., Rech. 97, 70; Chrést.)

, s-beni (Dend. Camera Sud di Osiride)
forme causative di bn (f.); raddolcire, dolcificare, addolcire; — render caro, diletto, amabile, piacevole.


(B. R. T. 59, 2)

(Edfu)
sebseb, forma raddop. di sb; voltare, volgere, rivoltare, far tornar

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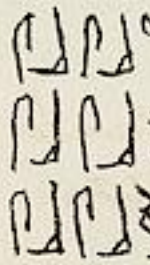
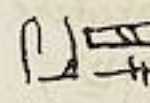
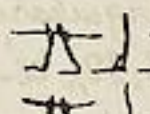
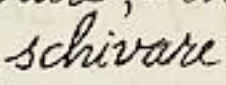
indietro; – far mancare, fallire o deviare; – evitare, fuggire, scartare, schivare.
סבב, rimuovere, evitare, rivolgere; שׁוֹבֵב (Geram. 6,5) sviare.

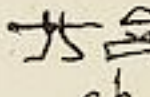
 , sebseb
, sebsebā
, sebsebu (Rit. 125,60 e varr.), a Brugsch pare significhi cingolo, cintola, cinto, cintura (Pierr. ceinture)
Cnfr. COBE (?) fimbria, ora vestimenti; CEBEN fascia, legamina.
– (Ebers, Z. 1874, 90) Fußsohle, CHBI, CHBI N PAT, "ΙΧΝΟΣ τῶν ποδῶν (Deuter. 28,35), planta pedis.

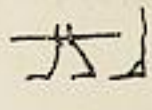
, sebes' (Tomba di Ti, N. 97) scannare, sgozzare, tagliar la gola, ammazzare (un vitello).
סָבַח immolare, scannare, macellare, sacrificare; סֶבַח macellazione, carne di animale macellato; vittima; sacrificio.
סָבַב trucidare, ammazzare, scannare, macellare; סִבָּה uccisione; macello, animale macellato, vittima; סִבָּח uccisione; macellaio.

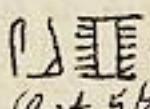
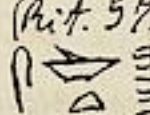
 , sebes'es, Variante di sbxs.

 (P. H. d. L. II, 81) (Rit. 154,5) } seb-t, sost. corrisp. a sb (V.);

il passare (per es. del tempo); – Chab. trad.: conduttore;  conduttore di navi. – forse quest'espressione signif.: il carico delle navi.
– Nel Rit. l. c. è verbo e significa perire; (Pierr.) se décomposer.

 , seb-t, sost. di sb, nel senso dell'all. 5: (Mar., Deir-el-Bahari), per qual causa?, per qual motivo?, perchè? (V. sbī).
– Goodw. aveva tradotto chi?, che?: (Masp. e Stern (E)) excepto, praeter; ma Brugsch, che aveva egli stesso tradotto prima dove, nel suppl. del suo Dizionario dichiara doversi ritenere come esatta la traduzione che noi abbiamo riportata più sopra.

 , seb-t, (E) CIB, pediculus, musca canina,
Confr. זְבוּב mosca.
2) – V. sb.

 (Rit. 54,5)  (Géog. I, v. 69 o, 1) } b. e. } sebet, g. m., derivato da sb, all. 3; signif.: il muro, la muraglia; (Pierr.) fondations.
COBT (P. M., π) murus, murus circumvallationis, antemurale, propugnaculum; – septum, sepes.

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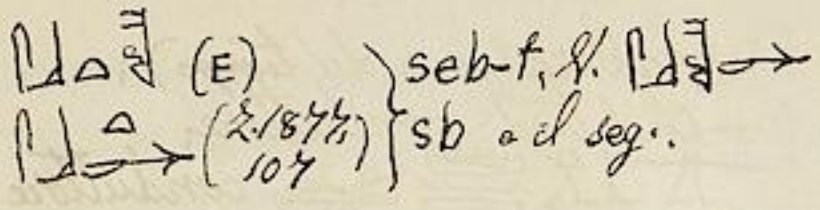
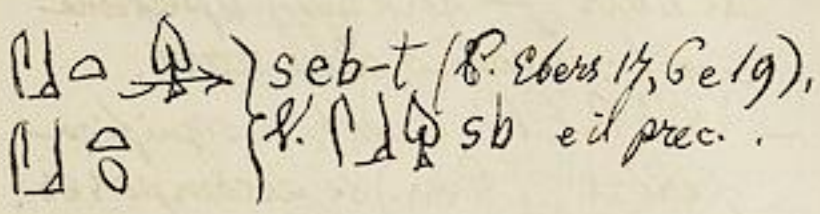
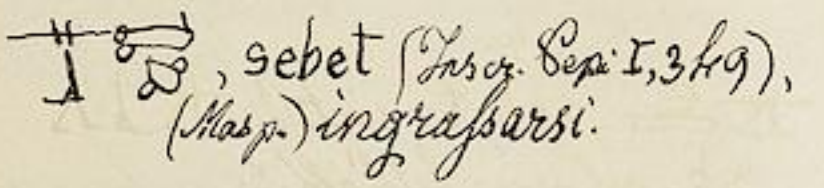
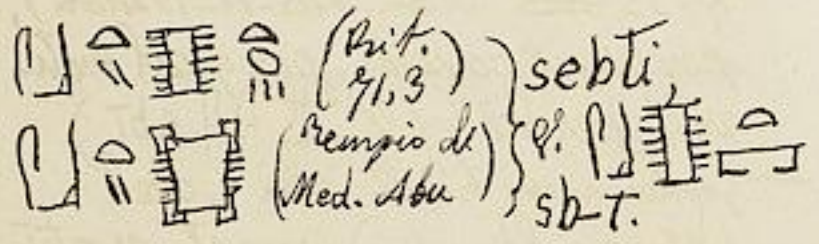
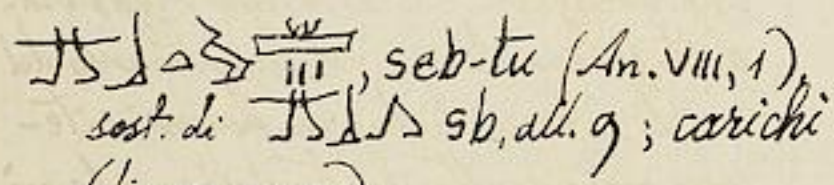
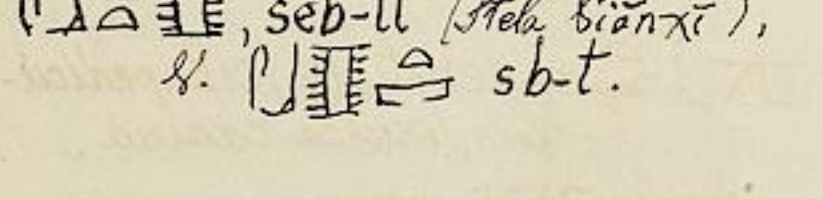

seb-t, f. → sb o il seg.

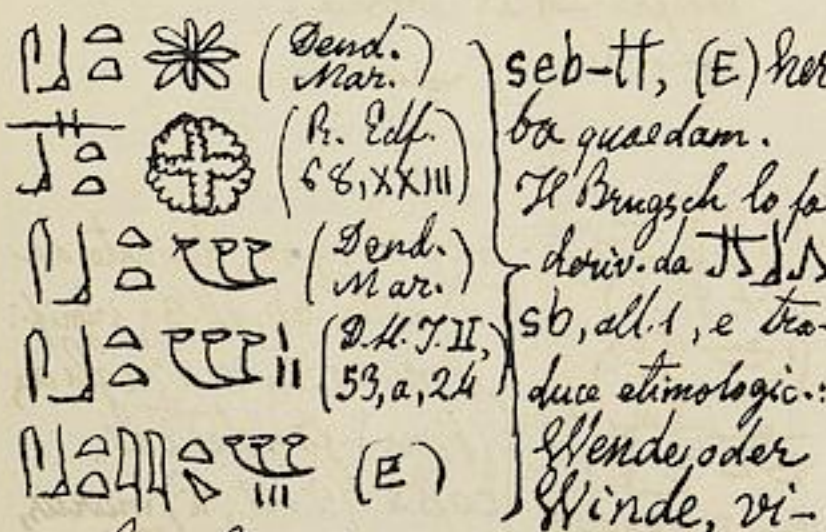

seb-t (P. Ebers 17,6 e 19), f. sb e il prec.

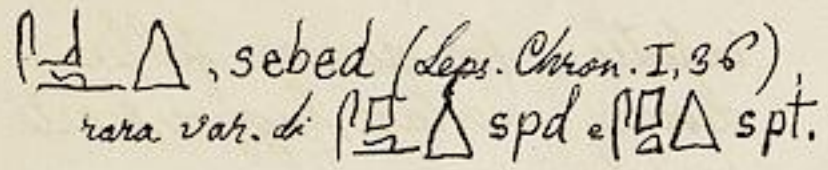

, sebet (Inscr. Pepi I, 349), (Masp.) ingrassarsi.

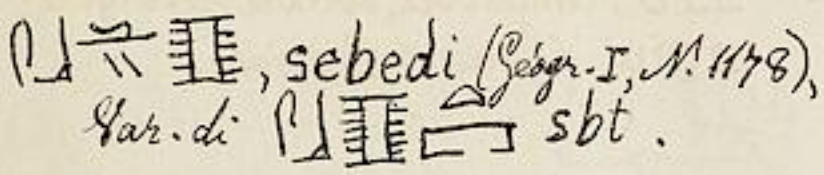

sebti, f. sb-t.

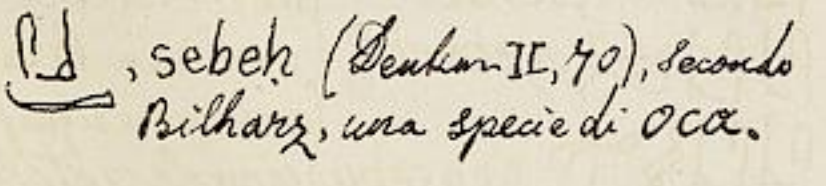

, seb-tu (An. VIII, 1), sost. di sb, all. 9; carichi (di una nave).

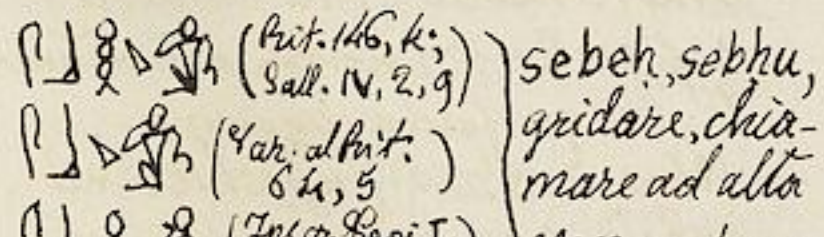

, seb-tt (Stela Piānxī), f. sb-t.


seb-tt, (E) herba quaedam. Il Brugsch lo fa deriv. da sb, all. 1, e traduce etimologic.: Wende, oder Winde, vilucchio, giro.


, sebed (Leps. Chron. I, 36), rara var. di spd e spt.


, sebedi (Sbgr. I, N. 1178), var. di sbt.


, sebeḥ (Denkm. II, 70), secondo Bilharz, una specie di oca.


sebeḥ, sebḥu, gridare, chiamare ad alta voce per domandar soccorso, per chiedere qualche cosa, per pregare, ed anche per impedire che si faccia qualche cosa. - interpellare, invocare, pregare, implorare, - ed i sostant. corrisp.: grido, invocazione, preghiera; ecc. CECBOQ (M.) deprecari), placare, propitium reddere; שָׁבַח, pregare, celebrare, lodare; שָׁוַע gridare esclamare; שַׁוְעָה, שׁוּעַ, שְׁוָעָה, invocazione, orazione, clamore, grido, הִשְׁבִּיעַ, שָׁבַע, giurare, scongiurare. 2) — (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 32), résonner plaintif, lamentarsi, la-

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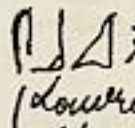
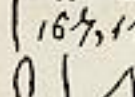
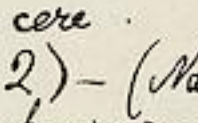
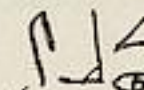
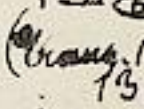
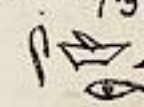
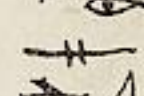
mento, grido di lamento; (Birch, al Brit. ll. cc.) reproach, to scorn, to reproach, reproacher.

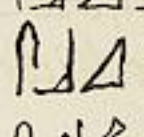
, s-beḥen (Brit. 110, 12), caus. di bḥn (V.); fare o lasciar massacrare, trucidare; distruggere.

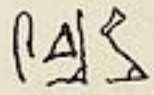
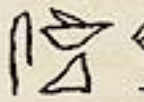
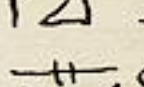
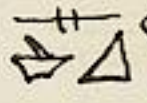
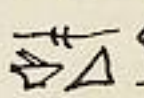

(Louvre C, 167, 170)

(Trans. 1880, 130)
sebeq, esser saggio, savio, accorto, prudente. V. art. sq, in fine; Caus. s-sebeq (Denkm. II, 144g, d), fare la saviezza, la prudenza di qualcuno, render savio, prudente, ecc. ⲧ ⲥⲁϩ, σοφιξεσθαι, sapientem facere.

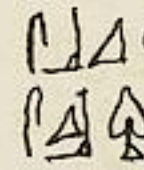
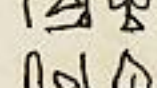
2) — (Nav., Trans. 1880, 130 e seg.) buono, eccellente, perfetto; in parallelismo con  mnx; onde il sost. astratto:

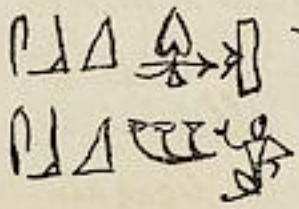
(ib. 134), la bontà, l'eccellenza.

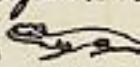
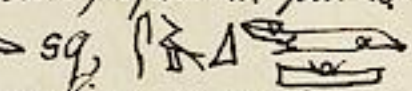

(Trans. 1880, 130)



(Z. 1870, 54)
sebeq (V. anche Dend.; Edf.; C, 219, Louvr.), propr. caus. di bq, significa: far vedere; — onde 2) — (Z. 1870, 155) l'occhio, specialm. il sacro occhio della luna, il disco della luna. 3) — (Nav.) equiv. al prec., all. 2.

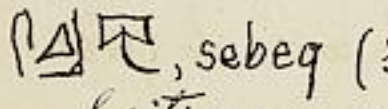

(Abyd. Mar.)

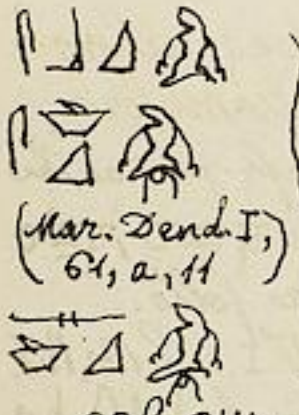
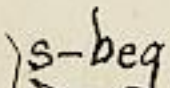
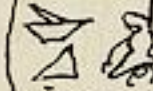

(D. C. T. I, 21)

(Edfu)

(Dict. géo. 1359, XIX)


duali (B. H. T. 2, 28)
sebeq, percorrere una via, un cammino; lasciarsi la via indietro. 2) — In generale: lasciare indietro, lasciare, abbandonare, quitter. 3) — Gamba, piede.
Confr. פּוּשׁ gamba, coscia, da שׁוּק correre.

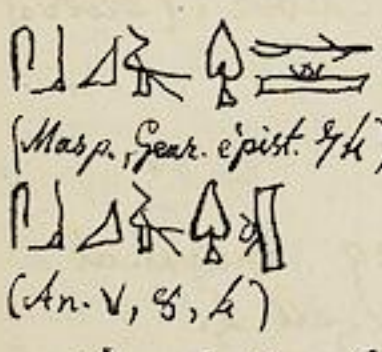
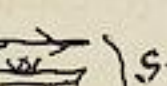

(Stat. 438, Bul.; Brit. 1, 9)

(J. de Roug. Edfu, 64, XY)
sebeq, albero balsamifero. Confr. però anche con סְבָךְ, סֹבֶךְ cespuglio, cespo, albero folto.
2) — s-beq (D. H. T. I, c, l. 13; Brit. l. c.; J. de Roug. l. c.), caus. di bq nel suo signif. fondam. (V.); ungere, ungere sacramentalmente, solennemente; ungere re; — unzione sacra.
— (Al Brit. l. c.) (Birch): the spondist; (Br.) ein Salber, (Devéria) oignant.

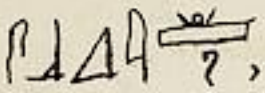

sbeq, equival. al prec., all. 2.

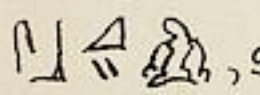
sebeq, coccodrillo, il, crocodilus, il coccodrillo
V. sotto sbk.
2) – (Denkm. VI, 115, 7; Sarc. Onnophr. Bul.) equiv. al più comune  sq,  sąq (V.); raccogliere, congiungere, riunire, sommare, ecc. חבס aggregare, associare, unire; דבק congiungersi, unirsi, attaccarsi.


sebeq (Dict. geog. 991), Brug. lo ritiene come var. del prec. all. 1.

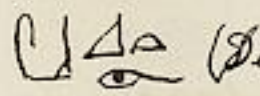
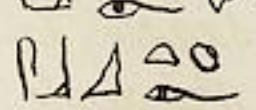

(Mar. Dend. I, 61, a, 11)
s-beq, caus. di   , bq (V.); fare ingravidare, rendere gravida, ingravidare, impregnare, fecondare; fertilizzare.
epBOKI concipere, gravida fieri.
2) – Anche in senso metaforico. Così in Mar. Dend. l.c. si legge: l'inondazione ingravida (cioè riempie) i granai.

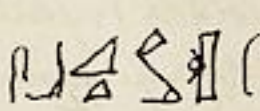
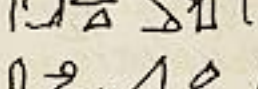

(Masp., Gear. e'pist. 4)
(An. V, 8, 4)
s-beqa, propr. forma caus. di  bqa (V.); oliato, unto. V. sbq, all. 2.
2) – (Masp. l.c.) in senso figurato: unto, cioè preparato per la lotta.

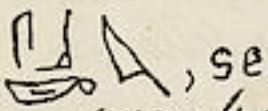

sbqà (An. III, 3, 3 e 11), secondo Brugsch, equiv. al prec..

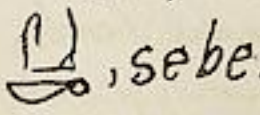

s-beqi. V. sbq.

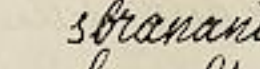
sebeq-t, V. sbq.


(Dend.)

sebeq-t, V. sbq.
– Speciale designazione della luna.


(Mar. Abyd.)

(D. e T. I, 39, 4)
sebeq-t, V. sbq.


sebek (Edfa), separare, smembrare, staccare, tagliare, recidere, troncare, segare, tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare, sminuzzolare, tritare, lacerare, squarciare, sbranare, stracciare, svellere, strappar via.


sebek, equiv. ai due seg..

(Dict. geog. 991)
sebek (Rit. freq.), deriv. del prec.: il tritante, lo sbranante, ecc.; designa il coccodrillo; V. sbq.
Duale  (Rit. 142, 14);

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plur. (Brit. 19,36; 58,3), od anche (ib. 31,4).
— 2) — Equiv. al seg.

sebek, il dio Sebek, il dio dal corpo di coccodrillo. (Brit. 108,10; 111,1) (ib. 71,10; 108,2; 113,2 e 4) (ib. 68,1)

sebekàa, letter.: luogo o dimora di Sebek, nome sacerdotale della città Nebi, l'Ombos dei Greci. (Champ. Dict. 38d e seg.) (id. ib.) (id., ib.)

sebek-ḥotep, nome proprio di uomo, e nome dei faraoni delle dinastie tebane XIII e XIV.

sebek-m-sa-f. nome di un faraone di una delle m.te seguenti dinastie.

sebeg, sebegu (Dend., epoca romana; Brugsch, Nouvelles Rech. Rav. 4,1, col. 2; Astron. Insc. p. 6), il pianeta Mercurio.

, sebega-u (Brit. 136,4) forma caus. di bga (K.); gli stancatori, nome di genii infernali (Rièv.) les dieux défaillants; (Birch) the weak (?).

sebex (Dend.; Edfu), coprire alcuno colla sua persona, come con uno scudo (cbwe, c., scutum), per proteggerlo; proteggere, riparare. (Ebers 1,10) riparare.
2) — (Chab.) equiv. al seg.

, sebex (Chab.), esser preso, rinserrato (nella rete, detto di un uccello).

, sebex (Mar. Dend.), letter.: acqua che fa partorire (K. bx), fiume produttore della nascita; — epiteto del Nilo.

sebex (Insc. Leta; 279) (Brit. 126,4; 39,4)
K. il più comune sbx-t.
2) — In Brugsch Rec. I, 71 si trova il 2° gruppo nel senso verbale di riparare, proteg-

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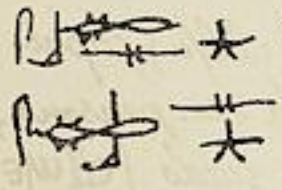
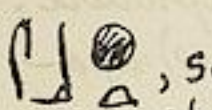
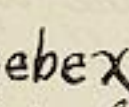
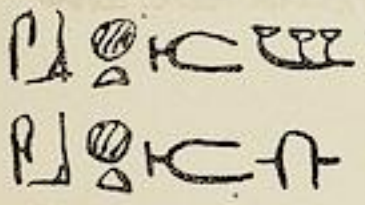
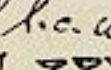
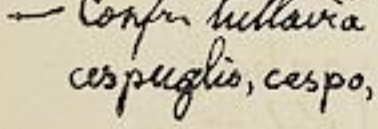
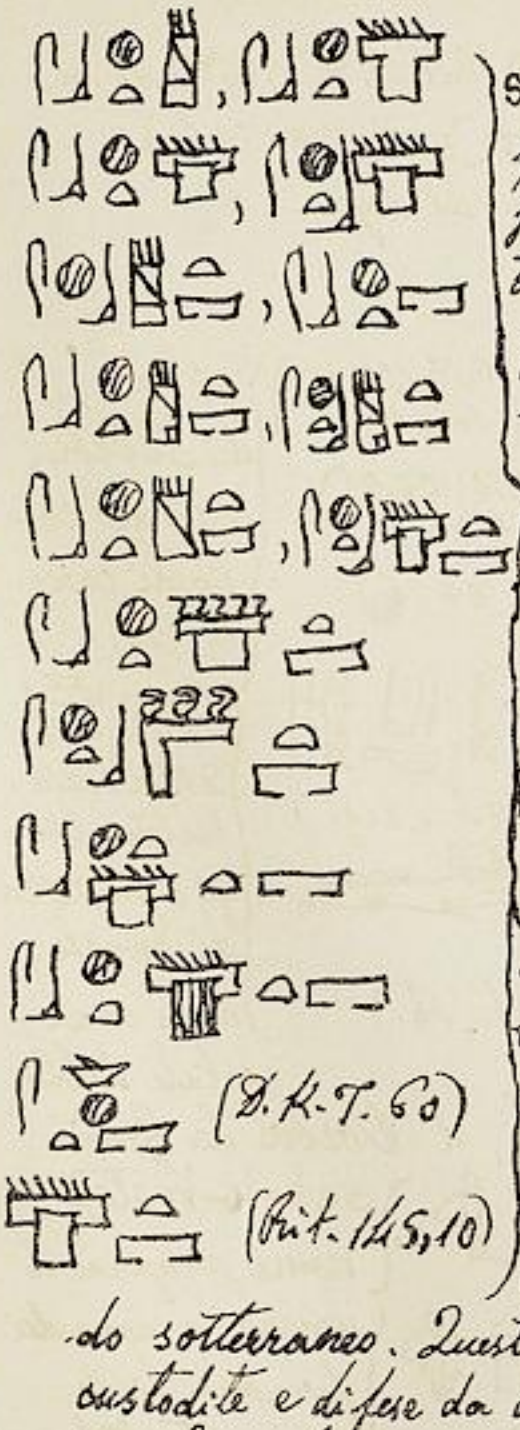
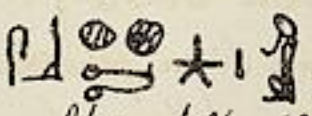
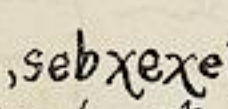
gere, come una porta protegge l'entrata di un tempio; – essere la porta di difesa per alcuno (costr. con ḥꜣ); – stendere il muro per proteggere (K. Inscr. Leta 279; Masp., Rec. de trav. 4, 38).


sebexes, nome di una costellazione decano, cor xwc.

 , sebex-t, deriv. da  sbx, all. 1 e 2; designa una cassa, un'arca, un forziere o cassone, chiusi a chiave, e di cui è perciò impedito l'accesso.


sebex-t (Harr. I, 16, a; 19, 6, 8), affine a , spandere, estendere, stendersi, distendersi; deporre, metter giù, coricare, posare; – giacere. — Nel l. c. con relazione a fasci di lino ( ps') distesi e sparsi al suolo.
– Forse una speciale misura.
— Confr. tuttavia  , cespuglio, cespo, siepe.


sebex-t (Rit. freq.), g. f., porta, caterratta, chiusa, portereau. – Entrata, adito, ingresso, porta d'entrata, pilone, torre. – In particolare: le porte o i piloni che dànno l'entrata alla campagna di Aarù ed a diverse altre località del mondo sotterraneo. Queste entrate sono custodite e difese da demoni feroci, i quali non lasciano passare il defunto se non dopo preghiere e formole rituali-stiche.

 , sebxexet (Bib. el Mol.) Var. della XX dinastia invece di  .

FINE DEL VOLUME III

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OPERE

DELLO STESSO AUTORE

Vendibili nelle Librerie ERMANNO LOESCHER, Torino, Roma, Firenze, e dall'Autore, 49, Via Maria Vittoria, Torino:

Raccolta dei Segni Jeratici Egizi delle diverse epoche, con i corrispondenti geroglifici ed i loro differenti valori fonetici:

Con 56 Tavole — Prezzo Lire **10.**

Illustrazione delle Antichità Egiziane di Brera (Estratto dalle Memorie della R. Accademia dei Lincei, 1886):

Con 2 grandi Tavole colorate — Prezzo Lire **7,50.**

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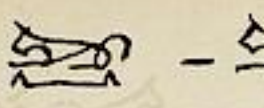
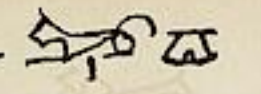
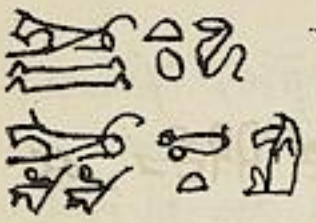
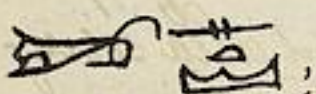
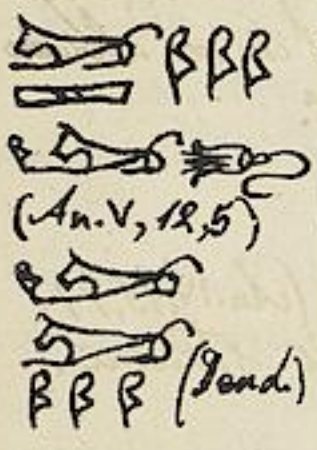
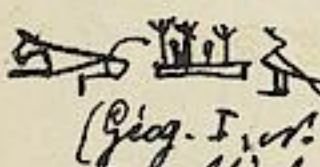
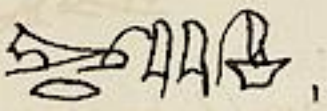
 – 

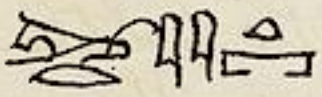
 (D. Z. T. II, 44, A–D), var. delle b.e. invece di rnn-t.

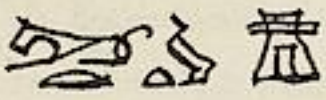
 , omofono e var. delle b.e. di ro-st.

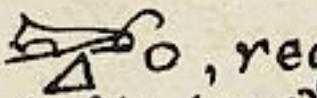
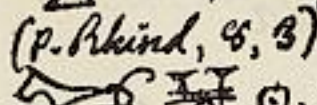
 omofoni e varianti delle b.e. di rs'.

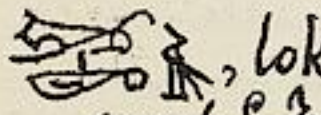
 , rosaàu, g.m. (Geog. I, n.° 8 e 72; An. I, 21, 5), identico all'ebr. , arab. , assiro ri'su, testa, capo; cima, principio; apice, sommità, vetta, colmo. [illegible] prem[illegible]

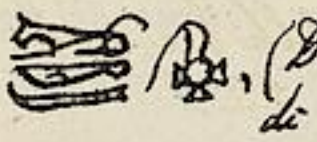
 , v. sotto ār-rī.

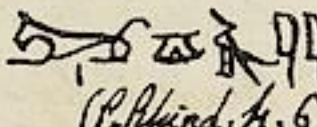
 , v. sotto ār-rt.

 , v. sotto ār-ut, ār-tu.

 , req (P. Rkind, 8, 3)
 , rek (D. Z. T. I, 103, 32 e 33) } v. rk.

 , loka (Abusimbel, Rams. II), secondo G. Tomkins (Trans. 1882, 390), può essere il Lake di Assurnazirpal, all'Ovest dell'Eufrate. – Della stessa opinione sono Haigh e Schrader.

 , (D. Z. T. III), omofono e var. di rkh.

 , logaï op. rogaï (P. Rkind, 4, 6) staccare, distaccare, scostare, separare, segregare, disgregare, disgiungere, dislegare, dissolvere, sciogliere, ecc. – per via umida.
2) – Ammollare, rammollare, mollificare.
λωκ (?) mollis, tener fieri (in cogendo);
+λοκλεκ (?) emollire. – essere tenero, morbido; ammollirsi; mollificare; tenero, molle.

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